Mycotopia Search Results “Pollock”

#1508058 Compilation of Panaeolus cyanescens experiences and combo with THH or tetrahydroharmine, like organic psilocin LSD

started by tregar, Dec 22 2022 05:30 PM

Posted by tregar on 18 July 2023 - 03:52 PM in Botanicals

How to make THH in 1.5 hour from harmaline: (see post #13):
https://mycotopia.ne...e-under-tongue/

Over 50 Pan cyan trip experiences re-counted in this thread.

From "Pollock 1974, a novel experience with panaeolus, a case study from Hawaii":

https://drive.google...IJQKVwXCWe/view

Quote

The Experience:

I ingested twelve washed mushroom caps early that evening. They were quite tasty and I considered them a delicacy. Two of the service men had ingested fifty mushrooms apiece that afternoon and the other two had also ingested a considerable number. The others present did not care for the taste so they consumed their mushrooms on bread with fruit preserves. They each consumed about a dozen mushrooms.

With in an hour I became acutely aware of alterations in visual perceptions. Three dimensional flashing patterns of colored lights were superimposed over images, and I felt as if I were perceiving stimuli traveling through multifocal space warps.

Furthermore, I experienced stimulation which seemed to involve both a psychic and a somatic component resulting in a pleasant sense of wellbeing. No one present expressed any feelings of dysphoria or

unpleasant somatic disturbances, and no adverse reactions were observed through out the evening even in those who had ingested fifty mush-rooms.

When looking out the window some of us perceived moisture and felt as though it were raining, but when David and I went outside later in the evening, we discovered that it was in fact quite dry. We concluded that the robust sound of cicada may have given us the impression of rain and that perhaps we had experienced perhaps hallucinatory synesthesia. The ocean was vividly glowing in the distance, the clouds blowing across the sky were magnificent, and the entire setting produced a truly spectacular feeling of being alive.

About seven hours after the effects were first noticed, I felt drowsy and had no difficulty falling asleep (about 2 :00 AM) despite a brilliant collage of images. Those who remained at the house also displayed drowsiness and likewise went to sleep.

The next morning everyone awoke refreshed and went about his business. Both David and I ingested six refrigerated mushroom caps. Although l experienced no noticeable effects (apparently due to a subthreshold dose), David soon felt "spaced out." I experienced an apparent increase in auditory acuity and an alteration in his sense of time. In addition he had a feeling of decreased ability to voluntarily move his extremities.

This resulted in surprise as he discovered that he was in fact moving his limbs with out difficulty. Furthermore, he felt a slight impairment of short term memory but only had a trace of "visuals." These effects disappeared within several hours.

How the chemistry differs: https://www.patreon.com/posts/67621105

Each dot in the picture above represents a chemical compound (these are labeled on the left). They are in two vertical columns, so the left side from top to bottom is all Estero, right side is APE. Starting with the two most important, look at the psilocybin and psilocin content - quantification is not precise, but you can estimate based on spot size and darkness, the Estero cultivar is approximately three times as potent as APE (and it would

have easily blown all other entries out of the water had it been submitted to the psilocybin cup). This should be a reminder to all to dose appropriately (pan cyan holds the record for most potent mushroom species in the world as per published research). If you normally take 3 grams of cubensis, try 1g of Estero. It is always better to start with a lower dose and see how you respond before trying anything higher (you may want to start with just 0.5g). There is NO PRIZE for taking the highest dose, in fact there is no documented benefit of any dose beyond about 35mg psilocybin equivalent, just more fear & anxiety for most people.

But there's more to it than just triple the psilocybin and psilocin, Estero also contains baeocystin (hard to see, but its there), urea (quite a bit), and serotonin. None of these compounds can be seen at all in APE. Could these be partly responsible for the difference in anecdotes from user experiences on Estero?

Here are some comments people have sent on this subject:

"I strongly agree with starting with one-half gram dry. It was a much better experience than any cubes I've tried even at higher doses."

"Cubes gave me mild nausea and made me feel 'shakey'. Not at all so with Pan cyans"

"Penis Envy is and has been overrated. I think any other well sourced Cube is just the same. It's that cultural conditioning at play."

"lol who needs cubes when you can have Cyanescens! I've blessed a few people with them and they are now believers lol."

"When Estero kicked in, I wasn't disappointed. At one point I forgot I ate Cyanescens and thought I was on a DMT ride! As often happens to me on DMT I was 'connected' to some kind of power cord or machine umbilical that was coming from my wall straight towards me and plugged into my third eye! And I felt the presence of a cosmic nurse at my side. Like she had her hand in my shoulder reassuring me all was ok! Then I was like "f*** I ate mushrooms this ain't a DMT trip" 😉

"I've taken enough cubes to know Estero is different... 2 grams. Most amazing experience of my life. 10 hours. And another two hours of

happiness watching TV and talking about my experience with my wife. In the end I just want to thank you. No comparison."

"OMG, OMG, O. M. G. Had my first deeply religious experience on 2g [estero] yesterday. I have never felt anything like it in my life. It was truly incredible."

"I ended up taking a 1 gram of Estero since I'm used to taking 3-4 grams of cubensis. Man…you were not kidding about the potency of these. 1 gram easily felt like 4-4.5 grams of cubensis to me. These were by far the best visuals on mushrooms I've ever had. Also, the euphoria was quite intense, and giggle sessions were uncontrollable. All in all, I love pan cyans and they'll likely be my go to. I'll likely still grow cubensis for microdosing as well as less potency for sharing with others."

"Experienced people do sometimes doubt ones sanity trying to explain just how deep Estero gets on what some call a "micro dose" the pan experience for me is the most rewarding substance I've ever ingested and half reduced my dose and frequency of use to fine tune the benefits, plus stopped using synthetic drugs completely and have been experiencing recovery i didn't really know I need but pretty sure i do."

"I didn't really expect how good the differences were from Cube to estero. The visuals weren't comparable at all and the euphoria was so wonderful. My 2g trip was literally the best substance experience of my life next to marriage and kids. 10 hours of pure bliss." [Gordo note: 2g is too much for most people, be cautious]

"Funny because I went to an Ayahuasca ceremony in May and the Shaman told me to start growing pans... he said, "Cubes are for the people. Pans are for the elevated."

"First experience last night with Estero pan cyan. Truly mystical, amazing, and the most beautiful and gentle psychedelic experience to date. Truly a gift."

"There's something about Pan Cyan that induces something special that no cube could ever bring, it isn't that it's a clean feeling either - it's something that must deal with happiness in general - so whether it stimulates serotonin production or a mixture of neurochemicals for the best

experience, I have had consistently positive experiences with each trip both physiologically and psychologically. I wonder if it has to do with other alkaloids or absence of alkaloids vs cubensis"

One of this years funniest/best psychedelic reveals was the guy who actually came up with Penis Envy (the best selling cubensis cultivar of all time), when interviewed by Hamilton Morris essentially said (my paraphrase) 'Eh, it's still just a cube, and cubes don't do it for me. I find the Cyanescens far superior (they have entities)!' Haha. So the guy who created the most popular cubensis cultivar in the world doesn't even like cubensis.

Eventually I think most in the grower community will come to prefer other species. I would still like to see some reputable published research comparing user experience by species (this is challenging to do but worth a try). As an aside, if you listen to that Hamilton interview, the PE guy says a lot of "out there" things that deserve to be challenged, every so called claim of "supernatural powers" has always failed rigorous testing and he is no exception. The psychedelic community has a long history of nonsense associated with it, and as far as I'm concerned, its time to do things differently, and I will always call out the nonsense. I have plenty more to say about Casteneda, astral projection, and more, but don't want to get side tracked.

Love life, stay strong, and be well.

[Notes on sample preparation and procedure for the above shown TLC]

100mg of carefully weighed, blended/homogenized mushroom powder from each sample was added to a small beaker, 5ml of methanol was added over top while also washing down the sides of the beaker. The beakers were covered then transferred to an ultrasonic bath in hot tap water (120F), sonicated for 8 minutes, 5 minute rest, followed by another 8 minute sonication. Samples were allowed to settle for 10 minutes but no filtration, decanting, or centrifuging was done. A calibrated micro pipettor (5µl) was used to transfer 10µl of each sample to the chromatography sheet. Sheet was developed in a sealed glass chamber saturated with eluent consisting of methanol and ammonia (100:1.5 mixing ratio). After development the sheet was allowed to dry while undergoing ultraviolet examination, then freshly mixed Ehrlich's reagent was applied by spray

bottle until the sheet was saturated, followed by drying with a heat gun. Sheet was periodically photographed every 5 minutes until colors reached full development (maximum brightness).

#1507629 Research on the history of the mycelial web pioneers on whose shoulders we stand

Posted by Seeker2be on 30 May 2023 - 12:50 AM in General Discussions

For reasons that I do not know I seem to be haunted by questions about history and stories about Hippie3, Roger Rabbit, Robert Mcpherson (Psylocybine fanaticus) , Steven Poole, Paul Stamets, and Steven Pollock and their interactions , disagreements, and conversations. I am doing research and intend to write a book before this information is lost as people pass. Any leads to information would be helpful and any interviews I could do would be appreciated. Most people are interested in growing and changing techniques but I dont want our history to be lost.

#1507628 Research on the history of the mycelial web pioneers on whose shoulders we stand

Posted by Seeker2be on 30 May 2023 - 12:49 AM in General Discussions

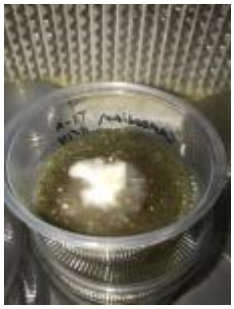
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#1495405 Chia Seed Agar

Posted by Salty117 on 21 November 2021 - 04:03 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Sorry I should have elaborated, the mycelium growth was looking clear and gelatinous on some plates which is something that I have previously encountered when I was first starting to make my own agar, and really over complicating things.. I'll include some photos below, I hope that what I'm referring to is easy to see. Of all my samples, the plate that I laid the Martinique Cubensis tissue upon seems to be the only one enjoying itself.

Cambodian Cube

Wild TN Cube




Ps. Galindoi (ATL#7), not sure if the photo is going to do what I'm seeing with my eyes justice but I'll post it anyway.




Ps. Tampanensis var. Pollock. This fellow is NOT having anything to do with the chia seed agar. Little to no growth on any 3 of the plates.




And here's the Martinique Cube that seems to be having a little party by itself.




All of these samples came from clean plates and aseptic proceedure has been exercised

I realize now that I ran this little experiment ass-forward... Should have just started off with 25g chia seeds, 10g agar agar (arguably 8g but oh well), and 500ml boiling water.. and work my way up from there... add yeast if things look good... if they improve with yeast but doesn't seem to overdo it then I'll try adding just a couple grams of dextrose.

#1492219 Post your cult-ivation pic of the day!

Posted by fahtster on 16 September 2021 - 07:35 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Excited for these tamps (pollock) jars! Colonized in a week with 5ml of glc each qt (4)



Faht

#1469268 Post your cult-ivation pic of the day!

Posted by makinbones69 on 07 November 2020 - 07:59 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Had alot of hurdles this year with my grows. I did successfully harvest a small batch of sclerotia tampanensis pollock. That was my first attempt at philosopher stones and managed to send the rest to the fruiting chamber. Hopefully I get some action had alot of stalling with my mycelium this go I'm not certain why. Wish me luck. Nice pics you guys!



#1469097 Chief White Buffalo Becomes a Shaman

Posted by mjshroomer on 05 November 2020 - 06:48 PM in LifeStyles
In Dreamscope plus using the hard Trip plug-in.

Not all photographs come out good. I could make 50 to 100 images iin that plug-in. each a different photo and say maybe about10-15 will be good and perfect and the rest will be a mess and not of substance. So it takes me a long time to find out which photos I can use. So far in the past month I have created abojut 650 new images in the Dreamscope Plus software and about 25 or more were horrible paintings, so it takes a while to make a good image.

The program can also turn your photos in a Van Gogh, or a Picasso or a Pollock, but then again, not all will come out good.

The program has abut100 plug-Ins, however, one plugin i liked alot is not longer on the site. That was the one called Mystery Flavor that was in Dreamscope. It is no longer there and is not in the Dreamscope Plus software.

Here is an image of Mr; Jak of Ban Hua Thanon. I first photgraphed him at 3 selling mushrooms half naked with other kids in front of the hightway at his mom's house. That photo of him appears in black and white in my journal publication in the Journal of Ethnopharmacology in 1991.

This is in his mom's home.



Albert Hofmann on shrooms. His brain was created from a dead femal dears vagina and innards.



My Chao Samui Mr. Sawat of Ban Hua Thanon.



My Friend Tapua's Coconut and buffalo farm in Ban Thurian, Koh Samui.



My mom, my dad, and me, one week after the end of WW2. Like the song by the Animals.

"The rooms were so much colder then,
My father was a soldier then,
And times were very hard
When I was young
I smoked my first cigarette at ten
And for girls, I had a bad yen
And I had quite a ball
When I was young
When I was young, it was more important
Pain more painful
Laughter much louder
Yeah, when I was young
When I was young
I met my first love at thirteen
She was brown and I was pretty green
And I learned quite a lot when I was young
When I was young."
Everything in that song happened to me when i was young. Soo True it is a reflection of the times.
I love this colored image of me and my mom and dad. One of the few ever.

. 

Me and Jonathan Ott at the Psychoactivity 1998, Tropen Museum, Amsterdam. After i was robbed.



mjshroomer - man of knowledge

#1460884 Post your cult-ivation pic of the day!

Posted by YoshiTrainer on 03 August 2020 - 05:57 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Tampaensis 'Pollock' did the same for me, crazy!

#1460044 Post your cult-ivation pic of the day!

Posted by YoshiTrainer on 25 July 2020 - 10:08 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

My 54 qt FC in action, these are 5-cup containers with a myco quart of sub in each and a thin layer of casing. Running down the left side are 3-containers of Jake's Pan. NEC-D hybrids. On the right side top to bottom, Semperviva sitting there, Tampaensis 'Pollock' on it's 5th flush and Malabar Coast on it's second flush.

Attached Thumbnails



#1459517 Suggestions for automated fruiting chamber?

Posted by YoshiTrainer on 18 July 2020 - 06:59 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

ElPirana, I don't know how much FAE it provides? It is a 150 gallon aquarium pump running 24/7, flowing into 2-54 Qt tubs minus the volume of the perlite and tubs. Recently, I've gone down to 1-54Qt tub and noticed an improvement, maybe that is the right set up? More testing to be done. Right now, I have Tampaensis 'Pollock', Malabar Coast and some of Jakes's Pan crosses in the FC. In another week, I'm hoping to add a couple tubs of P. Caerulescens. I don't have a lot of "need" so these small tubs filled with a myco quart of material are nice. Plus, I was able to test 6 different "wispy" agar jars to find which fruit and clone from there. For people wanting more volume, a couple shoe boxes fit inside or you can easily run the hoses into whatever size bulk tub you choose. Definitely not as cool or dialed in as Asura's or Jake's but so far, so good and getting better!

I did notice another thing that corresponds to something Don posted in the Semp thread (I think?) about humidity recovery after fanning. I've stopped fanning and just let the set up work. There have been a lot of variables changed recently but it seems not having massive FAE drops has helped a lot!

One last minor thing, I do rotate the big gasket tub daily for more even light exposure and FAE.

#1456767 Mushrooms of Mexico Grow Thread

Posted by YoshiTrainer on 14 June 2020 - 01:15 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

These actually are cased w/ 1/3 verm/COIR/cacti soil that was pasteurized but this cluster decided to form up on the side of the small tub they are in, crazy! I read Tamp 'Pollock' was found in sand, I wonder what a thin layer of pure sand might do? Maybe next round?

Good luck Rac3k, Semperviva and Caerulescens are strong growers, are you going to do grain tek and try for carpophores?

#1456702 Mushrooms of Mexico Grow Thread

Posted by YoshiTrainer on 13 June 2020 - 08:21 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Why even bother with sub and casing? Tampaensis 'Pollock' growing directly from the top of the tub wall.

Attached Thumbnails



#1455668 Post your cult-ivation pic of the day!

Posted by YoshiTrainer on 06 June 2020 - 11:45 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

P. Tampaensis 'Pollock' and P. Cubensis 'Thai-2' living the panaeolus life, same sub, conditions, etc. T-2 is peeping in on Pan. Bisporus tub next door. :)

Attached Thumbnails




#1454626 One ofmy new articles reached a highlight of 2500 Reads at Researchgate

Posted by mjshroomer on 30 May 2020 - 12:18 PM in LifeStyles

When I wrote my scholarly paper on Mushrooms of Thailand, I had to study Animal Husbandry, the plants of the fields, the fruits of the region, the wild grasses etc., That is what made my paper on Koh Samui and Koh Phanghan such a scholarly work. For my earlier Australian and New Zealand paper I studied the cattle and their history as well as the study of spore dispersal. Many sundry fields of research related to the magic of the mushrooms. Most published works on the shrooms provide little information about them and one thing Dick Schultes mentioned to me about my work is that i could say and do things he was not allowed to because of his academic position at Harvard. He liked my writings because they were not boring to him., like most papers on Psilocybe are.

My favorite authors that I wanted my work to be like were Andrew Weil, Steven H.Pollock and Timothy Leary in his High Priest book,. They inspired me as did Wasson who told of his trip. Over the years, Dick Schultes did not speak much about his experiences on yopo or ayahuasca, caapi or yage. Hofmann basically only told of a few experiences such as his bicycle ride home on LSD and a follow-up tirp and his brief mention of his psilocybian experience.

But I learned a lot about cattle, where they came from and even in Hawaii. No one knows why some pastures may have both Copes and Cubes and then others have either one or the other and not both,.

I tried to seed the big Island of Hawaii with cubes by feeling spore prints in apples to cattle. McKenna tried also to gt them to fruit in Hawaii, but they did not. In Samoa, Copelandia cyanescens grew on the propertty of Mormon Church fields, but no cubes. Hawaii has Copelandia species and some Panaeolus cinctulus (Pn.subbalteatus). But no cubes.

Fiji has both cubes and Copes.

New Zealand has liberty caps and cubes but no copes.

Australia has copes, cubes, and liberty caps, and of course several potent species similar to P.cyanescens.

Many islands in the Caribbean have Copes or cubes or both. And of course other Psilocybe species,

Only a small percentage of Psilocybe species grow directly in manure. Many do grow in manured soil and/or in.man-made environments. And several grow in woodchip and mulched garden beds, sometimes from the spores in the top soil under the woodchips or from spores in liquid fertilzers sprayed onto the woodchips in gardens or in lawns.

That was a $30 dollar lesson./

Have a shroomy day,
mjshroomer / man of knowledge

#1450704 Found some Copelandia's in the wild.

Posted by mjshroomer on 26 April 2020 - 05:03 PM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

There are many mehtods for the dispersal of spores. Animals, especiaaly cattle digest fresh shrooms when grazing. They also transort them across a field in their hooves. As somene who studied animal husbandry I know a lot about the dispersal of spores.

First off, as soon as a cap opens, billions of spores are already released into a given area;. While Copelandia can be visible with the naked eye in a field, morte freely fruit in many shaded areas or in taller grasses that protect them from the heat of the sun. In shaded areas in rice paddies and fields they are most noticilcable when looking down into the grassy areas. In open areas they can come up and dry from the sun.

At times, even in fresh manure a crop of Copelandia will appear the day after manure falls the night before. Those ones are from spores that were at a location from a few months earlier and the mycelia was growing under ground. I photographed a patch of Copelandia tropicalis that came up on Kualoa Ranch along side a cattle trail, a trail that was also used as a go-cart pathway for japanese Tourists (the number one group of Tourist to Kualoa Ranch) on Oahu, Hawaii directly hidden by trees from Kamehameha Highway near Coral Kingdom and Chinaman's Hat on Oahu.

I collected specimens 3-4 times a week at Kualoa Ranch when working with the University of Hawaii at Manoa on Oahu, also at the U of H Livestock and Experimental Farm at Sunset Beach (where the Billabong sufg events are), I also collected for six months on Maui, one month on Kuaui, and four and ahalf months at the Paradise subdivision of Pahoa near Hilo and on Mauna Kea Volcano.

I am posting below one of only four collections of what were positively identified as Panaeoulus tropicalis. That is one variety of Copelandia that Steven Pollock collected in 1974 on Oahu's North Shore.

That species was falsely said to grow in Florida by the Nortorious Mr. G (also known as Master Grower). He claimed that the spores of the species Panaeous troicalis came to Florida on Pineapple slips that flowted to the shores of Florida from cattle on Spanish Galleon Treasure ships.

I had debunked his story. He claimed that Pineapple slips on treasure ships that sank in the Triangle had spores that attached theirselfs to such slips and when the overladened treasure galleons sank, the slips floared to the shores of Florida and that is how Panaeolus tripicalis came to Florida. He noted that St. Martin's Florida was the Pineapple capital of America.

That last part is true. St. Martins was the distribution center that sent Pineapples by train from Florida North to Washington D.C. and to New York where they then were distributed to Michigan, Chicagol, St. Louis, etc.

I had contacted Dole,which at the time in 1886 was the primary distributer of Pineapples in the world.

What I learned was that in 1886, the only pineapples Dole shipped to America and other regions of the world were Canned sliced pineapples. At that period of their company,. Pineapples were only canned.

So no fresh pineapples traveled in Spanish Galleons to America.

Furthermore, Unbeknowns to Mr. G. who had ads in High times and several online spore vending businesses, was completely unaware that Pineapples are not from Hawaii. They were an introduced species. Pineapples are from Paragyay and Brazil.

Mr. G. was also not aware that no Treasure ships carried cattle. They did carry treasures that they took from the Native American, Mesoamerican and South American people. And it is my belief that the reason so many treasure ships sank was because of their greed for treasure.. WE need to remember that the Spanish and the Portuguese were master seamen. Even Columbus, He knew the secret of the wind. That is he was aware that in the morning the tide goes one way and the wind goes the other. That was the secret of sailing across the continent.

And another factor that Mr. G. Failed to know is that Pineapple was the number one cure for scurvey. Something that caused a lot of misery and death to seaman on a long voyage.

In a single field where copes grow or cubes grow or both grow, one can find a lot. Over a 21 day period, I photographed a fruiting of what later we looked at under the scope were Panaeolus tropicalis.

A single cowpie usually has one species at a time,yet on ocassion one corner may have a few specimens of a 2nd species.

I had been down this trail on Kualoa ranch for four days in a row. and I had been picking from the numerous paddocks on the left of the trail as I

headed north towards the ranch. On the right of the trail there had been nothing at all.

The next day I came by and lo and behold, there was a crop of copes, in fresh steaming black manure heap. I realized that since it was not there the day before when I had been on the property that the spores were under the ground, apparently from specimens that had been there 4-6 or more weeks before.

The shrooms came straight up in the center of the cowpie.
Now I photograhped what was there and then placed the specimens in a separate container than the one I was using for general collection of Copes from the paddocks on my left.

That night I laid them out to dry for herbarium deposit a the Bishop Herbarium in Honolulu.l

During the next 21 days I came back to this cowpie every three days.

The first two days of collectin on day 1 and day 3, the shrooms returned and were of a large size,. During the next 6 tips of every three days since day one, each day, the fruitings were smaller and smaller.

Until on Day 21 since I first found that one fresh cowpie, the 21st day had the least amount of copes.

So here are those pictures I took every three days. with a couple of close up images as well. Then I will continue with more on spore dispersal and show some other interesting crops and how they grew as seen in the images.

Day 1a. Kualoa Ranch, Oahu, Hawaii, Copelandia tropicalis. .



Day 1b. Kualoa Ranch, Oahu, Hawaii. Copelandia tropicalis. A close up of above image.



Day 1c. Kualoa Ranch, Oahu, Hawaii. Copelandia tropicalis. A close up of above mushrooms on the right side of image 1a and 1b.



Day 4.. Kualoa Ranch, Oahu, Hawaii. Copelandia tropicalis.



Day 7a. Kualoa Ranch, Oahu, Hawaii. Copelandia tropicalis.



Day 7b. Kualoa Ranch, Oahu, Hawaii. Copelandia tropicalis. Aclose up of Image 7 from above looking directly down at the specimens.



Day 11. Kualoa Ranch, Oahu, Hawaii. Copelandia tropicalis.



Day 14. Kualoa Ranch, Oahu, Hawaii. Copelandia tropicalis



Day 17. Kualoa Ranch, Oahu, Hawaii. Copelandia tropicalis



Day 21. Kualoa Ranch, Oahu, Hawaii. Copelandia tropicalis.



Had a hard time posting this in the correct order. I may have been off on a day in the countdown over the every three days But it is about right. Just a day off on a few when reposting this after 0ver 30 years ago.

Now another method of spore disposal is the fallen spores into the ground. The above grow was Copelandia tropicalis.

Now here is a cow pie where the spores were under the ground and above ground was decomposed manrure heap of 5-6 weeks old. This one had the mycelium underground and so the Copelandia's in this image grew from the heat of the manure under the turd and they came up from under the cowpie and fruiting along the outer side of the cow pie so they are like surrounding the edge of the cow pie. This one image here is from Maui in the fall (Aug-Nom) of 1986.

Copelandia cyanescens from spores that were under a cow pie where it landed and from 4-6 weeks later fruited. The photo was taken at the Makawao Rodeo Grounds across the highway from Seabury Hall, a private kids school. After school several kids would hop the fence, smoke doobies and collect shrooms for parties on a Friday night. I had spoke with many before about their use of shrooms and if their parents knew.

Image 1: Copelandia cyanescens fruiting from under the cowpie.



On occasion, I have turned over cowpies in Hawaii, Thailand and Cambodia and India. In fields where none had fruited at the time I was there. This shows that the spore were in the ground from shrooms that were there a month or two earlier. And here is one from Maui that was at Ho'o'kipa park on the Hana Highway where they windsuft and fly giant Kites. I wrote about my experience consumibng Copes at this park in my magazine article "Mushrooms in Paradise: Hawaiian Style."

I was checking how the lenght of time of the decompising manure. I did this on several cow pies. Here is one such image and lhere were

pinners fruiting on the underside of the cowpie attached to the grassy mycelia area beneath where it was when I turned it over.

Image 2

 ..

Now a few other comments. In daily picking periods in Thailand while working in association with Chulalongkorn Unviersity, I noticed in certain ricepaddie areas where I picked every year and at least a month of foraging daily for hours after hours ai learned a lot about their growth patterns. I learned that on occasion, one species at a time will dominate a field. or a given area. If Panaeolus antillarums are up in quantity, there will be little cubes. On the other hand, a given area can have cubes in one area and copes in another. Or if the Copes dominate and are common in a given area, then cubes will probably be in a more shaded area near bushy areas, where the grass is talled such as near coconut palms.

In this next image of copes. I have a Burger King bag with over 175 copes in the bag,. I had already picked them when I thought that I should have taken a picture first. SI there are sitill over at least 75 tp 100 more littler copes to pick. There were even more bigger ones around the coconut tree. Count how many.

While in this image of the bag, I shold note that I usually use a plastic container and lay all shrooms with the caps at one end and the base of the stems at the other. I carry that container as if it were a cup of hot coffee.. That is so I do not bounce around the copes and cause damage or oxidation. As I said above. I toss those damage copes from the containers because they infect any other cope they are laying upon. when one is picing many as I do. tossing a bluing damage cope back into the earth is not a waste. The copes fruit profusely and abundantly, especiall at the buffalo arenas. More so than the cubes in Southeast Asia which is where the genus is believed to have originated in.

If one does want to keep the bluing copes then do not leave them in a container with good copes. Never put them in any enclose covered container and put them in a separate container. yes, they still have active compounds, We have analysed Copes from three locations of which two came from hawaii and From Thailand. The Hawaiian copes were found to contain high levels of psilocybine and low levels of psilocine. Your bofy converts psilocybine in to psilocine. The Copes from Australia and Thailand were low in psilocybine and high in psilocine.

Also, Some fields will only have either copse or cubes and never one or the other together. Samoa, like Hawaii does not have any cupes. Only Copes. Fiji on the other hand has both Copes and Cubes.

As for Hawaii, Both me and Terence McKenna had tried on numerous occasions to see Hawaii with Cubensis. They do not take fruit,. Both of use tried including giving spore injected into apples to horses, and to cattle. Nothing ever grew for many years over a long period of time, others also tried to get them to fruit in Hawaii. They do not grow there period.

No one knows why a series of paddocks on property where the cattle are often moved from paddock to paddock for grazing why some paddocks have the cubes or the copes come up and then there are ones in those paddock places where no shrooms ever come up at all.

Many people pic baggies of copes that by the time they get home, their copes look like shit. I would never give anyone nasty looking bacteria soaked mushrooms. That is what rotted blue copes, no matter that they still have active tryptamines in them to anyone.

And people make tea. That is a Western Civilization method of ingestion. Over half the high is lost in liquid form. And as I noted , psilocybine is converted into psilocine after ingestrion so when copes high in psilocine are cooked in a tea ot soup, a lot of the activity is lost.

They suffocate in plastic baggies and form bacteria. Below is a photograph of a collection of Cubes and copes. However, the person in Austrlalia who collected these had to toss them into the garbage because he had toxic mushromos in the backs and damaged 99% of all of them. Cube gill fragments are all over the paper from being tossed into giant garbage bags. There were Panaeolus antillarum and Panaeolus

sphinctrinus in the bags and also some Chlorophyllum Molydites (green Gills) which will make one very sick and vomit, mausea and diarrhea soon follow after ingestion.

All shroooms that are different from one another should go into separe containers when harvesting them. A toxic mushroom in a collection of good shrooms can break apart in a bag og mixed mushrooms and then a piece can lodge inside the gills of an active species and someone eating such shrooms from people who grab every shroom they see can die.

Save the image to your desktop and it is a large image so you can see the different mushrooms this person harvested and the condition they are in.

This was a careless wasted of good cubes and copes.

And as I noted above in another post here, you can see the good white stemmed collections I have with no damage to anyone in there and mushrooms that I would gladly share with others. In Hawaii I have examined bags of shroom sby other shroomers in a a field when I was there and I found not only Copes but Conocybe species, Panaeolus antillarum and Panaeolus sphinctrinus in bags from teens and even adults. On several occasions, those people tried to tell me if you eat enough of the Panaeolus they put into their cope bagts that you would get a good high. I have dozens of hopsital case histories in my files of kids who thought they knew what they were doing.

Look at this carefully. People who love shrooms do not want mushrooms that look like this. There is no need to pick rotted or damaged cubes or other shrooms when collecting. that is a sign of greed and carelessness by many who go out and shroom and then as they say, Tripp balls. In Hawaii, I often see shroomers also grab a handful at parties and down them with shit sitll ont he shrooms. Of course I have never met anyone who claimed they got sick from eating a handful of copes from a bag of freshly picked copes, but many kids do eat them like that. Tearing off the stems causes oxidation. In the PNW, because Psilocybe cyanescnes and Azures and otehr species grow in woodchips by the hundreds and thousands, many cut the stems at the base so they do not damage the mycelium in the woodchips and the stems get a little blue. No problem but when picking the copes you do not want them oxidising. It took

me over two years of weekly collecting them to learn how to lift them from the earth or manure without causing damage to the flesh of the stems.

So this image from a friend in Australia shows:

"How one should not harvest their musrhooms into platic garbage bags or into plastic baggies."

 .

and one more image of a clean harvest of healthy Copes. Form my friends farm in Ban Thurian, Koh Samui. These are fresh Copelandia and they are not the pure white which is a color when shrooms are in certain areas of sunlight.



In age they also become cracked and pitted and wrinkle in their caps as seen here in Ban Phang Ka, Koh Samui with a baby water buffalo (Bubalus bubalis) Kwai in Thailand. See the color, also thers were all short stemmed and not long stemmed and the their are many variations in the color of the Caps of Copelandia cyanescens, some times called 'gold caps' which others in Florida refer to some cubess as 'gold caps.



As for temperatures, I find cops in Asia and Southeast asia in 100 to 115 degree weather, and in Hawaii in 70 tp 90 degree weather.

Here are some spore deposits sitting on blades of grass where I removed the grass from off of a cap where spores dispursed into the aire and then the extreme heat caused them to fall back onto the cap of the mushroom where blades of grass were. They can either end up back on the ground to reproduce to end up in a cow's stomach from grazing at the moment the spores are there. From Surathani, Thailand brought to Bangkok on Tourist minivan in cardboard box.



The box at Chulalongkorn Lab at Dept of Microbiology in Bangkok on the Lanai for photographing. Some were damaged from being bounce around in the minivan between Surathani and Bangkok, a 700 km all night ride.. A professors father sent them over night. This is an extreley large image. Sorry forgot but to change it would put all the images out of order.

 .

Here yu can see in this close up the spores on a the grass in the image.



So there you all just recieved a free workshop that normally I would of received a $35 dollar honorary of a one hour lecture on this subject.

mjshroomer / man of knowledge

Attached Thumbnails





#1448287 Chinaman's Hat from North end of Kualoa Ranch.

Posted by mjshroomer on 08 April 2020 - 06:58 PM in LifeStyles

At Sunset beach on the North Shore of Oahu is the University of Hawaii's Livestock and experimental Farm, right next to Sunset Beach where the Bilabong suft events happen. There are many surfers there that eat shrooms and then go surfing. I reported that activitry int he 1990s and Steven Pollock did in 1974.

Also above the beach high up Comsat Road where the massive windmill radar vanes fly are more big fields. Drive up and park and it is a girl scout camp, not open most of the year. Tha land there hosts massive cattle and shrooms are there.

Here is a friend of mine (Shannon) who went shrooming with me and two other friends on our way to a party on the North Shore.

This is also up the mountain side at Kualoa Ranch whoch I showed in the above photos.



and here is some of those friends from the Earth upside this mountain.





This article posted below is a large file. Save to your desktop and open and read if you cannot see it large enough on Facebook



mjshroomer / man of knowledge

#1446292 Hauer's Grow Log

Posted by RutgerHauer on 20 March 2020 - 10:45 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Thanks Fungi2B.

I'm not worried about the lost LCs at all, have made use of them all at least once, other more, so that makes it worth it already. I was able to inoculate ten jars with the one that remained clean and I also made two new LCs: Variety Red Boy and Tampanensis Pollock. This Tampanensis is supposed to be a stone producer but I would like to grow shrooms. Let's see how that works out.

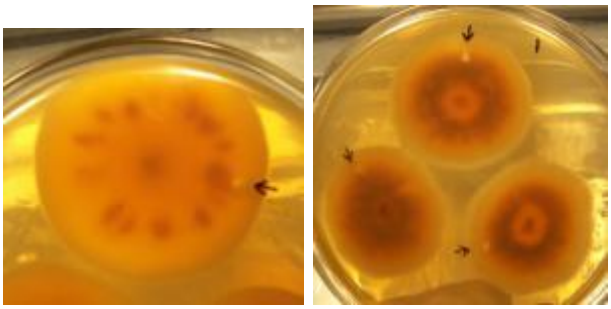
Have also been spawning two of my clone test grows in small tubs, the other three clones are almost ready: just waiting for the last spawn jars to fully colonized, the others are waiting in the fridge.

#1434364 Stone producer group grow

Posted by ElrikEriksson on 13 December 2019 - 07:24 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

It's not just mexicana

Monokaryotic Psilocybe tampanensis var. Pollock:



These are two of the more impressive stoning monos I found in this variety, I'm reasonably sure the plate of 3 is all the same isolate.

This was an accidental score. When farming monokaryons I use a very careful, delicate, and intentional technique. This crop was simply a tampanensis grow-out where I took a bunch of transfers from a MS plate to look for stone formers to fruit. I wasn't even going to check them for clamp connections but when I started clearing plates after transfers I decided to use some of them to get more practice staining and mounting mycelium to slides. I immediately started finding monokaryotic strains all over the place! [Even 3 colonies, probably just one isolate, that produced knots that never matured to pins, oddly enough]

A good accident, if I hadn't checked I would have assumed all the monos were non-fruiting strains after trying to fruit them! 😄

While I don't doubt that non-fruiting dikaryotic strains exist I suspect many non-fruiting strains people find are, in fact, monokaryons they didn't know they isolated.

Its even possible to get a monokaryotic isolate from a mushroom clone, as the leading edge of a dikaryotic colony is often monokaryotic.

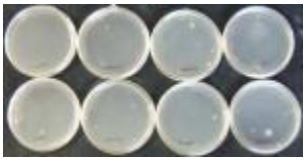
I'm starting to think that the way to **really** find a good stoning strain might turn out to be selecting the best stoning monokaryons to join into dikaryotic strains. 🤓

#1428970 Stone producer group grow

Posted by ElrikEriksson on 02 November 2019 - 06:34 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

I'm now officially in

In keeping with my tradition, 2 days after finally getting nervous all my Psilocybe tampanensis 'Pollock' plates now show growth.



In a few days, after these colonies send the signal to remaining spores to germinate, I can start my hunt for the isolate that produces good yields of both fruits and stones as well as fair potency so it can become my pet.

I think I will now get nervous about my eight blank 16 day old cambodgeniensis plates, for luck

I've seen mention, and even photos, of Pan. cambo. pseudosclerotia but apparently no one has even tried them?

Does coffee promote pseudosclerotia the way it does with true sclerotia?

#1427649 Selecting for stones, without growing them?

Posted by ElrikEriksson on 21 October 2019 - 05:41 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

KapnDank, on 02 Oct 2019 - 4:08 PM, said:

They are really easy to fruit as well. Couldn't believe how easy it was until I tried.

That is quite comforting, challenges in fruiting can be fun but it sure wouldn't have fit with what I had in mind

I've ingested various data, salted it with my personality, received my Pollock print, and dove right in

I made 8 plates of 1,5% agar, 2% cornmeal extract, 0,5% glucose, 0,1% yeast extract, + 3mg activated charcoal per plate. I homogenized before

heating, and poured quite hot but the charcoal still made an agar blob that wouldn't pour. Oh well, maybe it purified the broth or whatever first.

Each plate was streaked thoroughly with a visible quantity of spores. Now I wait for growth.

When growth eventuates I will try to transfer 48-72 points of growth, 3 per plate, to coffee-MEA. At this point I may have to redo a couple plates if there is contam, once I see them growing and am confident there is no widespread contam just for fun I will make one of those 8 MS plates into mycelium water and 'noc up 4 jars, two to promptly fruit and two to grow stones for 3-4 months. Just so I can find out what the trips are like, and make some prints.

While those bonus grows get going the 16-24 plates of transfers will run out of room and, I hope, those who are of a phenotype to do so will start showing stones on agar. Once that stage develops sufficiently I will select 12 sections with the best balance of vigor and stone production to transfer to individual plates. Probably coffee-PDA. I will sector them all out as needed, wedge six to grain, and refrigerate the petris.

The grain jars will be left to consolidate 2 months past the average 100% colonization date. Each numbered jar will then have its sclerotia isolated, weighed, recorded, and dried. The corresponding spawn will then be mixed 1:2 with 50/50 compost and coir or verm in little numbered half litre trays and the six trays will be fruited in a hybrid monotub shotgun I made [six 2 cm polyfill holes on the sides, many drain holes on the bottom, filled with perlite].

When those six trays finish fruiting four [?] flushes the fruits will be dried, weighed, recorded, and the whole harvesting, fruiting, harvesting cycle will be performed on the second group of six, which would have been put in jars a few weeks after the first 6 jars were emptied [giving group 1 at least 2,5 months to colonize and do its four [?] flushes].

Now the data from weighing the stones and fruits will be collated. It will be discerned which four isolates produced the best balance of stones to fruit. I will then spend the next 4 months personally assaying the corresponding stones and fruits from those four selections. The single isolate that pleases

me the most will be moved from the petri master to master slants and archived mycelium water, and all will be right in the world.

I have no freaking idea what will be done with the piles and piles of dried mushrooms and stones, by then I'll probably also have a mountain of pans, sempervivas, and others to assay. Or I hope so! 

Rampant neophyte enthusiasm, or solid plan?

Is it even worth it if I can only assay 4 isolates in the end? I can't think of a way to assay 12 stone/fruit sets in a reasonable time frame when only dosing fortnightly.

Does my plan have any probable errors?

#1425336 Selecting for stones, without growing them?

Posted by KapnDank on 02 October 2019 - 10:08 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

I will be playing with three varieties of tamps myself and pics of the grows will be posted on this thread. Some have been already if you wanna check them out.

https://mycotopia.ne...st&fromsearch=1

The three strains I will be growing are Pollock which is the original Florida find near Tampa, galindoi/atl#7 from the find in Georgia, and the new Beulah tamps found in Beulah Florida roughly a year ago. As soon as I can get some Mexicana I'll get those started too lol.

I will also be doing a galindoi/atl#7 giveaway in the VIP marketplace soon so hopefully we'll see more grows around here.

They do take some time but adding 50% coffee water to agar and grain soak water greatly speeds things up. it's not that bad as long as you have other things going to keep you busy. They can be a nice little bonus to your cube harvests and the trip imo is nicer. They also don't take up much space and they are perfectly happy being stuck in the corner neglected until you decide you want to eat some stones. Then you can spawn the grains and

get some fruits too. They are really easy to fruit as well. Couldn't believe how easy it was until I tried. And even though the fruits are small they put out flush after flush for potentially 2 months plus if kept in favorable conditions. I highly recommend them to anyone who can pull of some decent cube grows. And the stones to those who can't even manage that lol

#1414774 New Member? Introduce yourself.

Posted by KapnDank on 28 July 2019 - 12:49 AM in Welcome Mat

Ya know I posted on here the other day but I was a bit rushed at the time. Think I'd like to share what I have going on.
Edit: doing this again it just deleted everything but this first part of the message ☹

Anyways

Cubes: EQ and TOC fruiting. Avery's albino, which a true cube albino iso, on agar

Woodlovers: azures and Subaerginosa colonizing woodchips in bags. Ovoids, allenii, and serbica on agar.

Pan cyans:

Jamaica, Alabama, and estero on agar.

Stone producers:

Atl#7 and Tampa Pollock both in grain bags and some in flower pots outdoors. And pan cinct var Warren Co. Not a true stone producer but they do produce blue pseudosclerotia.
Mush love

#1397007 List of all cube names?

Posted by coorsmikey on 17 February 2019 - 04:19 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Quote

Penis Envy (a.k.a. PE)

Penis Envy is a unique and classic cube. You should see good results with multispore, since PE is well domesticated.

The Shroomery's own RogerRabbit is fond of saying, "Cubes are cubes, with the exception of PE." This statement is rather profound considering its source. Attempting to get RogerRabbit to admit the differences between any cube 'Strains' is usually a lost cause.

The history of the Penis Envy is shrouded in legend, mystery, and famous names.

According to various sources including long-time Shroomerite, Mushroom John Allen (AKA mjshroomer), Penis Envy was probably discovered in Amazonian Colombia by Terrance McKenna and his brother Dennis in the early 1970's. Hamilton Morris reports the print came from, "A monstrous Amazonian mushroom growing on the dung of local Zebu cattle" and the original specimen, "was taller and thicker than anything found in American soils." Unfortunately, Morris' report has not been confirmed by either Dennis McKenna or his brother Terrance (before his death in 2000). In fact, Dennis McKenna was reported as saying, "(It) is news to me." when he was told the PE supposedly came from their own Amazonian spore collection.

So, perhaps the Penis Envy did not come from the McKennas at all, and perhaps it did. Perhaps the original specimen did not look like a penis until it was isolated by somebody else.

Perhaps the McKennas simply forgot about it... but this is doubtful especially if it looked like a penis. Terrance McKenna often talked about the masculine energy contained within a magic mushroom... and it is hard to believe he'd forget about a penis shaped cube from his own collection.

According to Hamilton Morris at www.viceland.com, pioneering Cubensis mycologist Steven Pollock received a sample of McKenna's Amazonian spores labeled 'Amazon', and Pollock himself, quite possibly isolated the penis shaped cube which we now know and love from McKenna's spores.

John Allen among others, seem to believe this version of the story.

According to Morris' legend, Pollock mailed a sample of his spores labeled 'Penis' to Rich Gee in Washington state, right before Pollock himself was murdered in his home by a bullet to the brain. According to the same legend, Pollock was buried with a pocket full of Tampanensis sclerotia, a Matias Romero fruit in one hand and a Penis Envy fruit in the other. Discovery of Psilocibe Tampanensis (not a cube but worth a look if you want to try something different, magical, and easy to grow), and Matias Romero are both credited to Pollock. It is plausible that Pollock also, isolated PE.

Penis Envy was thought, to be long lost, at least at The Shroomery, until Mushroom John Allen discovered bulk print vendor, Rick Gee of MycoTech (see link at end of description), was still selling viable swabs of PE. In case you're wondering, a sterile, cotton swab is sometimes rubbed along the gills to collect spores from hard to print fungus.

Around the same time, The Shroomery's Dreamster1 (not his original username) gave Workman, from www.sporeworks.com, a sample of PE that reportedly originated from Terrance McKenna's own collection... which further clouds the PE's history.

Was Dreamster's print really from McKenna himself? Or, did it also come from Rich Gee, who always claimed the spores came from McKenna's Amazonian exploration?

Because some vendors got their original PE spore samples from Gee (presumably via Pollock), and Sporeworks perhaps got theirs from a source close to McKenna, it is unclear which vendor's PE spores come closest to the original specimen.

It is also, unclear as to who actually gave the Penis Envy its common name.

As you can see, the story/legend of the PE is filled with mystery and confusion. We may never know the whole truth. Still, the PE's mysterious background is part of the fun. At best, it is a historic cube, with connections to the forefathers of Cubensis mycology. At worst, it is a unique cube which looks like a dick.

Long-time Shroomery Sponsors

(including www.Sporeworks.com and www.thehawkseye.com) later, reintroduced Penis Envy in print and syringe form, and began to sell the spores to the public. It has increased in popularity over time. Today, many vendors sell Penis Envy and it is among the most popular commercial cubes available... which is a ironic, since PE is a terrible spore producer, which makes it difficult for some vendors to meet increasing demands.

With Penis Envy, just because you see fruits does not mean you will see spores. Penis Envy fruits are often sterile (few or no spores drop) and the gills of the sterile fruit can be light yellow in color (Instead of spore-filled and dark). Later flushes usually bring more spores than the early flushes, but often only a couple fruits drop spores.

Since the cap rarely separates too far from the stem, a Penis Envy fruit can look like a circumcised penis. Penis Envy often has a thick gnarly stem.

Penis Envy fruits often grow slower than a typical cube (but your results may vary). Those thick stems can take a while to reach full maturity. The DENSE fruits don't shrink much when dried.

When it comes to bulk, a flush of PE is comprible to flushes of other cubes. When compared to most 'mutant' cube strains, PE is a rather prolific fruiter.

It is not uncommon for Penis Envy to flush the occasional ALBINO fruit.

PE is potent, according to most who have tried it. In fact, of all the cubes, PE is almost unanimously reported to be very potent (at least, for a cube). There is surprisingly little debate concerning PE's potency. There is also, little evidence and less proof of PE's potency, but gram for gram, people really do seem to like it a LOT.

Because it looks like a penis when fruited, Penis Envy is a love/hate mushroom. Many people are simply turned off by the looks of this particular cube.

PE has been successfully crossed with other cubes, giving us new commercial PE variations including PE #6 (Texas crossed with PE), PE

Uncut (PE crossed with albino), and Albino PE (again, crossed with albino).

Source link:

Viceland's 5 Page Penis Envy artical

Picture from www.thehawkseye.com



Picture from Workman at www.sporeworks.com



Picture from Cervantes.



Penis Envy #6 (a.k.a. PE6)

Penis Envy #6 is a unique cube.

Shroomery veteran RogerRabbit, "Crossed a standard PE with the Tex strain." The result was PE 6.

RogerRabbit's efforts were an attempt to create a modified PE which produced more spores... but the spores were accidentally released too early... when a few prints were unintentionally mailed out, in a stack of other prints. The infamous print which lead to the public outing of this particular cube was labeled PE #6.

Here's how RogerRabbit says PE #6 came to be:

"A single sector fruiting isolate of PE, and another of TEX were placed on a petri dish with rattlesnake venom added to the agar. The snake venom helped the two dikaryotic strains share genetic information to form a third sector, which was which was labeled PE6. Other Isolates of the PE were labeled PE 1-7, and apparently, some of the 6, which was the cross, were in the same batch of prints. The idea was to get a good spore producing PE, but I never had time to stabilize the strain due to accidentally releasing it early. That's why sometimes they look like texans and sometimes very much like PE."

PE 6 looks like a cross between Penis envy and Texans. The fruits often have LARGE caps, which open fully, unlike classic PE. They also produce spores. While the stems look quite a bit like PE. Thick and textured. Like little logs.

RogerRabbit confirms this description: "the caps that opened fully have fewer spores like PE, and they have the same gnarly stems too. Only the caps seem to be bigger and to open all the way."

Link to Primary source: http://www.shroomery...7624855#7624855

Picture from _Otto_.



Penis Envy Uncut (a.k.a. PEU)
Penis Envy Uncut is a unique cube.

Workman... while attempting to cross PF Albino with Penis Envy happened across an interesting isolate. While this PFA/PE cross shared many of Penis Envy's external, macroscopic traits, the veils often stayed attached to the stems. This means the fruits can look like uncircumcised penises.

PEU albinism is not unheard of. But the PEU is not yet known for its albino fruits... just its, "Namesake veil" to quote Workman.

Like Penis Envy, PEU is often sterile, and spores may be few and far between.

This is still a relatively new strain. Perhaps there is still more to be learned about the unique traits of PEU.

Link to primary source: http://www.shroomery...7182930#7182930

Picture from drjigglz



Picture from Workman at www.sporeworks.com



Peru

According to Ralphster, this cube is from the mountains of Peru.

PES Amizonian (a.k.a. Amazon or PESA)

PES Amazonian is a classic cube.

While it probably did come from the Colombian Amazon, Pacifica Exotica Spora, the company which first sold it was known to name cubes after locations even if the spores did not originate from said location (See PES Hawaiian). Still, the Amazon is quite large, and PESA likely originated from that region.

PESA can grow quite quickly, but like many other fast growing cubes, it is prone to hollow stems (and therefore reduced bulk). According to Workman, PESA resembles B+ Type 2, the cube which was accidentally sold by Sporeworks as B+ for a few years before the error was discovered and remedied. For a time, there were many reports of B+ with hollow stems.

Picture from Workman at www.sporeworks.com





PES Hawaiian (a.k.a. Hawaiian or PESH)

The PES Hawaiian is a classic cube with an interesting and mysterious history.

Most cubes are named after the place where they were discovered or after the person who discovered them. PES Hawaiian is an exception to this rule. There are no reports of cubes growing wild in Hawaii. While cubes grow in the sub tropics all over the wold, Hawaii's lack of large mamals (until relatively recently) combined with its isolated location (in the middle of the deepest part of the Pacific Ocean) make it quite unlikely that any cube spores could have naturally traveled to the island chain and found the proper conditions to grow.

Then why does PESH have Hawaiian in its name? Because the company which first sold it was located in Honolulu, Hawaii. Nobody knows where PESH really came from. PES Hawaiian may be a renamed version of another classic strain. Nobody seems to know for sure. What is known for sure is this: no wild cubes have been found in Hawaii, and if they are ever discovered, they'll most likely be cubes introduced by people (or the cows and horses people bring to the islands).

PES Hawaiian has been a moderately popular cube and the occasional mycologist produces some monster shrooms while working with it.

Picture from P.Menace



PF Albino (a.k.a. PFA)

The PF Albino is an albino variant of the PF Classic . It is a unique cube and it regularly produces fatasses (short and fat shrooms).

PFA fruits, the albinos at least, are waxy white in color, and bruise blue very easily.

Originally sold by Professor Fanaticus for a limited time, the albino was thought to be lost after the Professor's infamous 'strain/race' degeneration

and Federal case.

According to Workman, "The PF Albino appeared in 2000 and was sold by fanaticus.com for a short time, but was discontinued due to strain degeneration. The degeneration was blamed on UV (black) light exposure. I was fortunate enough to get a print of this strain soon after its release and kept it in cold storage until 2005."

Despite the claims that these mutations are different species because of changes in spore color, they are in fact still Psilocybe Cubensis.

www.sporeworks.com sells a version of the PFA which comes from 1998 spores, well before the degeneration of PF's stock. The PFA has been reintroduced to the world of mycology.

From multispore, about 25-50% of fruits will be albino. If you want an ALL albino flush, you'll need to isolate, or clone.

Pigmented PFA's drop more spores than the albino fruits. While the albino fruits CAN drop spores, the spores can be few and far between. Also, albino spores are CLEAR. To print an albino fruit, you'll want to print to foil or glass (or as a last resort, dark paper)... otherwise, you may not be able to see the spores at all.

Link to primary source: http://www.shroomery...4171176#4171176

Picture from PF's old website.



Pictures from Workman at www.sporeworks.com





PF Classic (a.k.a. PFC)

PF Classic is a sentimental favorite among many Cubensis enthusiasts. It is a classic cube and often a fatass (short and fat). PF Classic peaked in popularity in the late 1990's through 2002.

There are reports that PFC has a very thin veil which virtually disappears shortly after breaking.

According to Workman, "PF "Classic" was initially purchased by PF from the Homestead Company (one of the few cubensis spore sources at the time) around 1990. No one seems to be sure where the original wild spores were collected, but it has been suggested that they are of Matias Romero stock, which it does resemble."

The entire catalogue of PF Brand spores was almost lost to degeneration. Some wonder if the degeneration was due to black light exposure... but Workman suspects the PF 'strains' are all infected with a fungal virus... which may contribute to PF Classic's propensity to mutate (PF Classic has spawned the PF Albino AND the PF Redspore) and degenerate.

PF Classic is not known to produce many spores. You may have to wait longer for PF Classic spore production to begin, than with most cubes. Once the veil breaks and the cap extends, you still may have to wait an extra day or so... before sporulation.

Professor Fanaticus created the PF Tek in 1991. This tek allowed people to cultivate mushrooms without a pressure cooker, grain, glove box or a flow hood. The PF Tek greatly simplified cubensis cultivation for hobby mycologists. The PF Tek is still very popular.

On Tuesday, February 18 2003 Professor Fanaticus' home was raided by the DEA (United States Drug Enforcement Agency).

Although selling cubensis spores is legal, it seems selling spores AND selling info on how to grow them was a problem for the American DEA. Compounding that problem, were the 11 grams of cubes, minuscule grow op, and 2+ ounces of marijuana discovered during the raid.

Professor Fanaticus got off relatively easy (and he thanks his lawyer). He got 6 months of house detention and 3 years of probation. His wife was also given 3 years of probation. On Dec 14, 2006 the Professor's probation came to an end.

The Professor recently turned 60 and now spends his time playing guitar in the Seattle area.

Source links: http://www.shroomery...2111034#2111034

http://www.shroomery...6670033#6670033

Picture from JokerGD.



Picture from Critic.



PF Redspore (a.k.a. PFR)

PF Redspore is a unique cube. It produces rust colored spores and fatass shrooms.

The PF Redspore is a variation of the PF Classic which produces brownish/red spores... instead of the purple/brown/black spores which are common for Psilocibe Cubensis. PF Redspore is not to be confused with Redboy, which is a DIFFERENT cube with red spores.

According to Workman, "The PF Redspore spontaneously appeared in a tray of PF Classic around 1996 but wasn't released until 2006. This was well after the www.fanaticus.com raid of February 18th 2003."

Like PF Albino, PF Redspore is prone to aborts.

PF Redspore lacks the pigmentation to create darker spores and is an interesting addition to any collection.

Link to primary source: http://www.shroomery...6670033#6670033

Picture from Workman at www.sporeworks.com





Pink Buffalo (a.k.a. PB)
Known as Pink Buffalo or Thai Pink Buffalo, this cube was discovered by Milo Zverino in Late September 2000. It is named after the occasional pink Bubalis Bubalis buffalo. A buffalo which is usually grey. The name of the strain implies the type of poop the original cubes were growing in, but this has not been confirmed.

A long lost Shroomerite, and frequent visitor to Thailand, mjshroomer was the first to sell the spores.

* Note This is a quote from an outdated post. The spores are LONG GONE. Don't bother contacting the user for a print.
From
http://www.shroomery...r/316757#316757

Bubalis Bubauis, the Asian grey and/or Pink Buffalo:
http://www.mushroomjohn.org/samui3.htm

According to MJ, while discussing Thai pan [copelandia] cyans.)

These mushrooms appear in the manure of the Asian water buffalo Bubalis Bubalis, of which 1 in 10 are pink (Fig. 2c) and these mushrooms are common in rice paddies (Fig. 2d) throughout Southeast Asia



On a side note, mjshroomer was eventually perma-banned from The Shroomery. Use the search feature to learn more. It is sad that one of the

world's most important cubensis collectors had a falling out with this community... but there is evidence that mj is high maintenance... to say the least. To his credit, mjshroomer knows a LOT about the history of many cubes. Perhaps more than anyone else in the USA.

Picture from ignuF.



Plantasia Mystery

Mystery Solved... well, sort of.

According to Workman:
Quote:

mjshroomer said:

This fast new colonizing Race of P. cubensis from Ban Saket, Thailand is now available. I have only five prints. They are $15.00 each plus $3.00 SHipping and Handling Priority US Mail. This is a one time offer only from me. Soon others will carry this print.

This race of Cubensis was collected by Milo Zverino in Thailand on or around the last day od September 2000 and is the 2nd generation in vitro prints.

mj

Have a shroomy day and may all of your days be shroomy.

Quote:

Workman said:

1996 through 1999 there was a very small online company called The Grow Room that sold prints of Psilocybe azurescens (and a few cubes). They had a single picture of an outdoor patch of handsome sharply nippled mushrooms.

1997 archive:

http://web.archive.o...com/whatnew.htm

http://web.archive.o...com/shrooms.htm

A year later (1998) the mushroom page moves and many spores are sold out and the name changes to Plantasia.

Another year later (1999) the hydroponics part is gone and now the growroom page is called Plantasia

http://web.archive.o...w.growroom.com/

By 2000, the site is gone.

http://web.archive.o...one/shrooms.htm

Original Plantasia site picture at Hawks Eye.

http://www.thehawkse...asia/plant3.gif

There was an apparent ownership change around 1999 and the new owner was moving the old print stock and getting some viability complaints. Ryche and I were sent a print of the supposed azure to test for viability and I determined they were actually cubensis (and viable). These tests were posted at the shroomery but are now lost. Ryche renamed them as Plantasia Mystery and started selling them. I just stored some and gave the rest away. Anyway, maybe that will lead to a more complete story. They never looked much like the original picture but the original picture is obviously a cube. But since the GrowRoom was selling other cubes its not even certain we were sent the spores that match that picture.

Picture from darkfly.



Picture from charvo.



Puerto Rico (a.k.a. PR)

According to Workman, the Puerto Rico was discovered in, "Puerto Rico, near the town of Canovanas located on the Northeast side of the island." It is known to have larger than average caps when compared to the size of its thin stems. This type of Puerto Rican cube is known to be an aggressive colonizer which is prone to overlay. It is also popular for its famed potency. While there is no proof to lend credence to the claims of PR's potency, many experienced psychonauts swear by it.

Picture from Workman at www.sporeworks.com



Quezon Philippines

A cube, supposedly from the Philippines and given to Ralphster by the FSRC's Shdwstr.

From www.ralphstersspores.com



R44

According to Ralphster:

"A few years ago, I tried my luck with foraging, and found several very nice strains, Unfortunately my labeling left something to be desired, so the location will have to be set as the Southern States.

After 2 years of trail and work, my suppliers have finally sent me something I can be proud to present to you… the R44.

Think dense fruits, with heavy stems an mid to large size caps, heavy spore drops and excellent potency. I'm certain you will be pleased.

An excellent addition to any collection."

From www.ralphstersspores.com



RalphstersSpores Brand Spores:

RalphstersSpores is a long time Shroomery vendor. He has helped The Shroomery stay online when money was tight, and he used to run the American Free Spore Ring (FSR). Ralph's business had to move his shop to another state a few years back when Idaho chose to make the sale and purchase of hallucinogenic mushroom spores illegal. This law was likely made in order to force RalphstersSpores out of Idaho.

What makes Ralph so special? He sells a larger variety of cubes than any other Shroomery vendor, many of which are exclusive to Ralph. Ralph's 'Strain of the Month' special is loved by newbies. He offers fast, and discrete service. Ralph's customers are very loyal.

Ralph's large collection of cubes can lead to confusion, because Ralph simply doesn't show the complete heritage of every single cubensis variety he sells.

RalphstersSpores is a cash only business. You must send him the money for your purchase before he sends your order to you. There is no option to pay with a credit card.

Be sure to ask Ralph for his free 'Strain of the Month' when you place an order. If you purchase cube spores from him, he will throw in a free cube spore syringe (the variety changes every month)... but only if you ask.

Redboy

Redboy is a unique cube.

Redboy was a popular cube a few decades ago but it was thought by many to be long lost. RogerRabbit had an old print and used almost all his spores

attempting to get it to germinate. It was simply too old. He had to resort to crossing Redboy with Puerto Rico and a little rattle snake venom. It worked. Here's the story in RogerRabbit's own words:

Since it was crossed with regularly pigmented cube, Redboy does not always drop red spores. RogerRabbit once asked that people and vendors only trade and sell the RED spores... in order to help the Redboy remain true to its name. Perhaps RR has taken a softer stance recently, but... if people don't heed his advice, the burgundy colored spores the Redboy is famous for producing, may be lost forever. A real Redboy should come from a RED print. For now, you may need to clone or isolate. Vendors, are you listening?

Redboy's red spores are supposedly darker than PF Redspore. According to RogerRabbit, Redboy also, bruises green... which is pretty cool. Most cubes bruise blue.

A unique cube indeed. A lot of work went into bringing the Redboy back. Now, vendors and traders might have to do some work to keep it real... at least for the time being.

Link to primary sources: http://www.shroomery...4520275#4520275

http://www.shroomery...tamp=1245898283

Picture from RogerRabbit.



Pictures from xswaveyx.



SG30

A classic cube that is new again. This may be the only cube resurrected from 30 year old spores on record... or at the very least, the only one that is commercially available. This should be called the Lazarus Strain because it truly came back from the dead. One hell of a story!

Here's the story according to Shdwstr. If this cube is Lazarus, Shdwstr is Jesus:

From http://www.shroomery...9625624#9625624

Quote:

RogerRabbit said:

After 20 years of sleeping, the RedBoy lives! A mycological Coup d'Etat had to be pulled off to get this mushroom back after 20 years. The spores would simply NOT germinate.

Monokaryotic Puerto Rico mycelium was allowed to crawl over the non-germinating original 20 year old redboy spores in a petri dish, resulting in a 50/50 cross between the redboy spores and the PR mycelium, without the original spores ever germinating, which they were no longer capable of after 20 years.

Rattlesnake venom was added to the agar after cooling to weaken both the

cell walls of the spores, and the cell walls of the mycelium, allowing the nucleus from each to exchange genetic information between them. The experiment was duplicated with the offspring, resulting in a 75% pure strain, which was then released to the public.

The result is a 'cross' between the original UNgerminated redboy spores and a cubensis from Puerto Rico. Even though this is a cross,(NOT hybrid since it's two strains of the same species) you can clearly see the red color of the spores.

Enjoy.

Pictures from ShadowSpore.





South African Transkei (a.k.a. SAT)

The South African Transkei cube is a miracle of nature. It seems to be the only cubensis specimen ever identified, discovered and collected in South Africa. South Africa is at the bottom of the African continent, hence the name SOUTH Africa. It may be the only cube collected this far from the equator. Transkei was discovered growing in poo in the shade of trees near the coast of the Indian Ocean in the Transkei region of South Africa. This region was also the birthplace of Nelson Mandella.

Unlike the Colorado cube, which may not be a wild cube from Colorado, Transkei's origins are well documented, and it was discovered at a low

elevation, near the ocean.

Transkei is prone to overlay, and produces average sized fruits. The Shroomery's own Roadkill swears Transkei is very potent, often stating, "They are the reason Africans wear bones in their noses!"

Picture from www.thehawkseye.com



Picture from Una.



South American (a.k.a. SA)

South American is a known producer of medium to LARGE fruits. It is a strain from Venezuela so it should probably be called 'Venezuela' but it already has a name. Many South American cubes are favorites of mycologists due to their larger than average size. In fact many different varieties of cubes from the South African continent are known for their large size.

Paul Stamets has theorized that cubes are not native to South America... rather they were accidentally introduced when Spaniards brought cattle... and those cows... well you know where cubes come from don't you?

The South American strain was first sold by former Shroomery vendor sporechicks.com but the vendor had a falling out with this community and went offline. For a while, the SA was thought to be lost, until vendors like

The Little Guy and Ralphster helped bring it back into fashion.

Recently SA has become quite popular among cube cultivators, finally getting the attention it deserves.

Currently, the largest and heaviest reported single cubensis mushroom was grown by P. Menace from SA spores.

Picture from P.Menace



Picture from HolyDiver.



Sporeworks Brand Cubes:

Sporeworks is a long time Shroomery sponsor and a legitimate mycological supply company. Sporeworks is a mycologist's dream. SW sells a larger variety of cultures and spores from more different mushroom species than any other Shroomery vendor. While other vendors may sell more different types of cubes, SW also sells edibles, exotics and a huge variety of hallucinogenic spores (for microscopy use). SW's customer service is top notch. If you are interested in more than just cubes, you owe it to yourself to take a look at Sporeworks.

Sporeworks' cubensis selection focuses on unique and classic cubes. SW cubes have been expertly domesticated. Almost every single variety of

cube sold by Sporeworks is unique... and often exclusive to SW. If you want Albino Penis Envy... or Menace or Columbian Rust Spore...etc, there is only one place you can go.

Sporeworks is a business but they are also focused on research. Sporeworks own Workman has been on the forefront of hallucinogenic mycology for many years and his discoveries have often changed what we know to be true about magic fungus. An order from Sporeworks will fund future mycological research.

Be sure to mention that you are a member of The Shroomery when you place an order. You should get a free cube syringe with any order of equal or greater value... but only if you say the magic words. 

Stropharia

A cube with a confusing name.

Stropharia is the name a different species of mushroom which is non-active (sometimes toxic...) and grows in wood chips. It looks surprisingly like cubensis.

This cube, due to its name, has led to plenty of confusion.

BUT, according to www.wikipedia.com the Cubensis was first known as Stropharia Cubensis. The Psilocibe Cubensis was first called Stropharia Cubensis when it was first named by F.S. Earle in 1904... in Cuba... hence the root "Cub".

http://en.wikipedia....locybe_cubensis

The name Psilocybe is derived from the Greek roots psilos (ψιλος) and kubê (κυβη) and translates as "bald head". Cubensis means "coming from Cuba", Cuba being the type locality published by Earle.

1904 First described as Stropharia cubensis by F.S. Earle in Cuba

And here's an interesting old picture from Anand showing Stropharia Cubensis for sale:



So, a Stropharia Cube may not be as misleading as one would first suspect.

Perhaps it is an old 'strain/race'... perhaps it is named after the original Cuban Cubes... unfortunately, more information is needed in order to get to the bottom of this tale.

Photo from parpas.



SyZyGy

SyZyGy is a classic cube.

Anand received a twelve year old print with Terrance McKenna's handwriting on it. He was asked to this lost strain. He did, and then sent a bunch of prints to the FSRE (Free Spore Ring Europe).

According to the FSRE, "Syzygy was the shop of the McKenna brothers based in Honaunau, Hawaï. This cubensis is also called Syzygy, is culivated from a 12 year old print with McKenna's writing on it. The prints Anand made and donated are from the first batch cultivated with this old and nostalgic print. So original dna in the house."

Thank you Anand, for resurrecting SyZyGy. Most folks thought it had been long lost.

Photo from Anand:



Quote:

Shdwstr said:

I isolated the SG30 myself. and the strain came from a print I made myself over 30 yrs ago. And... other than it taking a much longer time (over a week) to rehydrate it was still very strong and vigorous.

The original strain came from a small bag of street shrooms which I purchased in my youth. If there are any old timers out there, they might remember the little black (almost rancid) baggies of mushy shrooms we had access to so very long ago. Man it was tough choking those down.
A friend who worked at a mushroom farm showed me the methods of isolating this on agar to get a clean culture to work with, and then how to create the spawn and straw substrate required to grow some fruits.
After many, many agar plates we were able to isolate a clean culture and do a successful grow and obtain a few nice prints, which even way back then were printed on foil.
One larger print was labeled, dated and stuck in an envelope, in a drawer of other keepsakes which followed me in various moves for 30 years.

A small portion of the print was made into a syringe and allowed to rehydrate for a day, at which time, a few drops were place on agar to see if they would still colonize, but they didn't... nothing at all. I guessed it was because of the spores not getting completely re hydrated, so each following day new agar dishes were inoculated with a couple drops just to see what would happen. I intended to do this for 30 days, and date each petrie dish. Around the 10th day, we started to see some growth. By the 12th day, you would have thought the spores from that print were only a few weeks old,

the growth was fantastic.

Tak Mountain Cube
Discovered by Mushroom John Allen (aka mjshroomer) in the Taksinmaharat National Forest in Tak Thailand. It was first known as Taksinmaharat National Forest Mountain Cube but it was quickly renamed. Workman received the first spore specimen the original specimen and Ralphster currently sells it.

Here's the story in mj's own words:

Quote:

mjshroomer said:

Soon to come, a pictorial from last summer, never before viewed images of my shroom hunting adventure at 1000 Meters altitude in the Taksinmaharat National Forest.

While on foray with my colleague, one other female professor and five female students from Chulalongkorn University, we first drove from Bangkok to ma Sot, on the Thai border and I went into Burma for a while.

Then later in the day we drove back to Tak and stayed in a beautiful lodge with three bedrooms.

My colleague and our driver from the university stayed in one bedroom, I in another and the girls all in a larger f room.

Most of the cabins at the national Forest are privately owned by Thai citizens.

There were park Rangers and also two French Environmentalists checking soil contents and air and water in the Hill Tribes surrounding areas.

The Frenchmen, were sleeping outdoors in sleeping bags rather than a cabin.

They said they were on a budget, but one of them told me he was just keeping most of the funding for himself and sleeping outdoors and in low-

priced bungalows rather that the expensive hotels.

WE saw beautiful flora and fauna not seen in other rego ions of the world. Photograhed many mushrooms and hiked in and around tiger lands. Saw a bear in a tree, snakes and insects.

On the last day there, my colleague ask me to look at a small mushrom in the grass.

At first I showed no interest until I observed a slight bluing on the stem and a little ont he edge side of the cap. It was a small cube.

later i learned from a nearbyu shed, that they had powdered manure and the workers there would sprad this dried buffalo manure throughout the grasses in the common areas of the park.

Later when I have time to go through the disc and size and adjust the images, I will post the mushrooms growing form the sporeprints I made of this mushroom.

One went to Workman and I was able to cut a piece of the 2nd print for myself. that later print went to my friends in the Nederlands for spore propagation.

The shrooms are gigantic and were slow in coming.

From www.ralphstersspores.com



Tapalpa

This Cube supposedly was discovered near Guadalajara Mexico.

From www.ralphstersspores.com



Tasmania (a.k.a. Taz)

The Tasmanian cube comes from Tasmania and may have been collected by B.I.O.

Photo from TrippinRhino.



Texas (a.k.a. Tex)

The Texas cube is interesting if not exactly unique.

Texas is slow to colonize, pin and fruit. Texas cubes, once mature, have a lot of character. It seems cubes which take a longer than average time to grow often look more withered and tree-like than their faster growing counterparts. A mature Texas fruit can have a thick, gnarled stem and a surprisingly dense and withered cap.

Roger Rabbit crossed Texas with PE to create the PE #6. He crossed them in an attempt to make a PE which produced plentiful spores. PE #6 was leaked before RR had finished working on it. Texas is an obvious choice to cross with PE, because their stems look quite similar and both have thick caps.

Like other cubes from potentially dry regions, the Texas variety can produce the occasional albino fruit.

From Workman at www.sporework.com



From Anand.





Texas Goliad

A cube from Texas, perhaps from Goliad county which is a surprisingly long way from the coast.

From www.ralphstersspores.com



Thai #3 (T3)

According to Roadkill, T3 came from a third generation isolate of Hawk's Ban Hua Thanons.

From Psilopleix.



Thai Lipa Yi

Another cube discovered by Mushroom John Allen. It was found in a field on Lipa Yai which is on the island of Koh Samui, Thailand. Many people compare this cube to the Koh Samui Cube. Lipa Yai is known for its thick stems and is reported to be slightly taller than the average Koh Samui Cube.

From www.ralphstersspores.com



#1397001 List of all cube names?

Posted by coorsmikey on 17 February 2019 - 03:53 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Quote

Elephant Dung

This is another Thai cube credited to John Allen.

From www.ralphstersspores.com

"The Elephant Dung shrooms came from three prints collected from one shroom and a few other prints which are on deposit at Chulalongkorn university in Bangkok.” - John Allen

From www.ralphstersspores.com





Elephant Gate

This is an elusive cube, if you find a print you are among a select few.

According to Roadkill and mjshroomer, John Allen found the original specimen at a monastery near the Elephant Gate in Samui Thailand.

Roadkill used the print to find a good isolate and has given out a handful of prints to other mycologists.

Here's an interesting thread featuring EG grown indoors.

Photos from Thai_Connection.



Exit 8

Very little is known about Roadkill's Exit 8 Cube, but it is worth mentioning because it played a roll in cubensis history.

According to Roadkill:

Quote:

Roadkill said:

I contacted the Keeper by email...

I told him that I had some new strains of Cubensis that I was willing to trade with him...

he emailed me back and was very excited and wanted to trade with me.
and he asked me what strains I was interested in getting from him.
Told him I was interested in his Keepers Creeper strain...

and asked him about where the Keepers Creeper strain was from...location wise.

he emailed me back...

and he said that the Keepers Creeper strain was from Jamaica.
Who knows if he was telling me the truth.



The Keeper was very interested in getting his hands on my "Exit 8" strain.
He liked the name of it!~
lolzz

I never traded him the "Exit 8" strain so if he comes out with it...
it's not the real "Exit 8" strain.



The guy is a snake charmer!~
plain an simple!~
he would sell his own mother to make a buck $$$$

As far as growing the Keeper Creeper strain goes...
The Keeper Creeper is a good strain.
fast colonizing, nice large fruits on bulk substrates if the growing conditions are right. and I won't talk about the trip...



F+ (a.k.a. Florida White)

F+ has never been very popular. Perhaps this is due to its name, which implies a mark of failure, according to American school standards. F+ supposedly originates from Florida. It was used by The_Chosen_One in a cross with PF Albino to create the elusive Falbino. There is little about the F+ which distinguishes it from an average cube.

From www.ralphstersspores.com





Falbino

The Falbino is a unique cube.

The story of the Falbino is a great tale for amateur mycologists everywhere.

According to The_Chosen_One:

Quote:

It was PFA monokaryon isolate in lc with F+ spores germinated in it. the history can be a bit confusing i know. the mushroom itself is confusing.

The result is a cross known as the Falbino. Compared to other true albino cubes, the Falbino is a prolific fruiter and not as prone to aborts. According to Workman, the Falbino grows upwards until it reaches maturity, then its stems tend to bend, much like Penis Envy. While the Falbino does drop spores, they are clear and hard to see unless printed to something dark like tin foil.

The_Chosen_One also is working on several other versions of the Falbino:

Quote:

there are now a few different versions out there. the pure albino as noted here. the pigmented version which drops purple spores heavily. and the pigmented version which also produces albino fruits and chimeras* mixed in with the pigmented ones.

*chimeras are fruits that have some pigment and some albino mixed together in one fruiting body.

also, things will be possibly be getting more confusing in the near future as i have been working with a backcrossed version for some time now. the original backcross produced some giant pigmented fruits as well as large albinos. the pigmented fruits are now lacking most pigment so what we

have is an almost albino mushroom that drops purple spores quite heavily. the fruits are also very heavy, but not great in number typically.

Photo of The_Chosen_One's very first Falbino Fruit:



And photos of The_Chosen_One's Falbinos grown from clear spores:







Photo by Workman at www.sporeworks.com





[Golden Teacher]

The Golden Teacher is a classic cube. GT is very domesticated and is a good candidate for multispore inoculation.

Nobody seems to know where the Golden Teacher Cube came from but it was likely discovered in the Gulf region of the USA. This cube has been around for quite a while and has been sold by many vendors. It can produce average to large flushes of average looking cubes. Some GT's can grow to be quite large. Some may display a nipple on the top of the cap and according to Workman, the occasional 'wart'. Colonization and fruiting times may be a little slower than average. Opinions about the GT are quite mixed. Some love it, some hate it.

Photo by Workman at www.sporeworks.com



Guadalajara

From Guadalajara Mexico.

From www.ralphstersspores.com



Photo by TheMan420



Gulf Coast (a.k.a. GC)

Gulf Coast is a classic cube. It originated in the Gulf Coast region of the U.S.A.

GC is reported to be a fast and aggressive cube. GC has been around for so long, it is likely well domesticated. GC is a good candidate for multispore inoculation.

Photos by Drenkhahn.



Hanoi Vietnam

Mushroom John Allen discovered this cube in Vietnam, he reports extreme blue staining and potentially high potency.

Photo from www.ralphstersspores.com



Hillbilly

Discovered in Alabama. Isolated by and named after Hillbilly, the guy who found the first specimen.

Photos by fahster.





[Honduras]

From Honduras.

From Workman at [www.sporeworks.com]



[Huautala]

This cube is from a history filled region. According to Workman:

"The Huautla strain of Psilocybe cubensis is a recent collection from the wilds of southern Mexico in the region of Oaxaca near the village of Huautla de Jimenez. Huautla de Jimenez has gained notoriety as the hometown of mushroom shaman Maria Sabina.

In 1954 Gordon Wasson and Allan Richardson became the first Caucasians to participate in a mushroom ceremony, conducted under the guidance of Maria Sabina near the village of Huautla de Jimenez. Wasson and Richardson each consumed specimens of Psilocybe caerulescens var. mazatecorum.

Our good friend Club99 recently collected the Huautla variety of P. cubensis from this historically rich region."

Another cube with the same name was sold by Mushmush in Europe for a

short time.

Photo by Workman and www.sporeworks.com



Katmandu Nepal

There is very little Shroomery info about this cube. Like most cubes, it was probably named after the place it was discovered.

Keeper's Brand Cubes

"Strains include: The Keepers Creeper, Tequila Spikes, Veracity Sincerities, Shooting Stars, Sanctuaries, Yin/Yang?s, Oasis, Northern Lights, Hairy Buffaloes, Illusion Weavers, Chimeras, Reality Benders, Blue Meanies (Cubensis), Nj6, The Star Gazer, Z-Strain

BEWARE OF THE KEEPER!!!

It is sad to think a shady retailer like Keeper gets such a long entry, but his story needs to be told, and it is an annoyingly entertaining read.

Keeper Brand spores are overpriced and the Keeper website is filled with misinformation. The proprietor is a liar and a thief who only tries to trick newbies into spending up to ten times more than they should for a syringe. Facts be damned! Keeper will say anything to get a sale.

Unfortunately, he is still operating and selling spores. Many Shroomery newbies come to this website talking about the ridiculous prices they have payed Keeper for a spore syringe.

It does seem like Keeper sells viable spores... but avoid doing business with him at all costs. Little if anything is known about the origins of his

brand of spores.

At one time, Shroomery vendor Ryche Hawk www.thehawkseye.com supplied Keeper with all his spore prints... until they had a falling out when Keeper raised his prices and started selling spores as his own name-brand spores. It is plausible that many if not all Keeper's strains are simply renamed and overpriced versions of Hawk's own spores.

It is usually frowned upon when a vendor starts selling another vendor's exclusive spores w/o permission. It is especially frowned upon when a vendor changes the name of said spores to disguise the cube's origin. This practice denies the people who discovered wild cubes the credit they deserve. Recognition is often the only reward for mycological field work.

Recently, Hawk exacted his revenge on Keeper. He purchased every single Keeper Brand Cube from the Keeper himself. Hawk then had the spores shipped to his labs where the spores were germinated and fruited.

In this case, one bad turn deserves another. Hawk now sells the Keeper Brand cubes himself at a greatly reduced price... and unlike Keeper, Hawk actually tells people where his spores come from.

One of Keeper's cubes, the Blue Meanie Cube has caused a great deal of confusion. Blue Meanie has long been the nickname for the pan (copelandia) cyan, another magic shroom which grows in similar conditions as cubes but is much more potent. By naming a cube after another type of shroom, it has lead to a great deal of confusion, particularly when it comes to dosage. This single name has caused dangerous confusion. The Blue Meanie Cube spores are sold at a fair price by Ralphster www.ralphstersspores.com.

Keeper's most popular cube is known as Keeper's Creeper, and it is now sold by many vendors. Long before Hawk brought Keeper's other spores, The Shroomery's own Roadkill tricked Keeper into trading for the Creeper. RK's resulting prints ended up in the hands of legitimate vendors who began to sell the Creeper (KC) at a greatly reduced price.

Here's the entertaining story according to Roadkill:

http://www.shroomery...5749011#5749011

Quote:

Roadkill said:

I contacted the Keeper by email...

I told him that I had some new strains of Cubensis that I was willing to trade with him... he emailed me back and was very excited and wanted to trade with me. and he asked me what strains I was interested in getting from him.

Told him I was interested in his Keepers Creeper strain... and asked him about where the Keepers Creeper strain was from...location wise.

he emailed me back... and he said that the Keepers Creeper strain was from Jamaica.

Who knows if he was telling me the truth.



The Keeper was very interested in getting his hands on my "Exit 8" strain. He liked the name of it!~ lolzz
I never traded him the "Exit 8" strain so if he comes out with it... it's not the real "Exit 8" strain.



The guy is a snake charmer!~
plain an simple!~
he would sell his own mother to make a buck $$$$

As far as growing the Keeper Creeper strain goes... The Keeper Creeper is a good strain. fast colonizing, nice large fruits on bulk substrates if the growing conditions are right. and I won't talk about the trip...



And here's Hawk's story in his own words:

Quote:

Ryche Hawk said:

From www.thehawkseye.com

"Our main competition will have you believe that they actually created "hybrid" mushrooms and they are so superior that they want to charge you between $35 and $90 a spore syringe.

I have one word for you BULLSHIT!

I have a little secret for you, unlike Marijuana, mushrooms are almost impossible to create hybrids. It takes extensive research over years by professional mycologist to come up with "hybrids". Don't be fooled by the advertising gimmicks of our competition!

We used to supply our competition we are referring to with some of their cubensis strains, we watched this company continuously deceive the uneducated and newbies. We have had enough, we took it upon ourselves to order their so called "hybrids" and have our expert growers develop them so we could offer you the spores for a fraction of the cost. Lets just PRETEND for a moment they really are "hybrids",

Do you really want to pay between $35 and $90 for a spore syringe? That is absurd!
$15 to $20 a spore syringe is a fair price, PERIOD!"

By all means, if you are interested in Keeper Brand spores, buy from a fair and honest vendor.

Koh Samui and Koh Samui Super Strain (a.k.a. KS and KSSS)

Koh Samui was discovered by Mushroom John Allen. It is known to produce fatass (short but fat) cubes.

According to www.thehawkseye.com

"Another great psilocybe mushroom brought to us by Enthomycologist John Allen from his travels through Thailand. This beauty was picked in the town of Hua Thanon on the island of Koh Samui."

Koh Samui is known for shorter than average fruits with meaty stems that are noticeably wider on the bottom than at the top. For its height, Koh Samui can have unusually large caps but Koh Samui from time to time, puts out some surprisingly normal looking fruits. Pins commonly have red tops with white spots. The caps turn red-brown with maturity.

Koh Samui Super Strain came from a prolific Koh Samui isolate. There is much debate over weather KSSS is actually a, "Super Strain". Some people swear by it, some long for the original. Some think it is less varied in appearance than the original. Your results may vary. KSSS is likely just a more domesticated version of Koh Samui, so if you plan to use multispore, try the Super Strain, and if you work with agar, stick with the original.

Many people are found of Koh Samui. It is usually easy to spot from picture alone. It is a great addition to any collection.

Photos from www.thehawkseye.com





Large Fruit

According to Ralphster, in spite of its name, Large Fruit is an average sized cube. It was originally donated to Eric at the FSRE.

Photo from www.ralphstersspores.com



Lizard King (a.k.a. LK)

The Lizard King strain has an interesting history, and it was discovered by Lizard King who had a hand in finding several coveted Mexacanae specimens as well. Anand played a large roll in domesticating the Lizard King cube.

What makes this cube interesting is that it was found growing on a mixture of wood and horse poo. Wood is not a common substrate for wild cubes but given the right conditions cubes will grow on damn near anything.

Here's what Lizard King himself had to say about his discovery:

Quote:

Lizard King said:

This week just keeps getting more strange by the day for cubies. I can't find a single cube in the local cow pastures, but here I am finding them in horse

pastures and woodchips of all places!! You see, there is this horse park where I live, the 96 olympics were help there. Anyways, there are stables, and riding arenas all over this park, and there are what you call "manure pits", where the manure and stable bedding gets shoveled into. Well, I stopped and asked an attendant where they empty these dung pits at? He directed me about a mile up the road to the dump site and said I was free to take all I needed. So I get up there, and the dump consists mainly of the woodchip bedding from the stables, and a few horse turds here and there, didn't look very promising. Low and behold though, I step out of the truck and there sits a fat cluster of three large cubies. The thing is, they were growing from freaking wood chips!!!! I am sure there is horse shit burried under those chips somewhere, but the mycelium was actually growing in the woodchips, no dung visible at all, and I even dug a little. This has got to be the stragest of places I have ever found, or ever will find a cubie. I couldn't f*#&ing belive it!!

I found a horse stable close to home and asked them where they dump their stable trash, they told me where to go and said to take all I wanted. Stable waste is 90% wood shavings, its used for bedding for the horse, the other 10% is the dung that the horses drop in their stables. When I first pulled up to the site I spotted 3 nice fat cubies and couldn't believe it!! I picked them in a pile of wood chips, the mycelium was eating it up and loving it, there is absolutely no horse dung in site around them, not under it, beside it or around it. I think there is or was probably a small piece of horse dung that was colonized and spawned itself into the woodchips, its so apparent that it doesn't mind the woodchips, it actually loves it and seems to benifit from it, they grow way more healthy, thicked stemmed, plump and potent. They're awesome!! Check hunting forum for more info on this find.

Photos from Anand. His first flush:



And his second flush:



Malabar India (a.k.a. Malabar or Mal)
Malabar is a moderately unique cube. It was discovered by 3M in Malabar, India.

The prints were given to several members of the online mushroom community and eventually, to vendors. The Shroomery's own Phrozendata, Roadkill and Thor all had a hand in domesticating the Malabar cube we know today.

Malabar is known for its caps and veils. The veils may stay connected to the cap, even when the cap is fully mature. The cap itself is known to be dark in the center and it fades to a light yellow near the edge.

Malabar is a beautiful cube, often with meaty stems and poor spore production.

Photo by Billbraski



Photo by Mac.



[Malaysian]

Collected by Mushroom John Allen. According to Ralphster, this cube can frequently mutate.

From [www.ralphstersspores.com]





[Matias Romero (a.k.a. MR)]

Matias Romero is a classic cube with a fascinating history.

According to mjshroomer, the Matias Romero was discovered near the town of the same name, in Mexico by Dr. Steven Pollock one of the forefathers of cubensis mycology. Pollock is reported to be the first mycologist to use poo/straw to grow cubes. He also discovered the sclerotia producing Tampanensis (not a cube).

As the legend goes, Professor Fanaticus, creator of the PF Tek likely created the PF Classic Cube we all know and love from Matias Romero spores which he purchased form Mr. Harris and the Homestead company in the PNW. PF Classic certainly does resemble Matias Romero.

From www.ralphstersspores.com



Mazatapec (a.k.a. Maz)

There is surprisingly little Shroomery info about the origins of this classic but average cube. According to Ryche Hawk, it was first "Picked around Mazatapec Mexico". Maz has never been an extremely popular cube but it has never fallen into obscurity either. There are reports of Maz producing a 'Spiritual' trip but no hard evidence to support these claims.

From Kurupira.



Menace Strain

The Menace Strain is a unique cube.

The spores which eventually produced the Menace Strain were discovered in Texas by Lostfreddy. After receiving a print-form Lost Freddy himself, P. Menace's first batch looked nothing like the Menace Strain we know today.

They were thin stringy mushrooms which hardly looked like cubes. After extensive work, P. Menace was able to stabilize a much larger cube then he originally worked with. The result is the Menace Strain we know today.

The Menace Strain has a unique characteristic which displays itself in later flushes; the caps get very wavy in a pattern not unlike some hubcaps. For photos, see the link at the bottom of this entry.

According to The Shroomery's own P. Menace:

"This is the Strain I have been working with for some time to get it Stabilized, The Specimin was first collected from the Mid-Eastern Texas area, Wild Growing in a pasture, Losfreddy Collected a Spore Print.

Here is the original thread... These Were all Tiny Tiny Mushrooms they were grown in a milk carton.

I first received my print in November or December of 07.

So a ton of un-documented work (damn it) later, over a course now of 5+ months work with this strain... I believe I have Finally Done it!! Stabilized the strain!! Im beginning to wonder how big they can actually get!!

In the third flush the caps always begin to get this wavy look to them... Kind of a neat trait if you ask me."

For more info and photos, see this thread.

Photos by P.Menace



Photos by Workman at www.sporeworks.com



Mestizo

A cube named after the Spanish term for mixed ancestry. May be from Mexico.

Photo from www.ralphstersspores.com



Mexican Albino

The Mexican Albino, despite its name, is not an albino. It probably is not even classified as leucistic (a lightly colored, almost white cube, with dark spores).

Mexican Albino was discovered in Mexico by Mushroom John Allen, and its caps are known to have a white ring around their edge upon full maturity. There are rumors that the Mexican Albino carries an albino trait and may occasionally produce a true albino fruit, but photographic evidence of this trait has proven itself e lusive. Although cube races from dry places, often carry an albino trait (perhaps to reserve resources while growing fruits in less than optimal conditions). Cloning an albino fruit brings true albino flushes in future grows.

The name Mexican Albino sounds like a marketing ploy or wishful thinking.

from www.ralphstersspores.com





Mexicube

The Mexicube was discovered by the infamous Mr. G. in Southern Mexico. It is known for its light yellow-ish coloration and spotted caps. Many claim the Mexicube can produce multiple large flushes of medium sized cubes.

From www.ralphstersspores.com



Mex Dutch King

According to Ralphster www.ralphstersspores.com, the Mex Dutch King was rumored to come from a cube sold as 'Mexican Cubensis' in a Dutch coffee (ie: weed lounge) shop. There is little other info available about the

origins of this cube, or any unique characteristics. It seems to be an average cube. If you have fond memories of Amsterdam coffee shop cubes, or wish to go on a trip to Amsterdam some day, perhaps Mex Dutch King is worth a look.

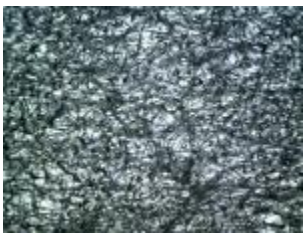
From www.ralphstersspores.com



#1393805 Micropore tape under the microscope

Posted by WalkingCatfish on 21 January 2019 - 01:58 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

As requested, the same piece of tape @40X:



A Jackson Pollock painting, essentially.

#1390094 Using DMT in substrate to increase ration of 4HO-DMT to 4HO-NMT

Posted by PistolPete13 on 19 December 2018 - 05:05 AM in The Mad Scientists

I translated a couple of Gartz' patents from German awhile ago, it's not perfect but all the important stuff is correct. There was an article in the Entheogen Review years ago, and a guy named Yachaj said the following

quote. And it has been repeated a lot since, I will put the patent up soon but nowhere in the patent does it say brown rice flour. It clearly says grains of rice, there is no specification at all to color, variety or anything like that.;

Quote

Pollock soon concentrated on cheap and commonly available brown rice grains. He found that brown rice medium was highly selective for P. cubensis (no other mushroom could be fruited on it). Indeed, the selective quality of brown rice protects newbie psilonauts against accidentally growing toxic mushrooms. But there are more reasons to think of brown rice as superb. In the 1980s, German mycologist Dr. Jochen Gartz, went so far as to file a patent (No. 88-09773, Akad.Wiss. DDR) on brown rice after his discovery that this medium supported the cultivation of P. cubensis of unprecedented potency—1% psilocybin/psilocin by dry weight (which almost equals Panaeolus cyanescens), the highest natural potency ever reported of this mushroom.

From 'The Entheogen Review' vol X. no 4. winter solstice 2001. page 127

Quote

DD254395A1

Gartz, Jochen, Dr.rer.nat.,DD

Process for obtaining tryptamine derivatives by cultivating higher fungi

The invention relates to a process for obtaining tryptamine derivatives psilocybin and psilocin by cultivating the fruiting bodies of higher fungi. The active substances are applicable as model substances in neurobiological research. The fruiting bodies are acheived after inoculation of an autoclaved mixture of rice grains and water with the primary mycelial culture after a few weeks, without further operational steps such as additional preparation of the substrate, use of a special casing or constantly maintaining the humidity. The recovery of the active ingredients from the dried and powdered fruiting bodies by known methods such as extraction and chromatography.

Patent Claims:

1. A process for obtaining tryptamine derivatives by cultivating fruitung bodies of psilocybin and psilocin containing higher fungi, preferably of the genera Psilocybe, Strokaria, Plutens and Conocybe, distinguished by the fact that moist rice grains are used as a solid culture media, innoculated with primary cultures under sterile conditions and after the fruit body formation, the separation of psilocybin and prilocin known per se, as done by extraction or chromatography.

2. The method according to claim 1, is characterized in that after the growth of the mycelium through the culture media at a temperature of 20-25 * C, the cultivation of Fruit body takes place unsterilized, and depending on the fungus with or without additional exposure.

3. Culture media for cultivation of higher fungi, which can be used for the production of tryptamine derivatives, characterized by the composition

- Rice Grains 20-70%
- Water 30-80%

the mixture in an autoclaved state.

Field of application of the invention

The invention relates to a process for obtaining tryptamine derivatives by artificial cultivation of higher fungi on suitable nutrient media. The substances psilocybin and Psilocin are applicable as model substances in neurobiological research.

Characterisation of the known technical solutions

The tryptamines psilocybin and psilocin are found naturally occurring in higher fungi and are detectable in different species of the genera Psilocybe, Stropkaria, Plutens, Conocybe and Inocybe.

It is known that the fruiting bodies of various types of fungi of the genera Psilocybe and Stropkaria are artificially cultivated on compost substrates(DE 1087321).

From this the active ingredients can be prepared in their crystal form by means of suitable extraction methods and subsequent chromatographic separation. The method described has several disadvantages. An additional and lengthy process step is the preparation of the corresponding compost substrates. Furthermore, a casing layer for fructification is necessary, fruit body formation often begins only after many weeks. Finally, to achieve fructification, constant humidity levels of the air has to be ensured.

Furthermore, a substrate with rye is described as a main component for fruit body generation (J.Ethnopharm.5 [1982] 287). the disadvantage of this method is likewise, the necessary application of a complicated composite casing layer with specific water-binding capacity while ensuring constant fertilization.

Object of the invention

The aim of the invention is to develop a simple and inexpensive process for obtaining tryptamine derivatives by culturing fruiting bodies of higher fungi, in which a high concentration of tryptamine derivatives in the fungal tissue is achieved with simultaneous rapid fructification.

Explanation of the nature of the invention

The inventions object is to select such culture medium for fructification, which ensure a rapid fruit body formation at the same time high concentration of tryptamine derivatives in the mushroom without a casing and the need for constant humidification.

According to the invention the object is achieved by using a mixture of rice grains and water as a solid medium for fruit body formation. After autoclaving the mixture is sterile and the medium is innoculated at room temperature(20 to 25*C) with suitable primary cultures from agar plates. For the nutrient medium, 20 to 70% rice grains and supplemental amounts of water are used to get to 100%. After 3 to 4 weeks growth of the culture with or without additional exposure, per night mushroom species, the first fruiting bodies appear without use of a casing layer or necessary moistening, fruit will be harvested in the next few weeks, depending on the particular fructification wave. After the complete growth of the medium with mycelium, the fruit body formation can be continued even under unsterile

conditions. In this procedure, psilocybin and psilocin are in quantities up to 1% and 0.5%, respectively, calculated on the dry masses of the fruiting bodies. The active compounds are prepared in a known manner by extraction with methanol and the following isolated with chromatography.

The invention is explained in more detail by the following examples:

Embodiments

Example 1

A primary culture of Psilocybe cubensis (Earle)Singer was used for inoculation which was obtained by germination of the spores on 100ml of 6% malt agar, 14 days after innoculation and subsequent cultivation (20 days) on 100ml of the same agar.

A piece of mycelium about 2 x 2cm was removed from it with a sterile spatula and by shaking with 30ml of sterile water and 15g saddle packing, generated a suspension of fine mycelium flakes.

10ml of the suspension was used to inoculate an autoclaved mixture of 100g rice grains and 200ml of water. After 3 weeks the formation of the fruiting bodies began, which in 5 fructification waves appeared.

Yield:
21g dry fruiting bodies
HPLC analysis:
Psilocybin content: 0.7%
Psilocin content:
0.1%

Workup is carried out in a known manner by extraction of the powdered material with methanol and subsequent column chromatography on cellulose.

Example 2

A second strain of Psilocybe cubensis (Earle)Singer was used. Under analogous conditions, the first fruiting bodies were reached after 4 weeks.

Yield: 25g dry fruiting bodies
HPLC: Psilocybin-content: 0.95%
Psilocin-content: 0.2%

#1359173 New Member? Introduce yourself.

Posted by AtticusCrowley on 08 March 2018 - 07:26 AM in Welcome Mat

Greetings,

I have a mid-apprentice skill set in mycology. Looking forward to absorbing information and data from the journeyman mycologists that make this site thrive. I dabbled with this science 15 years ago with mixed results. Time and privacy made me scuttle the ship. I had to finish up school and roommates weren't myco-friendly. Loose lips sink ships! I'm now in a place/time to continue my pursuance of the hobby that love bit me so many years ago. She's always been on my mind:) We hooked back up 6 months ago and I currently have 4 different strains colonizing by utilizing the trusty-dusty PF tek. Yet, I have so much to learn!

I was that geek who was sent to G&T classes as a child. My intentions are solely in persuit of the science and knowledge that is required to cultivate the vast species that fall within the Fungi Kingdom. It's the scientific method(s)/processes of mastering the plethora of techniques available within this field that drives me to germinate and cultivate! The fruits of our labor are awesome, but it's the lab work that I enjoy most:) It'll take me some time to orientate myself with the bells and whistles offered in this First Class site. I'll try my best to give honest personal interpretations of theories and proven methods when answering fielded questions. I haven't been able to practice, but have studied for years. I'm well versed in the works of the masters(Stamets, Falconer, The McKennas, Heim, Pollock etc...)

Thank you for your time,

A. Crowley

"Do what thou wilt"

#1358104 Psilocybe Hoogshagenii/Semperviva Var. Convexa

Posted by mjshroomer on 26 February 2018 - 11:45 PM in Exotic Magic Mushroom Species:MISC.

Elfstone, that data is also in my two journals on Maria Sabina and R. Gordon Wasson, in addition to more info i Mushroom Pioneers. And in numerous other journals and books. In addition to scholarly articles posted at my website, Including Robert Graves' 1st experience on psilocybine mushrooms And Graves also informed Wasson of Schultes two masterpieces on the Aztecs and the mushrooms. Schultes set Wasson up with Blas Pablo Reko. Here is a link to my page of scholarly articles free downloads at my site on the history of those mushrooms.

A Link. http://mushroomjohn.org/articles2.htm

This is the best in articles on their history although my bibliography of entheogenic Fungi cites over 3,000 references to hallucinogenic fungi and their related sundry fields of study. 2300 annotations, more than 10,000 cross-references and over 1680 full colored photos from thumbnails to larger images.

(1): Angus McDonald's Abuse of Drug Terminology.
(2): Andrew Weil's 1975 High Times Interview - Aug-Sept 1975.
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(11): Guzmán, Ott, Boydson and Pollock's Magic Fungi from California to Canada.
(12): Hallucinogens in Native American Shamanism in Modern Life (1978).
(13): Homero Aridjis' Marìa Sabina in Mexico City.
(14): In Memory of Steven Hayden Pollock.

(15): J. Borovicka, A. Rockefeller and P. G. Werner's *Psilocybe allenii.*
(16): Jonathan Ott's Entheogens.
(17): Jonathan Ott's Recreational Use of Magic Mushrooms in Mexico.
(18): Jonathan Ott's Washington's Magic Mushrooms.
(19): Jonathan Ott and Steven H. Pollock's Interview with R. Gordon Wasson.
(20): Martha Singer's Marìa Sabina's Mistake.
(21): Nat Finklestein's "Honghi" Meester.
(22): Pollock's A Novel Experience with *Panaeolus*: A Case Study from Hawaii.
(23): Pollock's Liberty Caps: Recreational Hallucinogenic Mushrooms.
(24): Pollock's Psilocybian Mycetismus with Special Reference to *Panaeolus.*
(25): Pollock's The Psilocybin Mushroom Pandemic.
(26): R. Gordon Wasson Reviews Castaneda's First Four Books.
(27): Robert Graves Reveals his First Voyage on Mushrooms (1958).
(28): 2nd International Conference on Hallucinogenic Mushrooms (1977).
(29): Rolf Singer's Medical Mushrooms.
(30): Sheep and Magic Mushrooms.
(31): Smith, Ott, Singer and Wasson's: Feud of the Shroom Scholars - BIG TIME
NEW (32): Tjakko Stijve's: Psilocin, Psilocybin, Serotonin, and Urea in Panaeolus cyanescens from Various Origin.
NEW(33): Stijve and de Meijer's: Macromycetes From the State of Paraná, Brazil. The Psychoactive Species 4.
(34): Valentina P. Wasson's I Ate the Sacred Mushrooms.
(35): Weston La Barre's Anthropological Perspectives.
(36): Weston La Barre's Psychedelics Galore.
(37): Weston La Barre's Shamanic Origins of Religion and Medicine.

18 BOOK REVIEWS OF ANDY LETCHER'S *"SHROOMS: A Cultural History"*

Alice in Dallas' Review of Andy Letcher's Book, *Shrooms.*
John W. Allen's Review of Andy Letcher's Book, *Shrooms.*
Brian Akers' Review of Andy Letcher's Book, *Shrooms.*
A Kind Rejoiner by Andy Letcher to J. W. Allen's Review of Andy's Book, *Shrooms.*

Billy Bardo's Review of Andy Letcher's Book, *Shrooms.*
Bwookie's Review of Andy Letcher's Book, *Shrooms.*
DonkaDoo's Review of Andy Letcher's Book, *Shrooms.*
G. V. Guest's Review of Andy Letcher's Book, *Shrooms.*
R. "Rob" Hardy's Review of Andy Letcher's Book, *Shrooms.*
Michael Hoffman's Review of Andy Letcher's Book, *Shrooms* with 6 Comments.
Jan Irvin's Review of Andy Letcher's Book, *Shrooms.*
James Kent's Review of Andy Letcher's Book, *Shrooms.*
S. Marsh's Review of Andy Letcher's Book, *Shrooms.*
H. Mowrey's Review of Andy Letcher's Book, *Shrooms.*
Mr. A. Muscaria's Review of Andy Letcher's Book, *Shrooms.*
Onanas' Review of Andy Letcher's Book, *Shrooms.*
Tjakko Stijve's Review of Andy Letcher's Book, *Shrooms.*
Jacob Sullum's Review of Andy Letcher's Book, *Shrooms.*
Magickal Merlin "Wizard's" Review of Andy Letcher's Book, *Shrooms.*

Early Documented Studies of Richard Evans Schultes and Others. With commentary by J. W. Allen

(1): John W. Allen's Modern Scholarly Research (1900-1938).
(2): R. E. Schultes' The Identification of Teonanácatl: A Narcotic Basidiomycete of the Aztecs.
(3): R. E. Schultes Teonanácatl: The Narcotic Mushroom of the Aztecs (1940).
(4): R. Singer's Mycological Investigations on *Teonanácatl:* The Mexican Hallucinogenic Fungi Part. 1. (1958).
(5): R. E. Schultes' Teonanacate (*teonanácatl*): Botanical Sources of the New World Narcotics (1963).
(6): R. E. Schultes' The Plant Kingdom and the Hallucinogens: Part I (July 1969).
(7): R. E. Schultes' Little Flowers of the Gods [High Times, Oct. 1987, with letter from Schultes, 1988].
(8): R. E. Schultes' Peer Review of J. W. Allen's, *Springtime Magic* (1988).
(9): R. E. Schultes 3 Pers. Comms. to John W. Allen (1989, 1989, 1994).
(10): R. E. Schultes' "*Introduction:*" to The Sacred Mushroom Seeker (1990).
(11): E. J. Kamm. Jr's Profiles: Jungle Botanist. *New Yorker* Mag Biography (1992).

(12): Wade Davis' *One River: Explorations and Discoveries in the Amazon Rain Forest* (Schultes' Bio. 1996).
(13): Wade Davis' R. E. Schultes and his Search for *Teonanácatl* (1938-1939). Shaman's Drum Journal, 1997.
(14):Jonathan Kandall's R. E. Schultes, 86, Dies. New York Times Obit., April 13, 2001 (2 versions, 1 Photo).
(15): Deborah Lynn Siegel's Richard Evans Schultes, Swashbuckling Ethnobotanist. *TRP* Mag. Fall, 2001.

#1358057 Psilocybe Hoogshagenii/Semperviva Var. Convexa

Posted by CatsAndBats on 26 February 2018 - 03:51 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

mjshroomer, on 26 Feb 2018 - 01:33 AM, said:

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(14):Jonathan Kandall's R. E. Schultes, 86, Dies. New York Times Obit., April 13, 2001 (2 versions, 1 Photo).
(15): Deborah Lynn Siegel's Richard Evans Schultes, Swashbuckling Ethnobotanist. *TRP* Mag. Fall, 2001.

Got-dayum! Thanks MJS/MOK. You're a treasured member.

#1358045 Psilocybe Hoogshagenii/Semperviva Var. Convexa

Posted by mjshroomer on 26 February 2018 - 07:33 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Elfstone, that data is also in my two journals on Maria Sabina and R. Gordon Wasson, in addition to more info i Mushroom Pioneers. And in numerous other journals and books. In addition to scholarly articles posted at my website, Including Robert Graves' 1st experience on psilocybine mushrooms And Graves also informed Wasson of Schultes two masterpieces on the Aztecs and the mushrooms.

Schultes set Wasson up with Blas Pablo Reko. Here is a link to my page of scholarly articles free downloads at my site on the history of those mushrooms.

A Link. http://mushroomjohn.org/articles2.htm

This is the best in articles on their history although my bibliography of entheogenic Fungi cites over 3,000 references to hallucinogenic fungi and their related sundry fields of study. 2300 annotations, more than 10,000 cross-references and over 1680 full colored photos from thumbnails to larger images.

(1): Angus McDonald's Abuse of Drug Terminology.
(2): Andrew Weil's 1975 High Times Interview - Aug-Sept 1975.
(3): Andrew Weil's Stalking the Wild Mushroom High.
(4): Andrew Weil's The Strange Case of the Harvard Drug Scandal.
(5): Bernard Lowy's Hallucinogenic Mushrooms in Guatemala.
(6): Carlos Castaneda: Fact or Fiction (Obituary News Item).
(7): E. R. Badham's Ethnobotany of Psilocybin Mushrooms, Especially *P. cubensis.*
(8): Eunice V. Pike's Mazatec Sexual Impurity and Bible Reading
(9): Eunice V. Pike and Florence Cowan's Mushroom Ritual Vs. Christianity.
(10): Gastón Guzmán and Jonathan Ott's *Psilocybe stuntzii.*
(11): Guzmán, Ott, Boydson and Pollock's Magic Fungi from California to Canada.
(12): Hallucinogens in Native American Shamanism in Modern Life (1978).
(13): Homero Aridjis' Marìa Sabina in Mexico City.
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#1351364 tricks on making PE pin?

Posted by PinkMenace on 08 January 2018 - 04:53 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

mycolangelo.4HO, on 02 Nov 2016 - 8:00 PM, said:

I heard that the Penis envy came from Terrence mckenna, but I think it was Vice who did a story on it. Steven Pollock was growing out the Amazon strain mckenna was selling and he was the one who actually developed the phallic shape. He was a doctor and involved in selling pills and I'm sure some other sketchy things. The story says he finally got the mushroom right and printed it, he then sent spores to someone and when he got home was murdered. They said the Penis envy mushroom was found clutched in his hand soaking up blood. He along with Gary lincoff found tampanensis and when he was buried they had placed something like 10grams of truffles in his breast pocket, I believe a Matias Romero mushroom in one hand and the Penis envy in the other.
It was a great story, BTW has anybody found tampanensis in the wild since? I thought I heard that his was the only one collected.

Sent from my 0PM92 using Tapatalk

PE is weird because it is haunted, obvious. ;-)

#1337837 Catattack some Agar 3.0

Posted by CatsAndBats on 03 October 2017 - 12:00 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Back to agar.

Here is a great recipe reference that I'm putting here for reference. Props fastfred

Original here:

https://mycotopia.ne...kbook/?p=385559

You must be referring to the infamous "FastFred's Media Cookbook"... Since the shroomery seems to be down it will be good to post another copy here.

FastFred's Media Cookbook (v0.97)(8-30-2004)
by FastFred
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Section A: Basic recipes

Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA)(FDA M127)
---
200 g Potato infusion [dilute to 1L total, ~4g solids]
20 g Dextrose
20 g Agar
1 L Distilled water (dH2O)
To prepare potato infusion, boil 200 g scrubbed, sliced(unpeeled) potatoes in 1 liter distilled water for 30 min. Filter through cheesecloth, saving effluent, which is potato infusion (or use commercial dehydrated form). Mix in other ingredients and boil to dissolve. [Dilute to obtain 1 L final volume] Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. Dispense 20-25 ml portions into sterile 15 x 100 mm petri dishes. Final pH, 5.6 ± 0.2.
Medium should not be re-melted more than once. Medium powder is available commercially but may require supplementing with extra agar to a final concentration of 20 g/liter. To BBL or Difco dehydrated medium, add 5 g of agar.
The broth is clear to slightly opalescent and yellowish in color. [1][2]

Potato Dextrose Yeast (PDY)
---
200 g Potato, infusion from [dilute to 1L total]
20 g Dextrose
2 g Yeast extract
20 g Agar
1 L Distilled water (dH2O)

Gently boil for ten minutes or until the solution is clear.
Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. [13]

Malt Extract Agar (3%)(MEA)(General Microbiology)(FDA M93)
---
30 g Malt extract
20 g Agar
1 L Distilled water
Boil to dissolve ingredients. Avoid overheating, which causes softening of

agar and darkening of medium color. Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. Dispense 20-25 ml into sterile 15 x 100 mm petri dishes. Final pH, 5.5 ± 0.2.
This medium is recommended as a general maintenance medium. [1]

Malt Extract Agar with Yeast (2%)(MEAY)
---
20 g extra light malt extract
2 g yeast
15-20 g agar
1 L water [10]

Sabouraud's Dextrose Broth and Agar (SabDex or SDA)(FDA M133)
---
40 g Dextrose
10 g Polypeptone or neopeptone
1 L Distilled water

Dissolve completely and dispense 40 ml portions into screw-cap bottles. Final pH, 5.8. Autoclave 15 min at 118-121°C. Do not exceed 121°C.
For Sabouraud's dextrose agar, prepare broth as above and add 15-20 g agar, depending on gel strength desired. Final pH, 5.6 ± 0.2. Dispense into tubes for slants and bottles or flasks for pouring plates. Autoclave 15 min at 118-121 °C. [1]
Sabouraud Dextrose (SabDex) Agar is used for the isolation, cultivation, and maintenance of saprophytic and pathogenic yeasts and fungi. SabDex Agar is an excellent substitute for Malt or Potato Dextrose Agar, when used by mushroom cultivators to propagate mushroom mycelium. Sabouraud Dextrose Agar was described by Sabouraud in 1892 and was used for the identification of fungi based on their morphological characteristics. Sabouraud Dextrose Agar is a standard medium used to support the growth of yeasts and molds. It supplies peptone as the protein source and dextrose as the carbohydrate source for nourishment. Bacterial suppression occurs due to the low pH. This media is especially suited for the primary isolation of fungi from normally sterile sites such as cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).
Later, Emmons modified the medium by decreasing the dextrose content and adjusting the pH closer to the neutral range. This modification enhances sporulation and is particularly useful for the subculture of fungi that so not develop fruiting structures on other media, and so is useful in their identification. It also serves as a good holding medium for stock

cultures. [3]

B. Special Blends

"Karo Water" (Corn Syrup Broth)
---
1 Teaspoon Light Corn Syrup (Karo Syrup or store brand Light Corn Syrup)
100 ml Purified Water
Mix well until dissolved, sterilize for 20-30 minutes at 15 psi. [17]

"Dextrose Tek" Liquid Media (Corn Sugar Broth)
---
1 Teaspoon Powdered Dextrose (corn sugar)
75 ml water [17]

Honey Water (Mycotopia Honey Tek)
---
40 g Honey (or roughly 1 tablespoon per pint of water)
1 L Water
The correct mixture for optimum results is 4% sugars (honey) by weight and 96% water.
Water weighs 1 gram per cc/ml so if you use 100 ml as total weight, then 96 grams/ml/cc of water is mixed with 4 grams of honey, etc.
Sterilize for 30 min at 121°C (15 psi). [14]

Malt-Yeast-Peptone Agar (McKenna's MYP)
---
7 g malt extract (powdered or syrup)
1 g peptone or soytone
0.5 g yeast extract
15 g agar [11]

Malt Yeast Peptone Agar (Stamets MYP)
---
20 g extra light malt extract
1 g yeast extract
1 g peptone
15-20 g agar
1 L water [10]

Grey Cardboard (instead of agar)

Here are the detailed steps for making cardboard plates. Note that you can also use small jars in place of Petri dishes.
1) Measure about 100 mls. of tap water into a small jar.
2) For nutrients, , measure another 100 mls. of tap water into a second jar and add one drop of ordinary soy sauce to the water, and a quarter teaspoon (1.25 mls.) of molasses or light malt powder.
3) Find some gray cardboard, the thicker the better, preferably gray on both sides. Trace a Petri plate onto the cardboard with a pencil and cut out several disks to fit into your plates.
4) Weigh one of your disks and record the weight. Multiply this weight by a factor of 1.3 as a rough guide (you may need to experiment with the amounts here), and add the resulting weight of tap water or nutrient solution to each disk in its Petri plate. (Remember, 1 ounce of water equals 28.35 grams; one gram equals one milliliter.) Example: Suppose my disks weighed 0.17 ounces each. Multiplying 0.17 by 1.3, I get 0.22 ounces. There are 28.35 grams in an ounce, so 0.22 ounces x 28.35 equals 6.3 grams. That means I'll add 6.3 milliliters of solution to each disk.
5) Close up the disks in the plates, and let the water or nutrient solution soak in.
6) Pressure-sterilize the jar of plain water, and the Petri plates with moistened newsprint disks inside, for 10 minutes at 15 psi (allowing the cooker to equilibrate steam for 10 minutes before putting on the pressure regulator).
7) Cool the cooker, and remove the plates and jar of plain water.
8) When the water has cooled, add 3.3 mls. 3% peroxide to the jar, using a pasteurized pipette, to give you a final concentration of about 0.1% peroxide in sterile water.
9) Add about one third of the initial weight of the cardboard as 0.1% peroxide to each disk. Let the solution soak completely into the disks. They are now ready to use. [23]

Oatmeal Flake Agar
---
75 g Oatmeal flakes
20-25 g Agar
1 L water
Stir for 5-10 minutes then filter out the larger particles by pouring it through

some mesh, save the broth. [Then add the agar]
This is the best medium for Panaeolus cyanescens I've ever encountered. Beware, this medium will be less firm than the other recipes so extra agar has to be added to compensate. [22]

Moonflower's Rice Malt-Alfalfa-Brewer's Yeast Agar
---
1 cup alfalfa, infusion from
2 cups rice, infusion from
1 standard dolomite (oyster shell-crushed) tablet
1 pkg of regular baker's yeast
Prepare infusion using approx. 1 1/2 quarts of clean water. Mix in the alfalfa and rice, then allow to soak for 2 hours at room temp with occasional stirring. Filter or strain before adding the infusion.
Prepare yeast by activating in water for around 30 minutes, then strain out solid yeast grains.
Sterilize in pressure cooker for 20 minutes at 15lbs.
This media is reported to produce more "banding" than other media. Will support luxuriant mycelial growth, it is also more than sufficient for starting spores. [19]

MycoPsycho's Liquid Mycelial Culture Broth

1/2 tsp malt (2.5 ml)
3/4 cup water
1. procure a half-pint jar w/ lid & ring and also a spore syringe.
2. drill/punch a hole in the center of the lid large enough for the syringe.
3. mix 3/4 cup of water with 1/2 tsp.(2.5 ml.) malt.
4. put lid & ring on and put aluminum foil over the top of that and then Pressure Cook (PC) for 20 min. @ 15 psi. , when finished let cool to below 90 degrees F.
5. once cool, setup your sterile environment (flow hood, glove box or even your oven will work) with an alcohol lamp, extra alcohol in a dish, paper towels/napkins, small round bandaid and lastly the spore syringe.
6. remove the foil from the jar, shake the needle and then sterilize the point with the alcohol lamp (get it red hot), cool the needle with a wipe & some alcohol and then inject 1-2 cc/mil spore solution into the jar.
7. once injected wipe the needle w/alcohol and put the guard back on it.
8. cover injection site w/ round bandaid (thanks for that tip magash!).
9. put the jars in your incubator set at 82-84 degrees F. for 4-14 days, you

should notice growth by then.
10. sterilize empty syringes in your PC for 15-20 @ 15 psi.
11. remove the bandaid from the jar, sterilize your needle again and then suck myc solution into empty syringe(s) for use on PF style jars or substrate bags. [15]

Ragadinks Liquid Medium

16.5 g dextrose
1.5 g yeast
500 ml tap water [16]

Amaranth Soy Agar
---
20 g amaranth flour
20 g soy flour
9 g agar
500 ml potable or distilled water
Sterilize for 20-30 minutes at 15 psi. [20]

EntheoGenesis No.442
---
10 g amaranth flour
10 g brown rice flour
10 g potato flour
10 g soy flour
2 g malted barley
9 g agar
500 ml potable or distilled water
Sterilize for 20-30 minutes at 15 psi. [20]

Section C: Food Based Recipes and Variations

Corn Meal Agar (CMA)
---
2 g Corn Meal, Infusion from [filter]
15 g Agar
1 L dH2O [4]

Cornmeal Dextrose Agar
---
25 g yellow cornmeal
3 g dextrose
9 g agar
500 ml potable or distilled water [20]

Potato Flake Agar

20.0 g Potato Flakes
10.0 g Dextrose
15.0 g Agar
1.0 L Demineralized Water

Potato Dextrose Agar and Potato Flake Agar are formulations developed to promote sporulation of fungi. The potatoes contained in these media provide nutritious bases for luxuriant growth of fungi. Both media contain dextrose as a growth stimulant.
pH 5.6 +/- 0.2 @ 25°C [7]

Potato Starch Agar
---
30 g potato starch, soluble
20 g dextrose/glucose
15 g agar, pure (omit for liquid media)
1000 mL (d)H2O
The pH is adjusted following autoclaving to prevent agar hydrolysis by acid. [20]

Potato Flake Agar with Yeast
---
20 g potato flakes
10 g glucose
1-2 g dried yeast
20 g agar
1 L water [18]

Potato-Carrot Agar
---
grated potato 20.0 g

grated carrot 20.0 g
Agar 20.0g
Tap water 1000.0 ml
Boil potato and carrot in 1000.0 ml of water for 1 h, filter, add water to the initial volume, adjust pH to 7.0 - 7.1 and add agar.
Sterilize at 121°C for 30 min. [6]

Barley Flour Malt Extract Agar
---
40 g barley flour
2 g malt extract
1 g yeast extract (optional)
9 g agar
500 ml potable or distilled water
Sterilize for 20-30 minutes at 15 psi. [21]

Barley Flour Modified Sabouraud's
---
25 g barley flour
5 g dextrose
2 g Polypeptone or neopeptone (optional)
1 g yeast extract
9 g agar
500 ml potable or distilled water
Sterilize for 20-30 minutes at 15 psi. [21]

Oatmeal Agar (OA)

60.0 g Oatmeal [filter]
12.5 g Agar [may require more]
1.0 L dH2O
Cook oatmeal 5-10 minutes then filter the liquid into another container using cheesecloth or a metal strainer with a tight mesh. Dilute liquid to 1L, add agar, and heat with swirling until solids dissolve.
This is reported to be a good media for cultivating Panaeolus cyanescens. [5]

Oatmeal Agar A

Oatmeal 20.0g

Agar 20.0g
Tap water 1000.0 ml
pH 7.2. [6]

Oatmeal Agar [B]

Oats 30.0g
Agar 15.0g
Tap water 1000.0 ml
Keep oats on a water bath at 58°C for 1 h, filter through 2 layers of gauze, dilute
to 1000.0 ml and add 15.0 g agar. [6]

V-8 Oatmeal Agar
---
50 ml V-8 juice
25 g Cream of oats
20 g Agar
1 L Water
Be careful to use a container much larger then the volume of medium, i.e., prepare a 500 ml medium in 2 liter flasks or it will tend to boil over no matter how slowly it is cooled down. [20]

V8 Medium
---
50 ml V8 Juice
.2 g $CaCO_3$
20 g of agar
1 L Water
The commercial V8 juice is occasionally used for tissue cultures of edible mushrooms. It should be noted that most mushrooms prefer neutral to slightly acid range of medium, that is, a pH of about 5.5 to 6.5. However the straw mushroom, Volvariella volvacea, prefers a high pH medium, 6.8 to 7.8. Therefore, it is important to make sure the acidity or pH of the medium is correct for a particular mushroom. Here be careful to use a container much larger then the volume of medium, i.e., prepare a 500 ml medium in 2 liter flasks or it will tend to boil over no matter how slowly it is cooled down. [20]

Bean Agar

Beans (peas or pulse) 100.0 g [infusion from (filter)]
K2HPO2 0.5g
Sucrose 10.0g
Agar 20.0g
Water 1000.0ml
Prepare infusion from beans. Sterilize at 121°C for 30 min. [6]

Faba Bean Dextrose Agar (FDA)
---
200 g faba bean seeds or 400 g of faba bean leaves [infusion from] [autoclave and filter to obtain faba infusion]
20 g of dextrose
18 g agar
1 L water
Method:
a. Weigh out 200 g of faba bean seeds or 400 g of faba bean leaves in a 1.5 1 flask. Add 1L of water, and autoclave at 15 psi. for 30 minutes.
b. Pass the autoclaved beans through a sieve, add 18 g of agar, heat, and stir till dissolved.
c. Add 20 g of dextrose, stir till dissolved, and make up the volume to 11 with tap water. d. Autoclave at 15 psi. for 20 minutes, cool to about 40°C, and pour into petri dishes (normally 40 petri dishes/1).
This medium is used for propagation of B. fabae, A. fabae, and A. tenuis. [12]

Pea Agar
---
100 g Yellow peas
0.5 g K2HPO2
10.0 g Sucrose
20.0 g Agar
1.0 L Tap water

Boil peas in 1000.0 ml of water, filter through gauze, add water to the initial volume; add phosphate, sucrose, and agar. Sterilize at 121°C for 30 min. [6]

Cabbage Agar

Cabbage 50.0g
glucose 20.0g
Peptone 10.0g
Agar 20.0g
Tap water 1000.0 ml
Boil 50.0 g of cabbage in 1000.0 ml of water, filter cabbage, adjust the volume of broth to the initial value. [6]

Dr. Pollock's Modified [Dog Food] Agar
---
10 g dried dog food (ground to flour)
10 g amaranth flour
2 g dextrose or malt extract
9 g agar
500 ml potable or distilled water
Sterilize for 20-30 minutes at 15 psi. [20]

Section D: Other Media and Alternate Formulations

Potato-Glucose Agar 1
---
grated potato 200.0 g
glucose 20.0g
Agar 20.0g
Tap water 1000.0 ml
Boil potatoes for 1 h in 1 L of water, filter through gauze. add water to the initial volume, add glucose and agar.
Sterilize at 105°C for 30 min. [6]

Potato-Peptone Medium

Potato decoction 200 ml [infusion from 200g potato]
Yeast extract 1.0 g
Peptone 5.0g
Agar 30.0g
Distilled water 800.0 ml [6]

Potato-Peptone-Yeast Agar (PPYA)

Potato decoction 200 ml [infusion from 200g potato]
200.0 ml
Peptone 5.0g
Yeast extract 1.0 g
Agar 25.0g
Distilled water to 1000.0 ml
pH 8.0. [6]

Malt Agar (MA)(FDA M185)[aka 2% MEA]
---
20 g Malt extract, powdered
20 g Agar
1 L Distilled water
Mix ingredients, steam to dissolve agar and sterilize for 15 min at 121°C.
Temper medium to 45°C and pour plates under aseptic conditions.
This medium is recommended as a general maintenance medium. [1]

Difco Malt Extract Broth (FDA M94)

6.0 g Malt extract base
1.8 g Maltose, technical
6.0 g Dextrose
1.2 g Yeast extract
1.0 L Water
Final pH, 4.7 ± 0.2. [1]

Malt Extract Agar for Yeasts and Molds (MEAYM)(FDA M182)

20.0 g Malt extract, powdered
20.0 g Glucose
1.0 g Peptone
20.0 g Agar
1.0 L Distilled water

Mix ingredients, heat to dissolve agar and sterilize at 121°C for 15 min.
Temper media to 45°C and pour plates under aseptic conditions.
Dehydrated MA is commercially available, but since several MA formulas exist, check for the correct composition.
Final pH 5.4. [1]

Malt Extract Peptone Agar
---
30 g Malt extract
3 g Soya peptone
15 g Agar
1 L Distilled water
Adjust pH to 5.6. Sterilize at 121°C for 10 min. [8]

Raper & Thom MEA (RTMEA)

To 2% MEA add:
Glucose 10g
Soy Peptone 5g [9]

ISP 2 Medium (Malt, Yeast, Glucose)

Malt extract 10.0 g
Yeast extract 4.0 g
Glucose 4.0g
Agar 15.0g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml
pH 7.2. [6]

Yeast Extract Agar (YEA)(FDA M181)

10.0 g Proteose peptone
3.0 g Yeast extract
5.0 g NaCl
15.0 g Agar
1.0 L Distilled water
Adjust pH to 7.2-7.4. Autoclave at 121°C for 15 min. [1]

Yeast Glucose Agar

Yeast extract 5.0 g
Glucose 10.0g
Peptone 5.0g
Agar 20.0g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml
pH 7.2. Sterilize at 121°C for 15 min. [6]

Glucose and Yeast Extract Agar

Glucose 20.0g
Yeast extract 10.0 g
$CaCO_2$ 20.0g
Agar 17.0g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml [6]

Glycerin Yeast Agar

Yeast extract 5.0 g
Glycerin 50.0g (also called glycerine or glycerol)
$CaCO_2$ 1.0g
Agar 20.0g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml [6]

Manure Tincture

Cow manure (fresh) 1.0 kg
Distilled water 3000.0 ml
Boil, squeeze through gauze into a bottle and dilute 3 to l. [6]

Manure Agar

Horse manure 100-125 g
Agar 25.0g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml
Boil manure in 1000.0 ml of water for 10 min, then keep for 16-20 h, filter through 1-2 layers of filter paper, adjust to the initial volume, add agar. Sterilize at 121°C for 15 min. [6]

Water Agar (aka Starved Agar)

Agar 20.0g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml
Sterilize at 121°C for 15 min. [6]

Gelatin Agar (GA)(FDA M54)
---

4 g Peptone
1 g Yeast extract
15 g Gelatin
15 g Agar
1 L Distilled water
Suspend ingredients with constant stirring to prevent scorching gelatin, and boil to dissolve gelatin and agar. Adjust to pH 7.2 ± 0.2. Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. Cool to 45-50°C. Pour plates. [1]

Plate Count Agar (SMA)(aka Standard Methods Agar)(FDA M124)

5.0 g Tryptone
2.5 g Yeast extract
1.0 g Dextrose
15.0 g Agar
1.0 L Distilled water
Heat to dissolve ingredients. Dispense into suitable tubes or flasks. Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. Final pH, 7.0 ± 0.2.
For viable yeasts and molds, dispense 20-25 ml portions into sterile 15 x 100 mm petri dishes. [1]

Nutrient Agar (FDA M112)
---
3 g Beef extract
5 g Peptone
15 g Agar
1 L Distilled water
Heat to boiling to dissolve ingredients. Dispense into tubes or flasks. Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. Final pH, 6.8 ± 0.2. [1]

Starch Agar (FDA M143)(Nutrient agar with starch)
---
23 g Nutrient agar (FDA M112)
10 g Potato starch
1 L Distilled water

Heat to dissolve agar in 500 ml water. Dissolve starch in 250 ml water. Combine and dilute to 1 liter. Autoclave 15 min at 121°C.
Note: add 3 g agar to Difco's dehydrated starch agar. [1]

Starch-Yeast Agar

Yeast extract 2.0 g
Starch (soluble) 10.0 g
Agar 20.0g
Tap water 1000.0 ml
pH 7.3. [6]

1/5 Starch-Yeast Agar

Yeast extract 0.4 g
Soluble starch 2.0 g
Agar 20.0 g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml
pH 7.3. [6]

Long-term Preservation Medium (FDA M85)
---
3 g Yeast extract, 0.3%
10 g Peptone
30 g NaCl
3 g Agar
1 L Distilled water
Heat to dissolve ingredients. Dispense 4 ml portions to 13 x 100 mm screw-cap tubes. Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. Cool and tighten caps for storage. No pH adjustment is necessary. [1]

Peptone Meat Agar (Meat Water)

Peptone 10.0g
NaCl 5.0g [optional]
Agar 20.0g
Meat water 1000.0 ml
Preparation of meat water: comminute 500 g of meat free of bones, fat and tendons,
add 1000.0 ml of tap water and leave for 12 h at room temperature or in a thermostat at 30°C, or for 2 h at 37°C. Then squeeze the meat through gauze or
cloth and boil the filtrate for 5 min. The proteins are denatured. Filter the cooled down

mass through a cotton-wool filter and add water to the initial volume. pH 7.2 - 7.4.
Sterilize at 121°C for 30 min. [6]

E. Common Solutions

Gentamicin Sulfate Solution (FDA M57)

5.00 g Gentamicin sulfate
1.00 L Distilled water
Sterilize by filtration through 0.20 µm membrane. Store at -20°C. [1]

F. Sources
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[1] Bacteriological Analytical Manual, 8th Edition, Revision A, 1998.
[2] EMD Chemicals [aka Merck]
[3] PML Microbiologicals
[4] Sigma Fine Chemicals
[5] Sigma Fine Chemicals, instructions by FastFred
[6] VKM Media Catalog 2003
[7] remel
[8] DSMZ-Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH, Germany
[9] Xenova Limited, UK
[10] Paul Stamets (GGMM and/or TMC)
[11] Terence McKenna
[12] Screening Techniques for Disease Resistance in Faba Beans
[13] FastFred
[14] Mycotopia Honey Tek
[15] MycoPsycho (Shroomery)
[16] Ragadinks (Shroomery)
[17] Nan (Nanook)
[18] Pinback (Shroomery)
[19] Moonflower (???)
[20] Unknown (Shroomery)
[21] Unknown (Shroomery) edited by FastFred
[22] *Unknown (Shroomery), comments by Una*

[23] Rush Wayne's Peroxi Manual Volume II (Via Hippie3)(Mycotopia)
[24] USDA Complete Guide to Home Canning

#1329571 Onward upward higher higher... Stones



Posted by Cigarsam on 03 August 2017 - 12:55 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms



These are a few of my p.s. mexicana qt jars that are moving along nicely.
Also, I have a 1/2 pint ready for some GLC inocutations soon.
My othes stone l.c.s have turned out to be no good on agar.
I'm going to be working with 1/2 grain jars from now on to spot contams and save on grains.

Just feel better using GLC or G2G innoculations during the summer months due to the high humidity where I live.
No matter how clean I try to work I seem to have consistant contams with grains and agar.

Got lucky with these jars pictured above.

Better fruiting during the fall and winter here.

A least 10 more weeks to go for these jars.

I would like to get about 10 more quart jars of p.s. mexicana innoculated

within the next few days so I can focus on my Pollock Tampanesis and the rest of my Atl # 7 prints on to some clean l.c.s or agar.
Need some luck it seems durring the summer months.
So far haven't had any luck with my l.c.s.

Thanks for stopping by.

#1327785 Antibiotic Agar

Posted by Cigarsam on 19 July 2017 - 10:06 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

I bought this on line and is pre made so all you have to do is add the correct amount of water.
I'm going to try an add some sterilized water to see how it works.
I'm glad my l.c.s are starting to germinate. Atl # 7, Pollock Tamp and Jalisco.
There is hope for Stones later down the road.

#1327411 Onward upward higher higher... Stones

Posted by Cigarsam on 16 July 2017 - 12:39 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms



The first 2 pints look a bit off to me.

P.S. Mexicana on the right of picture one looks like it has too much moisture in the jar.

ATL # 7 pint jar on the left looks like some mycelium is at work along with some white spots on the upper side of the grains.

The Atl # 7 was from an m.s. syringe inoculated 6 weeks ago. Sketchy looking jars but it's my first attempt at stones.

The last 2 qt jars were agar transfers I did within the last 2 days. (P.S. Mexicana).

I feel more confident with these grain jars than the first 2 pint jars.
Much more to come.

I have decided to try and fruit a few of p.s. mexicana jars this October and harvesting stones from the Atl # 7's and the Jaliscos once I get some mycelium working on agar for me.

The Pollock Tampanesis I want to try and fruit as well but again these prints are not germinating on my antibiotic agar plates after 15 days.

I made some pre-poured agar yesterday and hope to cut down on the contams using these prints to m.s. syringes to agar.

Hopefully better luck using hydrated spores on basic easy grocery agar tek. If anybody can give advice please do.

Pint jar #1 in the first picture if you look closely above the hypha you can see these white spots resting on the rye grain. Just concerned about them and the 6 weeks it took for the hypha to start.

#1324218 Psilocybe Mexicana Jalisco Fruitbodies

Posted by Heirloom on 21 June 2017 - 10:39 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

More on the value of sand

"Spawn of P. mexicana was grown in flasks under sterile conditions on composted straw that had been well washed. Unwashed straw compost was placed in earthenware pots and sterilized. The pots of compost were then inoculated with spawn from the flasks and set in a greenhouse. After about two weeks the compost was well invaded by the mycelia and covered with a thin layer of casing material.

The casing material consisted of an unspecified mixture of various sands and calcareous (chalky) earths.

The greenhouse temperature oscillated between about 19 to 25 centigrade. In three to six weeks after casing, mushrooms appeared. It was found that spawn could not be easily grown in the flasks unless the compost was well washed prior to sterilization.

In contrast, unwashed compost was observed to be superior for obtaining mushroom fruit. Composted corn debris (leaves and stalks) worked almost as well as composted straw for fruiting P. mexicana in the clay pots.

Psilocybe mexicana was not the only species that was tested. Pollock continued:

Psilocybe caerulescens was grown in a similar manner but would not produce fruit on composted straw. Composted corn debris served as a suitable medium, however, for fruiting Psilocybe caerulescens in greenhouse culture"

https://erowid.org/p...article10.shtml

#1321373 Agar For Beginners?

Posted by Microbe on 30 May 2017 - 06:26 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Heirloom, on 30 May 2017 - 10:55 AM, said:

microbe those are all the recipes except for the download I got from here on Topia, which has countless recipes. Might of got that from your thread.

No not my thread brother but i literally copy and pasted damn near a book of agar recipes and it may have been from the archives here and your recipes were in it also. Your agar recipes you mentioned are not mentioned often these days in any OMC so i thought you may have had it also. Anyway those are solid recipes! Much more advanced then the universal

PDA or MEA agars.

Here are a bunch more. I think it was called Fast Freds cook book. I have no idea who he is he put together a solid list IMO.

AGAR Recipes

Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA)(FDA M127)
Potato Dextrose Yeast (PDY)
Malt Extract Agar (3%)(MEA)(General Microbiology)(FDA M93)
Malt Extract Agar with Yeast (2%)(MEAY)
Sabouraud's Dextrose Broth and Agar (SabDex or SDA)(FDA M133)

B. Special Blends

"Karo Water" (Corn Syrup Broth)
"Dextrose Tek" Liquid Media (Corn Sugar Broth)
Honey Water (Mycotopia Honey Tek)
Malt-Yeast-Peptone Agar (McKenna's MYP)
Malt Yeast Peptone Agar (Stamets MYP)
Grey Cardboard (instead of agar)
Oatmeal Flake Agar
Moonflower's Rice Malt-Alfalfa-Brewer's Yeast Agar
MycoPsycho's Liquid Mycelial Culture Broth [Malt base]
Ragadinks Liquid Medium
Amaranth Soy Agar
EntheoGenesis No.442

C. Food Based Recipies and Variations

Corn Meal Agar (CMA)
Cornmeal Dextrose Agar
Potato Flake Agar
Potato Starch Agar
Potato Flake Agar with Yeast
Potato-Carrot Agar
Barley Flour Malt Extract Agar
Barley Flour Modified Sabouraud's
Oatmeal Agar (OA)
Oatmeal Agar A

Oatmeal Agar [B]
V-8 Oatmeal Agar
V8 Medium
Bean Agar
Faba Bean Dextrose Agar (FDA)
Pea Agar
Cabbage Agar
Dr. Pollock's Modified [Dog Food] Agar

D. Other Media and Alternate Formulations

Potato-Glucose Agar 1
Potato-Peptone Medium
Potato-Peptone-Yeast Agar (PPYA)

Malt Agar (MA)(FDA M185)[aka 2% MEA]
Difco Malt Extract Broth (FDA M94)
Malt Extract Agar for Yeasts and Molds (MEAYM)(FDA M182)
Malt Extract Peptone Agar
Raper & Thom MEA (RTMEA)
ISP 2 Medium (Malt, Yeast, Glucose)

Yeast Extract Agar (YEA)(FDA M181)
Yeast Glucose Agar
Glucose and Yeast Extract Agar
Glycerin Yeast Agar

Manure Tincture
Manure Agar

Water Agar (aka Starved Agar)
Gelatin Agar (GA)(FDA M54)
Plate Count Agar (SMA)(aka Standard Methods Agar)(FDA M124)
Nutrient Agar (FDA M112)
Starch Agar (FDA M143)(Nutrient agar with starch)
Starch-Yeast Agar
1/5 Starch-Yeast Agar
Long-term Preservation Medium (FDA M85)
Peptone Meat Agar (Meat Water)

E. Common Solutions

Gentamicin Sulfate Solution (FDA M57)

F. Sources

Section A: Basic recipes

Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA)(FDA M127)
---
200 g Potato infusion [dilute to 1L total, ~4g solids]
20 g Dextrose
20 g Agar
1 L Distilled water (dH2O)
To prepare potato infusion, boil 200 g scrubbed, sliced(unpeeled) potatoes in 1 liter distilled water for 30 min. Filter through cheesecloth, saving effluent, which is potato infusion (or use commercial dehydrated form). Mix in other ingredients and boil to dissolve. [Dilute to obtain 1 L final volume] Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. Dispense 20-25 ml portions into sterile 15 x 100 mm petri dishes. Final pH, 5.6 ± 0.2.
Medium should not be re-melted more than once. Medium powder is available commercially but may require supplementing with extra agar to a final concentration of 20 g/liter. To BBL or Difco dehydrated medium, add 5 g of agar.
The broth is clear to slightly opalescent and yellowish in color. [1][2]

Potato Dextrose Yeast (PDY)
---
200 g Potato, infusion from [dilute to 1L total]
20 g Dextrose
2 g Yeast extract
20 g Agar
1 L Distilled water (dH2O)

Gently boil for ten minutes or until the solution is clear.
Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. [13]

Malt Extract Agar (3%)(MEA)(General Microbiology)(FDA M93)
---
30 g Malt extract

20 g Agar
1 L Distilled water
Boil to dissolve ingredients. Avoid overheating, which causes softening of agar and darkening of medium color. Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. Dispense 20-25 ml into sterile 15 x 100 mm petri dishes. Final pH, 5.5 ± 0.2.
This medium is recommended as a general maintenance medium. [1]

Malt Extract Agar with Yeast (2%)(MEAY)
---
20 g extra light malt extract
2 g yeast
15-20 g agar
1 L water [10]

Sabouraud's Dextrose Broth and Agar (SabDex or SDA)(FDA M133)
---
40 g Dextrose
10 g Polypeptone or neopeptone
1 L Distilled water

Dissolve completely and dispense 40 ml portions into screw-cap bottles. Final pH, 5.8. Autoclave 15 min at 118-121°C. Do not exceed 121°C.
For Sabouraud's dextrose agar, prepare broth as above and add 15-20 g agar, depending on gel strength desired. Final pH, 5.6 ± 0.2. Dispense into tubes for slants and bottles or flasks for pouring plates. Autoclave 15 min at 118-121 °C. [1]
Sabouraud Dextrose (SabDex) Agar is used for the isolation, cultivation, and maintenance of saprophytic and pathogenic yeasts and fungi.
SabDex Agar is an excellent substitute for Malt or Potato Dextrose Agar, when used by mushroom cultivators to propagate mushroom mycelium.
Sabouraud Dextrose Agar was described by Sabouraud in 1892 and was used for the identification of fungi based on their morphological characteristics. Sabouraud Dextrose Agar is a standard medium used to support the growth of yeasts and molds. It supplies peptone as the protein source and dextrose as the carbohydrate source for nourishment. Bacterial suppression occurs due to the low pH. This media is especially suited for the primary isolation of fungi from normally sterile sites such as cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).
Later, Emmons modified the medium by decreasing the dextrose content and adjusting the pH closer to the neutral range. This modification

enhances sporulation and is particularly useful for the subculture of fungi that so not develop fruiting structures on other media, and so is useful in their identification. It also serves as a good holding medium for stock cultures. [3]

B. Special Blends

"Karo Water" (Corn Syrup Broth)
---
1 Teaspoon Light Corn Syrup (Karo Syrup or store brand Light Corn Syrup)
100 ml Purified Water
Mix well until dissolved, sterilize for 20-30 minutes at 15 psi. [17]

"Dextrose Tek" Liquid Media (Corn Sugar Broth)
---
1 Teaspoon Powdered Dextrose (corn sugar)
75 ml water [17]

Honey Water (Mycotopia Honey Tek)
---
40 g Honey (or roughly 1 tablespoon per pint of water)
1 L Water
The correct mixture for optimum results is 4% sugars (honey) by weight and 96% water.
Water weighs 1 gram per cc/ml so if you use 100 ml as total weight, then 96 grams/ml/cc of water is mixed with 4 grams of honey, etc.
Sterilize for 30 min at 121°C (15 psi). [14]

Malt-Yeast-Peptone Agar (McKenna's MYP)
---
7 g malt extract (powdered or syrup)
1 g peptone or soytone
0.5 g yeast extract
15 g agar [11]

Malt Yeast Peptone Agar (Stamets MYP)
---
20 g extra light malt extract
1 g yeast extract

1 g peptone
15-20 g agar
1 L water [10]

Grey Cardboard (instead of agar)

Here are the detailed steps for making cardboard plates. Note that you can also use small jars in place of Petri dishes.
1) Measure about 100 mls. of tap water into a small jar.
2) For nutrients, , measure another 100 mls. of tap water into a second jar and add one drop of ordinary soy sauce to the water, and a quarter teaspoon (1.25 mls.) of molasses or light malt powder.
3) Find some gray cardboard, the thicker the better, preferably gray on both sides. Trace a Petri plate onto the cardboard with a pencil and cut out several disks to fit into your plates.
4) Weigh one of your disks and record the weight. Multiply this weight by a factor of 1.3 as a rough guide (you may need to experiment with the amounts here), and add the resulting weight of tap water or nutrient solution to each disk in its Petri plate. (Remember, 1 ounce of water equals 28.35 grams; one gram equals one milliliter.) Example: Suppose my disks weighed 0.17 ounces each. Multiplying 0.17 by 1.3, I get 0.22 ounces. There are 28.35 grams in an ounce, so 0.22 ounces x 28.35 equals 6.3 grams. That means I'll add 6.3 milliliters of solution to each disk.
5) Close up the disks in the plates, and let the water or nutrient solution soak in.
6) Pressure-sterilize the jar of plain water, and the Petri plates with moistened newsprint disks inside, for 10 minutes at 15 psi (allowing the cooker to equilibrate steam for 10 minutes before putting on the pressure regulator).
7) Cool the cooker, and remove the plates and jar of plain water.
8) When the water has cooled, add 3.3 mls. 3% peroxide to the jar, using a pasteurized pipette, to give you a final concentration of about 0.1% peroxide in sterile water.
9) Add about one third of the initial weight of the cardboard as 0.1% peroxide to each disk. Let the solution soak completely into the disks. They are now ready to use. [23]

Oatmeal Flake Agar
---
75 g Oatmeal flakes

20-25 g Agar
1 L water
Stir for 5-10 minutes then filter out the larger particles by pouring it through some mesh, save the broth. [Then add the agar]
This is the best medium for Panaeolus cyanescens I've ever encountered. Beware, this medium will be less firm than the other recipes so extra agar has to be added to compensate. [22]

Moonflower's Rice Malt-Alfalfa-Brewer's Yeast Agar
---
1 cup alfalfa, infusion from
2 cups rice, infusion from
1 standard dolomite (oyster shell-crushed) tablet
1 pkg of regular baker's yeast
Prepare infusion using approx. 1 1/2 quarts clean water. Mix in the alfalfa and rice, then allow to soak for 2 hours at room temp with occasional stirring. Filter or strain before adding the infusion.
Prepare yeast by activating in water for around 30 minutes, then strain out solid yeast grains.
Sterilize in pressure cooker for 20 minutes at 15lbs.
This media is reported to produce more "banding" than other media. Will support luxuriant mycelial growth, it is also more than sufficient for starting spores. [19]

MycoPsycho's Liquid Mycelial Culture Broth

1/2 tsp malt (2.5 ml)
3/4 cup water
1. procure a half-pint jar w/ lid & ring and also a spore syringe.
2. drill/punch a hole in the center of the lid large enough for the syringe.
3. mix 3/4 cup of water with 1/2 tsp.(2.5 ml.) malt.
4. put lid & ring on and put aluminum foil over the top of that and then Pressure Cook (PC) for 20 min. @ 15 psi. , when finished let cool to below 90 degrees F.
5. once cool, setup your sterile environment (flow hood, glove box or even your oven will work) with an alcohol lamp, extra alcohol in a dish, paper towels/napkins, small round bandaid and lastly the spore syringe.
6. remove the foil from the jar, shake the needle and then sterilize the point with the alcohol lamp (get it red hot), cool the needle with a wipe & some alcohol and then inject 1-2 cc/mil spore solution into the jar.

7. once injected wipe the needle w/alcohol and put the guard back on it.
8. cover injection site w/ round bandaid (thanks for that tip magash!).
9. put the jars in your incubator set at 82-84 degrees F. for 4-14 days, you should notice growth by then.
10. sterilize empty syringes in your PC for 15-20 @ 15 psi.
11. remove the bandaid from the jar, sterilize your needle again and then suck myc solution into empty syringe(s) for use on PF style jars or substrate bags. [15]

Ragadinks Liquid Medium

16.5 g dextrose
1.5 g yeast
500 ml tap water [16]

Amaranth Soy Agar
---
20 g amaranth flour
20 g soy flour
9 g agar
500 ml potable or distilled water
Sterilize for 20-30 minutes at 15 psi. [20]

EntheoGenesis No.442
---
10 g amaranth flour
10 g brown rice flour
10 g potato flour
10 g soy flour
2 g malted barley
9 g agar
500 ml potable or distilled water
Sterilize for 20-30 minutes at 15 psi. [20]

Section C: Food Based Recipes and Variations

Corn Meal Agar (CMA)
---
2 g Corn Meal, Infusion from [filter]

15 g Agar
1 L dH2O [4]

Cornmeal Dextrose Agar
---
25 g yellow cornmeal
3 g dextrose
9 g agar
500 ml potable or distilled water [20]

Potato Flake Agar

20.0 g Potato Flakes
10.0 g Dextrose
15.0 g Agar
1.0 L Demineralized Water

Potato Dextrose Agar and Potato Flake Agar are formulations developed to promote sporulation of fungi. The potatoes contained in these media provide nutritious bases for luxuriant growth of fungi. Both media contain dextrose as a growth stimulant.
pH 5.6 +/- 0.2 @ 25°C [7]

Potato Starch Agar
---
30 g potato starch, soluble
20 g dextrose/glucose
15 g agar, pure (omit for liquid media)
1000 mL (d)H2O
The pH is adjusted following autoclaving to prevent agar hydrolysis by acid. [20]

Potato Flake Agar with Yeast
---
20 g potato flakes
10 g glucose
1-2 g dried yeast
20 g agar
1 L water [18]

Potato-Carrot Agar
---
grated potato 20.0 g
grated carrot 20.0 g
Agar 20.0g
Tap water 1000.0 ml
Boil potato and carrot in 1000.0 ml of water for 1 h, filter, add water to the initial volume, adjust pH to 7.0 - 7.1 and add agar.
Sterilize at 121°C for 30 min. [6]

Barley Flour Malt Extract Agar
---
40 g barley flour
2 g malt extract
1 g yeast extract (optional)
9 g agar
500 ml potable or distilled water
Sterilize for 20-30 minutes at 15 psi. [21]

Barley Flour Modified Sabouraud's
---
25 g barley flour
5 g dextrose
2 g Polypeptone or neopeptone (optional)
1 g yeast extract
9 g agar
500 ml potable or distilled water
Sterilize for 20-30 minutes at 15 psi. [21]

Oatmeal Agar (OA)

60.0 g Oatmeal [filter]
12.5 g Agar [may require more]
1.0 L dH2O
Cook oatmeal 5-10 minutes then filter the liquid into another container using cheesecloth or a metal strainer with a tight mesh. Dilute liquid to 1L, add agar, and heat with swirling until solids dissolve.
This is reported to be a good media for cultivating Panaeolus cyanescens. [5]

Oatmeal Agar A

Oatmeal 20.0g
Agar 20.0g
Tap water 1000.0 ml
pH 7.2. [6]

Oatmeal Agar [B]

Oats 30.0g
Agar 15.0g
Tap water 1000.0 ml
Keep oats on a water bath at 58°C for 1 h, filter through 2 layers of gauze, dilute
to 1000.0 ml and add 15.0 g agar. [6]

V-8 Oatmeal Agar
---
50 ml V-8 juice
25 g Cream of oats
20 g Agar
1 L Water
Be careful to use a container much larger then the volume of medium, i.e., prepare a 500 ml medium in 2 liter flasks or it will tend to boil over no matter how slowly it is cooled down. [20]

V8 Medium
---
50 ml V8 Juice
.2 g $CaCO_3$
20 g of agar
1 L Water
The commercial V8 juice is occasionally used for tissue cultures of edible mushrooms. It should be noted that most mushrooms prefer neutral to slightly acid range of medium, that is, a pH of about 5.5 to 6.5. However the straw mushroom, Volvariella volvacea, prefers a high pH medium, 6.8 to 7.8. Therefore, it is important to make sure the acidity or pH of the medium is correct for a particular mushroom. Here be careful to use a container much larger then the volume of medium, i.e., prepare a 500 ml medium in 2 liter flasks or it will tend to boil over no matter how slowly it is cooled down.

[20]

Bean Agar

Beans (peas or pulse) 100.0 g [infusion from (filter)]
K2HPO2 0.5g
Sucrose 10.0g
Agar 20.0g
Water 1000.0ml
Prepare infusion from beans. Sterilize at 121°C for 30 min. [6]

Faba Bean Dextrose Agar (FDA)
---
200 g faba bean seeds or 400 g of faba bean leaves [infusion from] [autoclave and filter to obtain faba infusion]
20 g of dextrose
18 g agar
1 L water
Method:
a. Weigh out 200 g of faba bean seeds or 400 g of faba bean leaves in a 1.5 1 flask. Add 1L of water, and autoclave at 15 psi. for 30 minutes.
b. Pass the autoclaved beans through a sieve, add 18 g of agar, heat, and stir till dissolved.
c. Add 20 g of dextrose, stir till dissolved, and make up the volume to 11 with tap water. d. Autoclave at 15 psi. for 20 minutes, cool to about 40°C, and pour into petri dishes (normally 40 petri dishes/1).
This medium is used for propagation of B. fabae, A. fabae, and A. tenuis. [12]

Pea Agar
---
100 g Yellow peas
0.5 g K2HPO2
10.0 g Sucrose
20.0 g Agar
1.0 L Tap water

Boil peas in 1000.0 ml of water, filter through gauze, add water to the initial volume; add phosphate, sucrose, and agar. Sterilize at 121°C for 30 min. [6]

Cabbage Agar

Cabbage 50.0g
glucose 20.0g
Peptone 10.0g
Agar 20.0g
Tap water 1000.0 ml
Boil 50.0 g of cabbage in 1000.0 ml of water, filter cabbage, adjust the volume of broth to the initial value. [6

Dr. Pollock's Modified [Dog Food] Agar
---
10 g dried dog food (ground to flour)
10 g amaranth flour
2 g dextrose or malt extract
9 g agar
500 ml potable or distilled water
Sterilize for 20-30 minutes at 15 psi. [20]

Section D: Other Media and Alternate Formulations

Potato-Glucose Agar 1
---
grated potato 200.0 g
glucose 20.0g
Agar 20.0g
Tap water 1000.0 ml
Boil potatoes for 1 h in 1 L of water, filter through gauze. add water to the initial volume, add glucose and agar.
Sterilize at 105°C for 30 min. [6]

Potato-Peptone Medium

Potato decoction 200 ml [infusion from 200g potato]
Yeast extract 1.0 g
Peptone 5.0g
Agar 30.0g
Distilled water 800.0 ml [6]

Potato-Peptone-Yeast Agar (PPYA)

Potato decoction 200 ml [infusion from 200g potato]
200.0 ml
Peptone 5.0g
Yeast extract 1.0 g
Agar 25.0g
Distilled water to 1000.0 ml
pH 8.0. [6]

Malt Agar (MA)(FDA M185)[aka 2% MEA]
---
20 g Malt extract, powdered
20 g Agar
1 L Distilled water
Mix ingredients, steam to dissolve agar and sterilize for 15 min at 121°C.
Temper medium to 45°C and pour plates under aseptic conditions.
This medium is recommended as a general maintenance medium. [1]

Difco Malt Extract Broth (FDA M94)

6.0 g Malt extract base
1.8 g Maltose, technical
6.0 g Dextrose
1.2 g Yeast extract
1.0 L Water
Final pH, 4.7 ± 0.2. [1]

Malt Extract Agar for Yeasts and Molds (MEAYM)(FDA M182)

20.0 g Malt extract, powdered
20.0 g Glucose
1.0 g Peptone
20.0 g Agar
1.0 L Distilled water

Mix ingredients, heat to dissolve agar and sterilize at 121°C for 15 min.
Temper media to 45°C and pour plates under aseptic conditions.
Dehydrated MA is commercially available, but since several MA formulas

exist, check for the correct composition.
Final pH 5.4. [1]

Malt Extract Peptone Agar
---
30 g Malt extract
3 g Soya peptone
15 g Agar
1 L Distilled water
Adjust pH to 5.6. Sterilize at 121°C for 10 min. [8]

Raper & Thom MEA (RTMEA)

To 2% MEA add:
Glucose 10g
Soy Peptone 5g [9]

ISP 2 Medium (Malt, Yeast, Glucose)

Malt extract 10.0 g
Yeast extract 4.0 g
Glucose 4.0g
Agar 15.0g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml
pH 7.2. [6]

Yeast Extract Agar (YEA)(FDA M181)

10.0 g Proteose peptone
3.0 g Yeast extract
5.0 g NaCl
15.0 g Agar
1.0 L Distilled water
Adjust pH to 7.2-7.4. Autoclave at 121°C for 15 min. [1]

Yeast Glucose Agar

Yeast extract 5.0 g
Glucose 10.0g
Peptone 5.0g

Agar 20.0g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml
pH 7.2. Sterilize at 121°C for 15 min. [6]

Glucose and Yeast Extract Agar

Glucose 20.0g
Yeast extract 10.0 g
$CaCO_2$ 20.0g
Agar 17.0g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml [6]

Glycerin Yeast Agar

Yeast extract 5.0 g
Glycerin 50.0g (also called glycerine or glycerol)
$CaCO_2$ 1.0g
Agar 20.0g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml [6]

Manure Tincture

Cow manure (fresh) 1.0 kg
Distilled water 3000.0 ml
Boil, squeeze through gauze into a bottle and dilute 3 to l. [6]

Manure Agar

Horse manure 100-125 g
Agar 25.0g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml
Boil manure in 1000.0 ml of water for 10 min, then keep for 16-20 h, filter through 1-2 layers of filter paper, adjust to the initial volume, add agar. Sterilize at 121°C for 15 min. [6]

Water Agar (aka Starved Agar)

Agar 20.0g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml
Sterilize at 121°C for 15 min. [6]

Gelatin Agar (GA)(FDA M54)
---
4 g Peptone
1 g Yeast extract
15 g Gelatin
15 g Agar
1 L Distilled water
Suspend ingredients with constant stirring to prevent scorching gelatin, and boil to dissolve gelatin and agar. Adjust to pH 7.2 ± 0.2. Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. Cool to 45-50°C. Pour plates. [1]

Plate Count Agar (SMA)(aka Standard Methods Agar)(FDA M124)

5.0 g Tryptone
2.5 g Yeast extract
1.0 g Dextrose
15.0 g Agar
1.0 L Distilled water
Heat to dissolve ingredients. Dispense into suitable tubes or flasks. Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. Final pH, 7.0 ± 0.2.
For viable yeasts and molds, dispense 20-25 ml portions into sterile 15 x 100 mm petri dishes. [1]

Nutrient Agar (FDA M112)
---
3 g Beef extract
5 g Peptone
15 g Agar
1 L Distilled water
Heat to boiling to dissolve ingredients. Dispense into tubes or flasks. Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. Final pH, 6.8 ± 0.2. [1]

Starch Agar (FDA M143)(Nutrient agar with starch)
---
23 g Nutrient agar (FDA M112)
10 g Potato starch
1 L Distilled water

Heat to dissolve agar in 500 ml water. Dissolve starch in 250 ml water.

Combine and dilute to 1 liter. Autoclave 15 min at 121°C.
Note: add 3 g agar to Difco's dehydrated starch agar. [1]

Starch-Yeast Agar

Yeast extract 2.0 g
Starch (soluble) 10.0 g
Agar 20.0g
Tap water 1000.0 ml
pH 7.3. [6]

1/5 Starch-Yeast Agar

Yeast extract 0.4 g
Soluble starch 2.0 g
Agar 20.0 g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml
pH 7.3. [6]

Long-term Preservation Medium (FDA M85)
---
3 g Yeast extract, 0.3%
10 g Peptone
30 g NaCl
3 g Agar
1 L Distilled water
Heat to dissolve ingredients. Dispense 4 ml portions to 13 x 100 mm screw-cap tubes. Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. Cool and tighten caps for storage. No pH adjustment is necessary. [1]

Peptone Meat Agar (Meat Water)

Peptone 10.0g
NaCl 5.0g [optional]
Agar 20.0g
Meat water 1000.0 ml
Preparation of meat water: comminute 500 g of meat free of bones, fat and tendons,
add 1000.0 ml of tap water and leave for 12 h at room temperature or in a thermostat at 30°C, or for 2 h at 37°C. Then squeeze the meat through

gauze or
cloth and boil the filtrate for 5 min. The proteins are denatured. Filter the cooled down
mass through a cotton-wool filter and add water to the initial volume. pH 7.2 - 7.4.
Sterilize at 121°C for 30 min. [6]

E. Common Solutions

Gentamicin Sulfate Solution (FDA M57)

5.00 g Gentamicin sulfate
1.00 L Distilled water
Sterilize by filtration through 0.20 µm membrane. Store at -20°C. [1]

Sent from my LGLS992 using Tapatalk

#1321330 Agar For Beginners?

Posted by Heirloom on 30 May 2017 - 03:09 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

They both work well, here's a few recipes, cat posted an agar formula he use's find a good thread and copy them.

""The following are proven agar recipes specifically formulated for the in vitro culturing and long-term maintenance of Psilocybe cubensis strains. All media have a near-neutral pH and should be sterilized for fifteen to twenty minutes at 15 psi pressure:

Amaranth* Soy Agar

20 grams amaranth flour
20 grams soy flour
9.5 grams agar
500 mL distilled water

*Amaranth, from South America, is the only grain that contains all essential amino acids; it is extremely high in L-lysine, containing up to five percent.

EntheoGenesis No. 442

10 grams amaranth flour
10 grams brown rice flour
10 grams potato flour
10 grams soy flour
2 grams malted barley
9.5 grams agar
500 mL distilled water

Oatmeal Neopeptone Agar

40 grams oatmeal or oat flour
2 grams neopeptone (optional)
9.5 grams agar
500 mL distilled water

Modified Sabouraud's Medium

25 grams barley flour
5 grams dextrose
2 grams neopeptone (optional)
1 gram yeast extract
9.5 grams agar
500 mL distilled water

Cornmeal Dextrose Agar

25 grams yellow cornmeal
2.5 grams dextrose
9.5 grams agar
500 mL distilled water

Barley Malt Extract Agar

40 grams barley flour
2 grams malt extract
1 - 2 grams yeast extract (optional)
9.5 grams agar
500 mL distilled water

Dr. Pollock's Modified Agar*

10 grams dried dog food
10 grams amaranth flour
2 grams dextrose or malt extract
9.5 grams agar
500 mL distilled water

*The above formula is a modification of one first used by the late Dr. Stephen H. Pollock, discoverer of the extremely rare Psilocybe tampanensis, Psilocybe wassoniorum, and ethnomycologist par excellance.

Tips

*The flask or bottle in which the medium is sterilized should never be more than two-thirds full in order to avoid boilover; plug the flask or bottle with non-absorbent cotton and cover with aluminum foil to help prevent entry of external contaminants.

*Remove the medium as soon as the pressure reaches "0." Oversterilization or prolonged heating will change the composition of the medium. Sugars such as dextrose or malt can "caramelize," resulting in a medium that can inhibit mycelial growth and encourage sectors (mutations). Excessive heating of medium can also cause a drop in pH, resulting in a more acid medium. It is possible to destroy completely the gelling properties of agar by prolonged heating, and this destruction is hastened as the acidity increases.

*For long-term health and maintenance of sacred strains, alternate any two of the above media. This will help prevent senescence, which can occur when cultures are grown on one medium only. Store strains at 35° - 40°F; transfer every six months. In this manner, sacred strains can be maintained for years.

*Never compromise the integrity of your strain library. Strains showing even a hint of senescence should be (ideally) removed from the collection. ""

#1304014 Difference between strains?

Posted by CatsAndBats on 26 January 2017 - 12:05 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

kilo.p, on 25 Jan 2017 - 5:33 PM, said:

What's different about penis envy?

Penis envy and albino penis envy (APE) are considerably more potent than what would be considered par for cubensis. They are enshrouded in mystery and lore as to their true origin but we do know that they are mutated and were harnessed specifically for said mutation.This is off of earthstongue's site (http://www.earthston...c_Spore_Syringe):

The Penis Envy is probably one of the most interesting Cubensis strains around. It also has quite a bit of mystery and misinformation surounding its origins.
Most information online will say that Terrance McKenna "developed" this mushroom, but that information is incorrect.

The true origin of the famous "Penis Envy" is from an Amazonian Cubensis that Terrance McKenna used to carry on his online store many many years ago. A mycologist by the name of Steven Pollock worked on Terence McKenna's Amazonian Cubes, creating this unique isolation/mutation which as part of its mutation, makes it look like a penis, as well as containing unusually high amounts of psilocibin.

This mushroom has no veil and although the cap may look fully open, the stalk continues to multiply in size, while keeping an extreme density unlike other Cubies.

It is a slow but steady grower and more than makes up for it in the end.

Here's a cool discussion about it I dug up from our discus boards:

http://archives.myco...html?1086318333

#1294341 Permission has been granted!

Posted by HrVanker on 10 November 2016 - 10:39 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Microbe77, on 10 Nov 2016 - 3:34 PM, said:

If they are not compatible then the hyphae will not clamp and fuse. On the contrary, rattlesnake venom has been used to force 2 non compatible strains to fuse thus creating a hybrid.

As far as exchanging DNA, as soon as 2 compatible monokaryotic mate via hyphal fusion this is when the dna is exchanged and each cell now contains 2 nuclei instead of 1 with one functioning as the male role and the other as a female role respectively.

The dikaryotic does not exchange dna from this point but instead replicates the cell over and over as it grows through cell division, wich you already stated.

HrVanker said:

They do not exchange genetic material, that's only in the eukaryote (primary mycelium) and sporulating (tertiary mycelium) phase.

I realized later that i hadn't written this clearly. Haploid nuclei are exchanged in the first mycelial stage, but not fused. That happens via meiosis in the final stage.

Microbe77, on 10 Nov 2016 - 3:34 PM, said:

Lets go back to the rattlesnake venom. Once a dikaryotic culture is established, it does not revert back to monokaryotic (spell check lmao) so how the heck does hybridization happen in the neutral zone that the rattlesnake venom creates?

Read this about an hour ago:

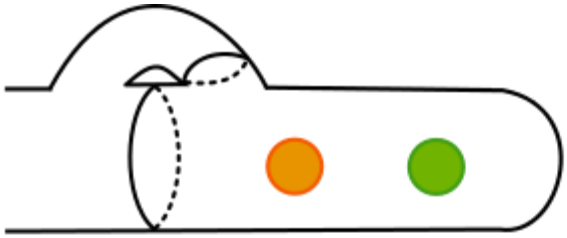
https://www.shroomer...Number/20334429

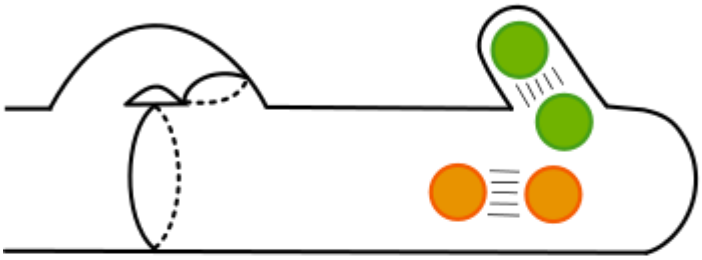
Microbe77, on 10 Nov 2016 - 3:34 PM, said:

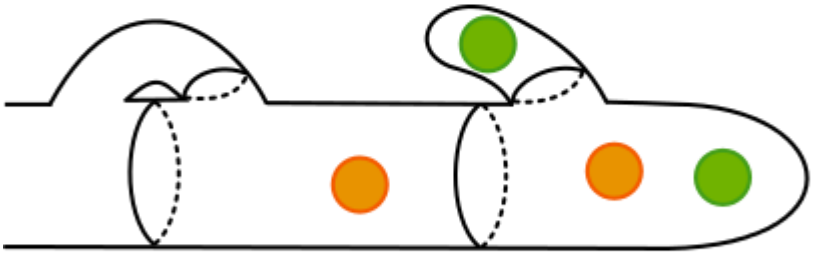
If the fusion is taking place by the secondary mycelium, and when they clamp, what is happening? Do the cells now contain 4 nuclei? I do

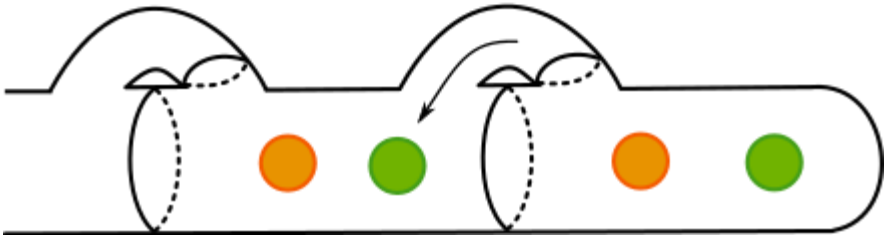
know that DNA doesnt increase much such as when 2 monokaryotic mate and gain an additional nucleus each with its own DNA. The level of DNA stays about the same and i have no idea how or why and all i know is that it is what keeps a culture stable. A huge gap between X and Y can cause genetic issues resulting in a non viable culture, abnormal growth, deformities and so on.

Clamp Connections:









If that doesn't show correctly, look here:

https://en.m.wikiped...lamp_connection

From what I've read, these connections only form between cells during cell growth. One nucleus hangs out in the clamp while it undergoes mitosis (copying itself), the other nucleus does its business inside the cell. Afterwards, the sept/um (dividing wall between hyphal cells) forms, separating one set of copies. The other copy migrates to the new cell via the clamp.

It does not sound like these structures develop between Culture A, and genetically different Culture B. Only between new cells that form within Culture A, and the same for B. --Or when Primary Mycelia exchange Nuclei

Microbe77, on 10 Nov 2016 - 3:34 PM, said:

So again what is happening when cross breeding happens? Does this change the rules at all? Could the dna in the nuclei not be regulated resulting in almost always and at best a very unstable culture?

If so, how did Pollock breed PE?

Microbe77, on 10 Nov 2016 - 3:34 PM, said:

It sounds like im getting off track but im not. It goes back to how 2 non compatible dikaryotic cultures interact. I think thats what were talking about lol.

Most of the time they wont interact but only coexist together with some type of wall between the mycelium or colonies of hyphae. I dont believe the wall is the septa because that allows for exchange of nuclei.

No, the sept/um/a (I've seen several suffixes used) is on a cellular level. Each hyphae (as i understand it) is the diameter of a single cell. The cells make a chain, and after many chains of hyphal cells, we can see mycelium.

The borders between Hyphal Group A, Group B, and Group C are probably pretty fuzzy... [emoji13]

But really, mycelium penetrates effectively by having such a compact base unit. Each hyphae can weave itself through microscopic gaps in a

substrate, so as each group stakes it's claim, they probably interweave a bit. They may not interact apart from physical proximity, but that's what were trying to suss out.

Microbe77, on 10 Nov 2016 - 3:34 PM, said:

With all that, perhaps that wall that i am thinking of, the one that creates that sectoring that we see, is temporarily vulnerable by the rattlesnake venom allowing for the hyphae of each non compatible culture or strain to clamp. But what the hell is happening in the cell when these two clamp? Thats what i want to know now. Does it now have 4 nuclei? That could very easily explain why they are damn near non viable. But what about when stabilization occurs? What happened in the cell? Damn it i need to stop talking!

Another theory is that there is a disruption in the chemical signals, when the hyphae extends out in the form of a filament it is checking for nutes, competitors, compatible mate (monokaryotic stage) and etc and maybe it messes up this process, kind of like blinding the mycelium or even taken away its senses so to speak.

I wasn't trying to make this about rattlesnake venom but that is the inly way i know that 2 non compatible mycelium will interact, or at least in captivity anyway. Lmao, i made it seem like its a freaking Panda Bear!

Definitely read that Shroomery thread. RR also has posts about it (when he made Redboys).

One more question to add to the mix:
Spore A germinates and exchanges nuclei with Spore B. Does the mycelia prior to that initial connection between A and B remain monokaryotic? If so, can it meet a different strand of monokaryote mycelia from late germ-er Spore C and exchange nuclei again?

The rabbit hole always goes deeper...

Where are you Roger?

#1294181 New Member? Introduce yourself.

Posted by Metalneck on 09 November 2016 - 10:35 PM in Welcome Mat

Organicanna, on 09 Nov 2016 - 09:19 AM, said:

Older and repeatedly persistent newbie here whom after 30 + yrs of both half assed and casual attempts simply doomed to fail .... Has finally achieved some decent success!

Seems that the keys to success are exactly the same no matter the subject

Those keys are always persistence, thirst for knowledge and the greatest one of all… humility. Sure wish it didn't take so long for my enlightenment though!

My first experience and the one which held the greatest enchantment for me thereby initiating my lifelong quest, was as a teen ordering one of Pollock's kits from high times magazine. That attempt still seems so magical even today .... even though it ultimately proved unsuccessful as I simply didn't understand sterile procedure nor did I get the wisdom of actually following directions lol

Many attempts were made over the years… all failed as I relied more upon kits and marketing hype than actual experience or knowlege. Every time some new technique was advertised as "fool proof" and "guaranteed to work" … this fool bought one to just guarantee my dissappointment.

I once even constructed a sealed glove box determined to overcome my sterile problems… only to stupidly spray the hell out of the inside with aerosol Lysol… then try to light my alcohol lamp… I don't need to tell you how that exercise of stupidity turned out! That little stumble of common sense also resulted in a former spouse forbidding any future attempts for many years lol

Perhaps I'll covery my various recent success stories in a future posting… just wanted to say how-de-do folks and thank you all for such great info allowing my 30+ year struggle to come full circle

I worked with medical isolators for years & taught aseptic technique. We monitored with settle plates for bacterial growth & fungal growth. One growth would mean a fail and a full decontamination.

We also had to test our own aseptic technique weekly by transferring nutrient broth between vials, syringes, IV bags etc. One growth + fail & re-training.

If you have a good aseptic technique you can do this in a toilet with no contamination. We did to prove it many times. No contams!

I also make beer & cheese at home which both require good sterility.

I'll tell you how I inoculate.

Kitchen table with plastic 'tablecloth.'

Plastic storage container on its side.

Gloves.

Starsan diluted. 1ml in 500ml boiled water- in spray bottle.

(undiluted it's quite expensive but a bottle has lasted me for 7 years only using 1 or 2 mls at a time- and that's with regular beer bottle sterilisation).

70% alcohol in spray bottle.

OK.

I wait until night. Everyone is in bed, the air is not being disturbed.

Lightly spray everything with starsan solution.

Let this mostly dry off.

Just before you inoculate, spray everything with alcohol, including your gloves and arms.

Let this dry. It is the process of evaporation that kills the bacteria not the alcohol itself.

If you then heat syringe needle and inoculate inside the plastic box and work as quickly as you can, it's very unlikely that you will get contaminates.

Bit of a learning curve, but you'll get there & make your own adjustments to

suit yourself.
Hope this helps!

#1294157 New Member? Introduce yourself.

Posted by CatsAndBats on 09 November 2016 - 07:36 PM in Welcome Mat

Organicanna, on 09 Nov 2016 - 09:19 AM, said:

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Seems that the keys to success are exactly the same no matter the subject… Those keys are always persistence, thirst for knowledge and the greatest one of all… humility. Sure wish it didn't take so long for my enlightenment though!

My first experience and the one which held the greatest enchantment for me thereby initiating my lifelong quest, was as a teen ordering one of Pollock's kits from high times magazine. That attempt still seems so magical even today… even though it ultimately proved unsuccessful as I simply didn't understand sterile procedure nor did I get the wisdom of actually following directions lol

Many attempts were made over the years… all failed as I relied more upon kits and marketing hype than actual experience or knowlege. Every time some new technique was advertised as "fool proof" and "guaranteed to work"… this fool bought one to just guarantee my dissappointment.

I once even constructed a sealed glove box determined to overcome my sterile problems… only to stupidly spray the hell out of the inside with aerosol Lysol… then try to light my alcohol lamp… I don't need to tell you how that exercise of stupidity turned out! That little stumble of common sense also resulted in a former spouse forbidding any future attempts for many years lol

Perhaps I'll covery my various recent success stories in a future posting… just wanted to say how-de-do folks and thank you all for such great info allowing my 30+ year struggle to come full circle

Welcome! That's a fun intro and I'm glad that you survived the glove box explosion!

#1294117 New Member? Introduce yourself.

Posted by Organicanna on 09 November 2016 - 03:19 PM in Welcome Mat

Older and repeatedly persistent newbie here whom after 30 + yrs of both half assed and casual attempts simply doomed to fail… Has finally achieved some decent success!

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#1293356 tricks on making PE pin?
Posted by snake on 03 November 2016 - 06:15 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Myc 4HO

My friends band played at Pollock's funeral and were trippin. After
I read that article and it got me interested in growing PE.

#1293292 tricks on making PE pin?

Posted by mycolangelo.4HO on 03 November 2016 - 02:00 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

I heard that the Penis envy came from Terrence mckenna, but I think it was Vice who did a story on it. Steven Pollock was growing out the Amazon strain mckenna was selling and he was the one who actually developed the phallic shape. He was a doctor and involved in selling pills and I'm sure some other sketchy things. The story says he finally got the mushroom right and printed it, he then sent spores to someone and when he got home was murdered. They said the Penis envy mushroom was found clutched in his hand soaking up blood. He along with Gary lincoff found tampanensis and when he was buried they had placed something like 10grams of truffles in his breast pocket, I believe a Matias Romero mushroom in one hand and the Penis envy in the other.

It was a great story, BTW has anybody found tampanensis in the wild since? I thought I heard that his was the only one collected.

Sent from my 0PM92 using Tapatalk

#1281328 100%+ BE in a mycobag- recipe and techniques

Posted by Cue on 12 July 2016 - 11:16 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms
coorsmikey, on 12 Jul 2016 - 5:03 PM, said:

Fresh mushrooms vs dry substrate = BE

http://www.fanaticus.com/ripsnort.htm

Quote:

BIOLOGICAL EFFICIENCY (from Fungi Perfecti Catalog)

Biological Efficiency is a term frequently used in the mushroom industry to describe yield potentials of mushrooms from various agricultural by-products (straw, sawdust, sugar cane bagasse, banana fonds and coffee plant wastes, to name a few). This formula was first developed by the Button mushroom (Agaricus) industry.
Simply put, a yield of 1 lb. of fresh mushrooms from 1 lb. of dry substrate is considered to be 100% Biological Efficiency. Since mushrooms are approximately 90% water and the base substrate is typically raised to 75% moisture, 100% Biological Efficiency is equivalent to saying that 25% of the wet mass of the substrate is converted into fresh mushrooms.

Although such yield efficiencies are commonly achieved by experienced growers, many choose not to "chase the optimum", as their growing rooms can be better utilized by cycling in fresher material.
PF's comments

With some simple math and a little analysis, it can be readily seen that PF substrate is well over 100% "Biological Efficiency". RipSnort reports that his Treasure Coast shroom fruiting was had by quartering a PF cake and using the 4 pieces in seperate containers in which the quartered pieces were cased. This means that each fruiting tray above contains about 1/16 of a cup of brown rice powder and about twice as much vermiculite, plus the casing.

In a normal PF 1/2 pint cake, there is about 31 grams of brown rice powder (1/4 cup) and about 17-20 grams of vermiculite (1/2 - 2/3 cup) which adds up to about 50 grams dry weight. It can be conservatively stated that a properly cultivated PF 1/2 pint cake can produce (with several flushes) at least 10 grams of dry shrooms (100 grams wet weight). By using the above biological efficiency formula - this equals an easy 200% biological efficiency for that 1/2 pint PF cake (50 grams of dry substrate producing 100 grams of wet shrooms is twice efficiency - the wet shroom weight is twice the weight

of the dry substrate, or in other words - 200%).

This amazing ability of cubensis shroom races to fruit on PF substrate has made the PF TEK the new fundamental of cubensis shroom cultivation. The PF TEK can be used straight PF style (mini culture) to get great fruitings of diverse cubensis races, or can be utilized in more mega style cultivations with trays or larger containers with more massive substrate amounts (compared to PF style Mini culture). What is being demonstrated at various mycophile web sites is PF substrate being mixed with various grains, soils and substrates with impressive fruitings on display. A certain percentage of PF substrate with any kind of cubie substrate results in big fruitings. AND, when PF substrate is used in these mega cultivation teks without the additional grain, fruitings are just as good, if not better. The RipSnort Treasure coasts are proof of the magic of the PF formula (brown rice powder and vermiculite).

The Discovery of the PF magic formula

Many years ago, PF grew cubies on many substrates and found brown rice to be the best grain for fruiting. The problems associated with using brown rice was that it was sticky when cooked up and unshakeable in quart style spawn jars. This creates many problems which thwarts the fruiting power of brown rice. In 1978, Dr Stephen Pollock published his book "Magic Mushroom Cultivation" and it featured a brown rice cake method using quart jars and growing the shrooms inside the jar. This tek has many flaws but had great potential.
Then in late October 1981, PF attended the Paul Stamets and Jeff Chilton Myco Media shroom conference at Orcas Island Washington. During a Stamets lecture, Stamets mentioned mixing vermiculite or perlite into grain substrates to get a better and easier shakeability. It was like a lighting bolt that hit PF, as he busily scribbled down some notes about this substrate mixing concept.

PF went home and began a series of experiments combining these two ideas (Pollocks rice cakes and Stamets vermiculite mixtures) which resulted in the PF TEK magic substrate formula, which has become the new fundamental magic mushroom growing and culturing medium.

Then I stand corrected.

I guess that according to that you can get more than you put into it.

Not saying that I agree with it. It must be that new math shit.

#1281326 100%+ BE in a mycobag- recipe and techniques

Posted by coorsmikey on 12 July 2016 - 11:03 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

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#1262886 LSD/Shrooms Audial-Visual FX Comparison Poll

Posted by darci on 16 February 2016 - 07:49 AM in Polls & Surveys

Acid: digital, geometric, sparkly, electric, crystalline, faceted, detailed, light

Shrooms: organic, curvy, alien, smooth, liquid, lifelike, fractal, strange, humorous, deep, energy

LSA: rootlike, paisly, organic, artistic, pale butterfly

Aya: sacred geometry, light of creation, mother nature, organisms, art of life, vibration

THC: memories, photo albums, drama, 3d blueprints, jackson pollock meets monet, freud

Salvia: melting plastic, funhouse mirror, claymation, folding thoughts

5MeO: blindness, light of creation, consciousness, energy, truth, divinity, awe

DMT: dimensionality, fractals, prismatic, mathematic, kaleidoscopic, art, word of god

RC#1: cartoons, high heels, pink, gemstones, sugar

RC#2: serpent, ultraviolet, lies, games, danger, mystery, orgasm

Opium: cloud, bliss, safety, home, love, faith, death

I always trip naked. Even if I wear some satin jammies, comfortable as they are, I still take them off. Just seems wrong to deny our bodies its natural state all the time.

Shrooms and pot give me strong auditory hallucinations, like voices. DMT/Aya cause a kind of "ringing" sound that's mental, not exactly sound. Strong DMT becomes words brown people speak. Salvia fills my ears with hallucinations of strange alien voices. 5MeO is a bath of ultrasonic frequencies. RC1 felt like siezures and overloaded synapses. RC2 was like Bach playing a chord of 3 of the lowest notes on an organ and feeling the subsonic frequency throughout my body. Opium is like a whisper from your mother at time of death telling you it's ok to let go of the world and be embraced by the light of heaven. LSD is like high-pitched electronica. LSA are poems made from syllables of lost languages.

#1246031 Mexican Jalisco success :)



Posted by Jam"O"Shanter on 21 October 2015 - 12:33 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

MLBjammer, on 20 Oct 2015 - 03:36 AM, said:

Thanks for the good word on my pan attempt. So far, so good.

All the exotics I have tried tasted foul as hell, now that you mention it.

Those are some cool pics.
Have you ever fruited

Psilocybe galindoi (galindii) var. Georgia ATL#7
Or
Psilocybe tampanensis

Im realy interested in a trip report from ether of them that have been grown and the fruits that have been eaten

Im in the proses of purchasing them from sporeworks and i flung in there Halloween special mystery bag , mmmm wonder what will be in it :)

#1231152 More Panaeolus Fun

Posted by GlitchInSpace on 13 June 2015 - 09:35 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

I don't think psilocybe tampanensis is a stone producer. Here's a little info on them http://sporeworks.co...oscopy-Kit.html

Here's a pic of a grow my buddy did of them



#1228621 agar cookbook, courtesy of Aloha Medicinals

Posted by Gloid on 21 May 2015 - 10:42 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

I reformatted the list to print it out more easily.
In case anyone else would like to have it, this is not new information, only condensed.

MEDIA LIST

Malt Extract Agar ME
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Malt 10 g

Malt-Yeast Extract MYA
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 mL
Malt 10 mL
Yeast 1 mL

Malt Extract with Activated Carbon MEAC
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Malt 10 g
Activated Carbon 1 g

Malt Extract with Peptone MEP
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Malt 10 g
Peptone 1 g

Malt Extract with Yeast and Peptone MYAP
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Malt 10 g
Yeast 1 g
Peptone 1 g

Malt Extract with Yeast, Peptone, and Activated Carbon MEPYAC
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Malt 10 g
Peptone 1 g
Yeast 1 g
Activated Carbon 1 g

Malt Extract with Milo MEM
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Malt 10 g
Ground Milo 10 g

Malt Extract with Corn MEC
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Malt 10 g
Ground Corn 10 g

Malt Extract with Honey MEH
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Malt 10 g
Honey 16 g

ATTC Medium 597 597
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Malt 3.75 g
Yeast 0.3 g
Peptone 0.5 g

MYAP with Multi-vitamin MYMP
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Fresh ground crickets 8 g
Multi-Vitamin 0.01 g
Peptone 1 g
Yeast 1 g
Malt 10 g

MYAP with elements MYPMCZ
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Malt 10 g
Yeast 1 g
Peptone 1 g
Calcium 0.01 g
Magnesium 0.01 g
Zinc 0.01 g

MYA with CS4 CS4MY
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Malt 3.75 g
Yeast 0.3 g
Ground Cordyceps Sinensis 4 10 g

MYA with CSG2 G2MY
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Malt 3.75 g
Yeast 0.3 g
Ground Cordyceps Sinensis G2 10 g

Blood Worm Agar BW
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Blood Worms 5 g

Krill Agar KA
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Krill 10 g

Fish Flake Dextrose Agar FDA
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Fish Flakes 3 g

Dextrose 10 g

Meal Worm Agar MW

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Meal Worms (ground) 10 g
Dextrose 3 g
Yeast 1 g

Fishy Wax Agar FWA

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Krill 3.3 g
Tubiflex Worms 3.3 g
Fish Flakes 3.3 g
Bee's Wax 1 g

Cat Food Agar CFA

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Cat food 10 g

Dog Food Agar DFA

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Dog food 10 g

Dr. Pollock’s Modified Agar POLL

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Dog food 10 g
Dextrose or malt extract 2 g

Difco Heart Infusion Agar DHA

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Beef Heart Infusion from 500g 10
Tryptose 5 g
NaCl 2.5 g

Difco Charcoal Agar DCA

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Beef Heart Infusion from 500g 6 g
Peptone 5 g
NaCl 2.5 g
Soluble starch (potato starch) 5 g

Yeast 1.8 g
Norit SG 2 g

Rabbit Food Agar RFA
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Rabbit food 12.5 g

Brown Rice Rabbit Food Agar BRRF
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Brown Rice flour 10 g
Peptone 1 g
Crushed Rabbit food 5 g
Dextrose 1 g

Bird Seed Malt Agar BSM
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Brown rice Flour 2.5 g
Ground Bird seed 5 g
Malt 2.5 g
Peptone 0.5 g

Milo Agar MA
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Ground milo 10 g

Milo Agar #2 MILO
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Ground milo 20 g
Yeast 1 g

Modified Sabouraud's Medium MSM
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Barley flour 25 g
Yeast 1 g
Dextrose 5 g
Neo-peptone (optional) 2 g

Oatmeal Neo-peptone Agar ONA
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Oatmeal/oat flour 40 g

Neo-peptone (optional) 2 g

Cornmeal Dextrose Agar CDA

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Cornmeal 25 g
Dextrose 3 g

Barley Malt Extract Agar BMA

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Barley flour 40 g
Malt 2 g
Yeast (optional) 1 g

Teff Flour Malt Extract Agar TFMA

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Teff flour 40 g
Malt 2 g
Yeast (optional) 1 g

Garbanzo Bean Malt Extract Agar GBMA

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Garbanzo bean flour 40 g
Malt 2 g
Yeast (optional) 1 g

Rice Bran Malt Extract Agar RBMA

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Rice Bran 40 g
Malt 2 g
Yeast (optional) 1 g

Dark Rice Flour-Malt Extract Agar DRMA

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Dark Rice flour 40 g
Malt 2 g
Yeast (optional) 1 g

Brown Rice flour-Malt Extract Agar BRMA

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Brown rice flour 40 g

Malt 2 g
Yeast (optional) 1 g

Wheat Flour Malt Extract Agar WFMA

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
wheat flour 40 g
Malt 2 g
Yeast (optional) 1 g

Oat Flour Malt Extract Agar OFMA

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Oat flour 40 g
Malt 2 g
Yeast (optional) 1 g

Green Bean Powder Agar GBPA

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Green Bean Powder 10 g

ATCC Medium 336 336

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Diced Potatoes 150 g or
Potato Starch 10 g
Dextrose 10 g

Potato, Ammonium citrate, Thiamin Agar PAT

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Potato Broth 100 mL
KH2PO4 1 g
MgSO4 0.5 g
Peptone 1.5 g
Ammonium Citrate 0.5 g
Dextrose 15 g
Thiamine (B1 vitamin) 0.025 g

Potato Dextrose (Yeast) Agar PD(Y)A

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Dextrose 7 g or
Honey/Corn syrup 10 mL
Diced potatoes 150 g

Potato Dextrose Agar PDA

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Diced and boiled Potatoes 150 g or
Potato starch 10 g
Dextrose 7 g

Potato Dextrose Agar PDY

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Diced and boiled Potatoes 15 g or
Potato starch 10 g
Dextrose 7 g
Yeast 1 g

For potato agars made from real potatoes label PP so PPPDA or PPPDY for example
For long term storage/ wood decomposers Add 10 g sawdust and label with :SD

Spore Germination Agar #1 SGA1

H2O 500 mL
Difco Cornmeal Agar 8.5 g
Glucose (Dextrose) 1 g
Yeast 0.5 g

Spore Germination Agar #2 SGA2

H2O 500 mL
Difco Cornmeal Agar 8.5 g
Glucose (Dextrose) 3.5 g
Sucrose 5 g
Yeast 0.5 g
KH2PO4 0.5 g

Spore Germination Agar #3 SGA3

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Cornmeal 10 g
Malt 0.8 g

Spore Germination Agar #4 SGA4

H2O 500 mL

Difco Cornmeal Agar 8.5 g
Glucose 1 g
Sucrose 1.5 g
Yeast 0.5 g

Malt with Activated Carbon and KOH R7

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Epsom Salts 0.25 g
Activated Carbon 1.3 g
Malt 12.5 g
Humus 2.5 g
KOH 1% 20 mL

Organic Medium Agar OMA

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Glucose 5 g
Peptone 0.5 g
Yeast 0.05 g
KH2PO4 1 g
MgSO4x7H2O 0.15 g
or
MgSO4 0.075 g

Czapek's Medium Czapek's

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
NaNO3 1.5 g
K2HPO4 0.5 g
MgSO4 0.25 g
Kcl 0.25 g
FeSO4 0.0187 g
or
Fe SO4x7H2O 0.0094 g
Dextrose 15 g

V8 juice Agar V8A

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
CaCO3 1.5 g
V8 Juice 100 mL

Beef Broth Agar BBA

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Beef Broth 20 mL
Malt 5 g
Yeast 1 g

Chicken Broth Agar CBA

H2O 500 mL
Agar 10 g
Chicken Broth 20 mL
Malt 5 g
Yeast 1 g

Butternut Squash Soup Agar BSS

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Butternut squash soup 20 mL
Malt 5 g
Yeast 1 g

Beef Yeast Agar BYA

H2O 300 mL
Agar 10 g
Yeast 2 g
Beef Broth 200 mL

Brine Agar BA

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Brine 10 g

Sea Water Agar SWA

H2O 125 mL
Agar 10 g
Sea Water 375 mL
Beef Extract 5 g
Peptone 5 g
NaCl 14.065 g
Kcl 0.385 g
CaCl2 0.60 g
MgCl2 1.275 g
NaHCO3 0.065 g
MgSO4x7H2O 1.75 g

H2O 500 mL

Nutrient Agar NA
H2O 500 mL
Pre-mixed NA 12 g

Honey Agar HON
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Honey 16 g

Nutrient Agar with Honey NAH
H2O 500 mL
Pre-mixed NA 12 g
Honey 16 g

V8 and Honey V8HEM
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Honey 16 g
V8 Juice 80 mL
Egg Shell 0.4 g
Milo 1 g

Beet Root Agar BRA
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Beet Root Supplement 3 g
Malt 10 g

Spirulina Agar SPA
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Spirulina supplement 3 g
Malt 10 g

Nori Agar NorA
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Nori 3 g
Malt 10 g

Bean Soup Agar BSA
H2O 400 mL
Agar 10 g

Bean Soup 100 mL

Mannitol Egg Yolk Polymyxin Agar MYP

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Pre-mixed MYP 23 g
Clycloheximide :C 2 g
Egg Yolk Solution` 25 mL
Antibiotic vial P 4.1 mL

Water Agar H2O H2O

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g

Fish Disease Renibacterium Salmoninarum Charcoal Agar FDR

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Peptone 5 g
Yeast 0.3 g
L-cysteine hydrochloride 0.5 g
Activated Carbon 0.5 g

Variant #1 V1

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Dry sprouted millet 4 g
Yeast 1 g
Malt 10 g

Variant #2 V2

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Dry sprouted oats 4 g
Yeast 1 g
Malt 10 g

Variant #3 V3

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Live sprouted millet 8 g
Yeast 1 g
Malt 10 g

Variant #4 V4

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Live sprouted oats 8 g

Yeast 1 g
Malt 10 g

Variant #5 V5

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Fresh Ground Corn 12 g
Yeast 1 g
Malt 10 g

For all dry Sprouted grains: place on damp cloth (Scott towel) for about 2 days. Dry for 1 day (completely dry). Grind.
For Live sprouted grains: place on damp cloth for about two days. Grind.

For any fresh insect media: Freeze before grinding

Variant #6 V6

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Fresh ground crickets 8 g
Yeast 1 g
Malt 10 g

Variant #7 V7

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Fresh ground crickets 12 g
Yeast 1 g
Malt 10 g

Variant #8 V8

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Fresh ground crickets 8 g
Fresh Ground Corn 8 g
Yeast 1 g
Malt 10 g

Variant #9 V9

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Fresh ground crickets 8 g
Fresh Ground Corn 8 g
Oyster Shell 0.8 g
Yeast 1 g

Malt 10 g

Variant #10 V10

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Fresh ground crickets 8 g
Fresh Ground Corn 8 g
Oats 8 g
Yeast 1 g
Malt 10 g

For any fresh insect media: Freeze before grinding

Variant #11 V11

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Fresh Ground Corn 8 g
Oyster shell 0.8 g
Yeast 1 g
Malt 10 g

Variant #12 (MYA with 2x Yeast) (MYx2A)

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Yeast 2 g
Malt 10 g

Photo-bacterium medium PBM

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Tris 4 g
NH4 0.4 g
Glycerol 0.5 g
Tryptone 5 g
Yeast 2.5 g
Sea Water aquarium salt 16.5 g
CaCo3 0.5 g

Antibiotic Agar AB antibiotic quantities may be 0.25 g ???

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Levaquin :L 25 g
Doxycycline :D 25 g
Amoxicillin :A 25 g
Sefdinir :CEF 25 g

Ciprofloxacin :CIP 25 g
Azithromyacin :AZI 25 g
Cephalexin :CLX 25 g

Vermiculite Cakes Verm Cakes

Sorghum flour (ground milo) 1 cup
H2O 1 cup
Vermiculite 2 cup

Media for Liquid Cultures LC

H2O 500 mL
Malt 10 g
Peptone 1 g
Yeast 0.3 g
Vegetable oil 5 drops
Ground Grain (sorghum, oats, etc) 1 g

Yeast Peptone Dextrose YPD

H2O 500 mL
Yeast 5 g
Peptone 10 g
Dextrose 10 g

Lysogeny Broth LB

H2O 500 mL
Yeast 2.5 g
Peptone 5 g
Dextrose 10 g

Yeast Peptone Agar YEP

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Yeast 10 g
Peptone 20 g
Tryptophan 0.32 g

Cricket Food Agar CA

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Cricket food 20 g

Gold Fish Food Agar GFF

H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Gold Fish Food 10 g

MEDIA NOT TO USE!

Ovaltine OVAL
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Ovaltine 10 g

Coffee Raw with Malt Extract C®MA
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Malt 10 g
Raw Coffee 10 g

Dark Coffee with Malt Extract C(D)MA
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Dark Coffee Bean 10 g
Malt 10 g

Nutrient Agar with Soy NAS
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Pre-mixed NA 12 g
Soy beans 2 g

Amaranth Soy Agar ASA
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Amaranth flour 20g
Soy flour 20 g

EntheoGenesis #442 EG442
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Malted Barley 2 g
Soy flour 10 g
Potato Flour 10 g
Brown Rice Flour 10 g
Amaranth Flour 10 g

Malt Extract with Onion MEO
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Blended onion 10 g

Malt 10 g

Malt Extract with Garlic MEG
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Blended Galric 10 g
Malt 10 g

Tryptic Soy Agar TSA
H2O 500 mL
Pre-mixed TSA 20 g

Nutrient Agar with Soy NAS
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Pre-mixed NA 12 g
Soybeans 5 g

Peanut Butter Agar PB
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Peanut Butter 5 g

Coconut Agar CN
H2O 500 mL Agar 10 g
Coconut milk/juice 10 g

#1211870 The Rise of Psychedelic Truffles in Amsterdam

Posted by niemandgeist on 13 February 2015 - 05:49 PM in Resist & Rebel

Fresh Brewed, on 04 Feb 2015 - 08:05 AM, said:

I heard a radio story this past weekend on NPR's Snap Judgment which referenced a Harper's article about the murder of Steven Pollock. It was interesting and motivated me to find and read the Harpers story. Pollock was supposedly the co discoverer of P tampinis which forms the truffle. He was also reportedly responsible for the PE strain. Not sure of the validity of these claims, but it's an interesting read.

http://harpers.org/a...07/blood-spore/

This VICE article about the history of the Penis Envy mushrooms actually talks about what supposedly happened with Pollock. Very interesting read written by the same dude from the VICE Truffels documentary:

http://www.vice.com/...hroom-603-v16n2

Relevant parts from the article:

Quote

In San Antonio, Texas, renowned mycologist Steven Pollock was dissecting feces for a different reason. His greenhouse was overflowing with pickup-truck loads of horse manure, and his kitchen stove was jam-packed with large bags of broiling excrement being prepared as an experimental mushroom substrate. Pollock had recently received a spore sample from McKenna labeled “Amazonian.” He dusted the specks into a mason jar of manure and put them aside to grow.

After graduating from medical school, Pollock tried magic mushrooms and declared them the only effective medicine. He believed that they could be used to cure the world of all its ailments. He personally discovered the first psychedelic truffle in the fertile soils of Tampa, Florida, and unsuccessfully attempted to patent it as a cure for both autism and asthma. He wrote books and academic papers on the topic, and his spore company sold a wide range of grow kits and advertised monthly in *High Times*. His passion for mushrooms would also lead, sadly, to his murder. But more on that soon.

Let me quickly explain a few things about mushrooms. Fungi occupy the dankest, most mysterious of all the natural kingdoms. Their bodies are host to countless poisons and mind-altering drugs, most notably psilocybin. Unlike plants, mushrooms grow independent of the sun. Instead of from seeds, they grow from microscopic spores, which they ejaculate into the air millions at a time. In most states, it is not mushrooms that are illegal but psilocybin, and since the spores don’t contain any of that tricky substance, they can be legally sold through the mail and on the internet. This loophole is the crux of the magic-mushroom scene. The ad for Pollock’s company, Hidden Creek, ran throughout the 1970s. It featured a nude woman wrapped in flowing red silks under a giant mushroom cap along with the

creepy slogan “The magic mushroom people who are forever keeping your mind... in mind.” With his kits, anybody could grow a psychedelic truffle the size of a baseball in the comfort of their own home. But Pollock made his real money selling more conventional medicines. He prescribed Desoxyn, Dilaudid, and Quaaludes to legions of dealers and junkies willing to pay a generously inflated price. He would move over $10,000 worth of prescriptions each day, making him San Antonio’s most notorious Dr. Feelgood. Every penny of his profits went toward mushrooms.

Pollock lived in a cross between a greenhouse and a fortress. His doors were made of solid steel, his windows were barred, and every square inch of visible space was lined with mason jars, autoclaves, microscopes, hypodermic needles, and thousands of fresh mushrooms, dried mushrooms, pickled mushrooms, and mushrooms floating in jars of honey. It was in this setting that he cultivated the Amazonian spores sent to him by McKenna. After a month of watching fungal primordia slowly colonize the manure, Pollock was shocked and titillated to find the new mushroom was a towering monster like nothing the Western world had ever seen. Each one burst from its jar like a glistening Oscar Mayer wiener. At that moment, he conceived of a genetic experiment. He dared not tell his colleagues, but he had embarked on a quest of transcendent strangeness. Pollock wished to create the first penis-shaped magic mushroom.

Years passed as Pollock labored over the Amazonian, choosing genetic stock from only the thickest and healthiest specimens. His girlfriend from that time, who wishes to remain anonymous, remembers, “We hardly ever went out. Our dates were spent shaking mushroom jars early into the morning, and sex was often interrupted by technical raps about mushrooms.” With the magic penis on his mind, Pollock had no time to think about his own penis. But his hard work finally paid off, and on one glorious day his creation stood erect, staring him right in the face. He was ready to spread the news to other mycologists. He took a gleaming scalpel, circumcised the cap, and printed its spores onto an index card. He then slid the card into a glassine sleeve destined for Washington State, dropped it into a mailbox, and returned to his home. When he opened his front door, three men were waiting for him. They were holding guns.

On January 31, 1981, Pollock’s girlfriend sat irate, waiting for him to meet her for dinner. She was absolutely certain that he had forgotten another date because he was busy sterilizing mason jars. Eventually, she left the

restaurant in a huff and returned to their home to find it had been ransacked. Broken glass was everywhere, and a fresh pool of blood was spreading across the floor. Pollock lay dead on the ground. He had been shot point-blank in the back of the head, his pockets razored open. The great Amazonian proto-penis lay beside him, engorged with his blood. The next day, the San Antonio Police Department switched off the power to Pollock's home. His mushrooms began to fester and wilt. The police confiscated 1,758 jars filled with mushrooms and ten pounds of psychedelic truffles. They began transporting his life's work to the local dump, gathering it into a heap, and setting it on fire. The investigation of his murder was quickly closed and chalked up to the drug-crazed behavior of Quaalude addicts. To this day, the murder remains unsolved.

At Pollock's funeral, his breast pocket was filled with magic truffles and his arms were crossed over his chest. One hand held a mushroom collected in the Mexican village of Matias Romero, the other clutched the last surviving penis mushroom. It was sealed in his casket, accompanying him into the earth. His grave was left unmarked. He had given his entire life to mushrooms, but no one was sure exactly what his legacy would be...

I suggest reading the article as it's pretty interesting. It goes into much more and also covers Professor Fanaticus and such.

#1211651 The Rise of Psychedelic Truffles in Amsterdam

Posted by riseabovethought on 12 February 2015 - 05:24 PM in Resist & Rebel

Fresh Brewed, on 04 Feb 2015 - 08:05 AM, said:

I heard a radio story this past weekend on NPR's Snap Judgment which referenced a Harper's article about the murder of Steven Pollock. It was interesting and motivated me to find and read the Harpers story. Pollock was supposedly the co discoverer of P tampinis which forms the truffle. He was also reportedly responsible for the PE strain. Not sure of the validity of these claims, but it's an interesting read.

http://harpers.org/a...07/blood-spore/

VERY interesting stuff. Thanks for sharing. Down down down goes the rabbit hole, how far it goes nobody knows.

#1210324 The Rise of Psychedelic Truffles in Amsterdam

Posted by Fresh Brewed on 04 February 2015 - 02:05 PM in Resist & Rebel

I heard a radio story this past weekend on NPR's Snap Judgment which referenced a Harper's article about the murder of Steven Pollock. It was interesting and motivated me to find and read the Harpers story. Pollock was supposedly the co discoverer of P tampinis which forms the truffle. He was also reportedly responsible for the PE strain. Not sure of the validity of these claims, but it's an interesting read.

http://harpers.org/a...07/blood-spore/

#1207013 A cube is not a cube when its PE

Posted by Landogarner on 12 January 2015 - 09:33 PM in Storming the Gates

darci, on 01 Jan 2015 - 12:21 AM, said:

PE always thew a deep indigo violet vibe into the room for me. No other shroom did that.

Mexicanas turn the world into white. A dark black white. Hard to describe. Look at a fluorescent screwy light bulb when you turn it on and it's still cold. It's like that. It's like illumination without warmth exactly.

Back to PE. It's like black lights in a tanning salon.

Other cubies are like cartoons and aliens.

Aya is like a shit ton of neon lights and animals.

DMT is prisms. Ten thousand perfect quartz crystals arranged in a kaleidoscope backlit by the sun.

5MeO is God's voice, yawning.

Ketamine is dissolution and oblivion.

Heroin is finding yourself pregnant after the best sex ever, and remembering you just fucked the devil.

Salvia is silly putty, vomit, and sweaty dreams.

LSD is electrons and pretty pixels.

HBWR/MG are paisly inky animated Jackson Pollock paintings, and jungle brown people.

Pot is stinky sexy underarm sweat mixed with perfume/cologne, and memories of.

Alcohol is sick, promises never kept, wishes, and regret.

Tobacco is a naked man in an overcoat, selling you pretty stolen junk.

What about molly?

#1206607 GrowerOfShrooms' Grow Log

Posted by GrowerOfShrooms on 09 January 2015 - 07:59 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Darn oh well. I have a bunch of empty 5lb. Sour cream containers Ill just place some perlite and the cake and call it finished.

More important things in the works today: should I eat albino a+, south american, or z strain today? I'm thinking z strain cause they are the largest of the 3 strains that I've gotten to fruit, so far.

Hoping to get bigger fruits from the Burma and mexicanas. It seems only yesterday I was starting my venture into this great hobby with nothing but a spore print… Now look at me…3 different fruits, 15 different strains… Awesome man.

This is my entire collection, I think:

Cubensis:

- "Puerto Rican"
- "Burma"
- "Albino a+"
- "A+"
- "South american"(3 prints)
- "Malabar" (1 print 1 syringe)
- "z strain"
- "Penis Envy 6"
- "5h-30"
- "Chitwan"

Psilocybe tampanensis:

- "Pollock" strain

Psilocybe mexicana

Panaeolus cyanescens:

- "Hawaii"

Pretty satisfied :D

#1205221 A cube is not a cube when its PE

Posted by darci on 01 January 2015 - 06:21 AM in Storming the Gates

PE always thew a deep indigo violet vibe into the room for me. No other shroom did that.

Mexicanas turn the world into white. A dark black white. Hard to describe. Look at a fluorescent screwy light bulb when you turn it on and it's still cold. It's like that. It's like illumination without warmth exactly.

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Tobacco is a naked man in an overcoat, selling you pretty stolen junk.

#1184168 agar cookbook, courtesy of Aloha Medicinals

Posted by papa_legba on 29 August 2014 - 03:11 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

MEDIA LIST

Malt Extract Agar
ME

H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Malt
10 g

Malt-yeast Extract
MYA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 mL
Malt
10 mL
Yeast
1 mL

Malt Extract with Activated Carbon
MEAC
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Malt
10 g
Activated Carbon
1 g

Malt Extract with Peptone
MEP
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Malt
10 g

Peptone
1 g

Malt Extract with Yeast and Peptone
MYAP
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Malt
10 g
Yeast
1 g
Peptone
1 g

Malt Extract with Yeast, Peptone, and Activated Carbon
MEPYAC
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Malt
10 g
Peptone
1 g
Yeast
1 g
Activated Carbon
1 g

Malt Extract with Milo
MEM
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g

Malt
10 g
Ground Milo
10 g

Malt Extract with Corn
MEC
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Malt
10 g
Ground Corn
10 g

Malt Extract with Honey
MEH

H2O

500 mL
Agar
10 g
Malt
10 g
Honey
16 g

ATTC Medium 597
597
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Malt
3.75 g

Yeast
0.3 g
Peptone
0.5 g

MYAP with Multi-vitamin
MYMP
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Fresh ground crickets
8 g
Multi-Vitamin
0.01 g
Peptone
1 g
Yeast
1 g
Malt
10 g

MYAP with elements
MYPMCZ
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Malt
10 g
Yeast
1 g
Peptone
1 g
Calcium
0.01 g
Magnesium
0.01 g

Zinc
0.01 g

MYA with CS4
CS4MY
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Malt
3.75 g
Yeast
0.3 g
Ground Cordyceps Sinensis 4
10 g

MYA with CSG2
G2MY
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Malt
3.75 g
Yeast
0.3 g
Ground Cordyceps Sinensis G2
10 g

Blood Worm Agar
BW
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Blood Worms
5 g

Krill Agar
KA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Krill
10 g

Fish Flake Dextrose Agar
FDA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Fish Flakes
3 g
Dextrose
10 g

Meal Worm Agar
MW
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Meal Worms (ground)
10 g
Dextrose
3 g
Yeast
1 g

Fishy Wax Agar
FWA

H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Krill
3.3 g
Tubiflex Worms
3.3 g
Fish Flakes
3.3 g
Bee's Wax
1 g

Cat Food Agar
CFA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Cat food
10 g

Dog Food Agar
DFA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Dog food
10 g

Dr. Pollock’s Modified Agar
POLL
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g

Dog food
10 g
Dextrose or malt extract
2 g

Difco Heart Infusion Agar
DHA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Beef Heart Infusion from 500g
10
Tryptose
5 g
NaCl
2.5 g

Difco Charcoal Agar
DCA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Beef Heart Infusion from 500g
6 g
Peptone
5 g
NaCl
2.5 g
Soluble startch (potato starch)
5 g
Yeast
1.8 g
Norit SG
2 g

Rabbit Food Agar
RFA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Rabbit food
12.5 g

Brown Rice Rabbit Food
BRRF
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Brown Rice flour
10 g
Peptone
1 g
Crushed Rabbit food
5 g
Dextrose
1 g

Bird Seed Malt Agar
BSM
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Brown rice Flour
2.5 g
Ground Bird seed
5 g
Malt
2.5 g
Peptone
0.5 g

Milo Agar
MA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Ground milo
10 g

Milo Agar #2
MILO
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Ground milo
20 g
Yeast
1 g

Modified Sabouraud's Medium
MSM
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Barley flour
25 g
Yeast
1 g
Dextrose
5 g
Neo-peptone (optional)
2 g

Oatmeal Neo-peptone Agar
ONA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Oatmeal/oat flour
40 g
Neo-peptone (optional)
2 g

Cornmeal Dextrose Agar
CDA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Cornmeal
25 g
Dextrose
3 g

Barley Malt Extract Agar
BMA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Barley flour
40 g
Malt
2 g
Yeast (optional)
1 g

Teff Flour Malt Extract Agar
TFMA

H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Teff flour
40 g
Malt
2 g
Yeast (optional)
1 g

Garbanzo Bean Malt Extract Agar
GBMA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Garbanzo bean flour
40 g
Malt
2 g
Yeast (optional)
1 g

Rice Bran Malt Extract Agar
RBMA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Rice Bran
40 g
Malt
2 g
Yeast (optional)
1 g

Dark Rice Flour-Malt Extract Agar
DRMA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Dark Rice flour
40 g
Malt
2 g
Yeast (optional)
1 g

Brown Rice flour-Malt Extract Agar
BRMA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Brown rice flour
40 g
Malt
2 g
Yeast (optional)
1 g

Wheat Flour Malt Extract Agar
WFMA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
wheat flour
40 g
Malt
2 g
Yeast (optional)
1 g

Oat Flour Malt Extract Agar
OFMA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Oat flour
40 g
Malt
2 g
Yeast (optional)
1 g

Green Bean Powder Agar
GBPA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Green Bean Powder
10 g

ATCC Medium 336
336
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Diced Potatoes **or**
Potato Starch
150 g **or**
10 g
Dextrose
10 g

Potato, Ammonium citrate, Thiamin Agar
PAT
H2O
400 mL
Agar
10 g
Potato Broth
100 mL
KH2PO4
1 g
MgSO4
0.5 g
Peptone
1.5 g
Ammonium Citrate
0.5 g
Dextrose
15 g
Thiamine (B1 vitamin)
0.025 g

Potato Dextrose (Yeast) Agar
PD(Y)A
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Dextrose **or**
Honey/Corn syrup
7 g **or**
10 mL
Diced potatoes
150 g

Potato Dextrose Agar
PDA
H2O
500 mL

Agar
10 g
Diced and boiled Potatoes **or**
Potato starch
150 g **or**
10 g
Dextrose
7 g

Potato Dextrose Agar
PDY
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Diced and boiled Potatoes **or**
Potato starch
15 g **or**
10 g
Dextrose
7 g
Yeast
1 g

For potato agars made from real potatoes label
PP so **PPPDA** or **PPPDY** for example
For long term storage/ wood decomposers
Add 10 g sawdust and label with **:SD**

Spore Germination Agar #1
SGA1
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Difco Cornmeal Agar
8.5 g
Glucose (Dextrose)

1 g
Yeast
0.5 g

Spore Germination Agar #2
SGA2
H2O
500 mL
Difco Cornmeal Agar
8.5 g
Glucose (Dextrose)
3.5 g
Sucrose
5 g
Yeast
0.5 g
KH2PO4
0.5 g

Spore Germination Agar #3
SGA3
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Cornmeal
10 g
Malt
0.8 g

Spore Germination Agar #4
SGA4
H2O
500 mL
Difco Cornmeal Agar
8.5 g
Glucose

1 g
Sucrose
1.5 g
Yeast
0.5 g

Malt with Activated Carbon and KOH
R7
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Epsom Salts
0.25 g
Activated Carbon
1.3 g
Malt
12.5 g
Humus
2.5 g
KOH 1%
20 mL

Organic Medium Agar
OMA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Glucose
5 g
Peptone
0.5 g
Yeast
0.05 g
KH2PO4
1 g
MgSO4x7H2O **or**

MgSO4
0.15 g **or**
0.075 g

Czapek's Medium
Czapek's
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
NaNO3
1.5 g
K2HPO4
0.5 g
MgSO4
0.25 g
KCl
0.25 g
FeSO4 **or**
Fe SO4x7H2O
0.0187 g **or**
0.0094 g
Dextrose
15 g

V8 juice Agar
V8A
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
CaCO3
1.5 g
V8 Juice
100 mL

Beef Broth Agar

BBA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Beef Broth
20 mL
Malt
5 g
Yeast
1 g

Chicken Broth Agar
CBA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Chicken Broth
20 mL
Malt
5 g
Yeast
1 g

Butternut Squash Soup Agar
BSS
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Butternut squash soup
20 mL
Malt
5 g
Yeast
1 g

Beef Yeast Agar
BYA
H2O
300 mL
Agar
10 g
Yeast
2 g
Beef Broth
200 mL

Brine Agar
BA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Brine
10 g

Sea Water Agar
SWA
H2O
125 mL
Agar
10 g
Sea Water
375 mL
Beef Extract
5 g
Peptone
5 g

To Make Artificial Sea Water

NaCl

14.065 g
KCl
0.385 g
CaCl2
0.60 g
MgCl2
1.275 g
NaHCO3
0.065 g
MgSO4x7H2O
1.75 g
H2O
500 mL

Nutrient Agar
NA
H2O
500 mL
Pre-mixed NA
12 g

Honey Agar
HON
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Honey
16 g

Nutrient Agar with Honey
NAH
H2O
500 mL
Pre-mixed NA
12 g
Honey

16 g

V8 and Honey
V8HEM
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Honey
16 g
V8 Juice
80 mL
Egg Shell
0.4 g
Milo
1 g

Beet Root Agar
BRA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Beet Root Supplement
3 g
Malt
10 g

Spirulina Agar
SPA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Spirulina supplement
3 g
Malt

10 g

Nori Agar
NorA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Nori
3 g
Malt
10 g

Bean Soup Agar
BSA
H2O
400 mL
Agar
10 g
Bean Soup
100 mL

Mannitol Egg Yolk Polymyxin Agar
MYP
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Pre-mixed MYP
23 g
Clycloheximide **:C**
2 g
Egg Yolk Solution`
25 mL
Antibiotic vial P
4.1 mL

Water Agar
H2O
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g

Fish Disease Renibacterium Salmoninarum Charcoal Agar
FDR
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Peptone
5 g
Yeast
0.3 g
L-cysteine hydrochloride
0.5 g
Activated Carbon
0.5 g

Variant #1
V1
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Dry sprouted millet
4 g
Yeast
1 g
Malt
10 g

Variant #2

V2
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Dry sprouted oats
4 g
Yeast
1 g
Malt
10 g

Variant #3
V3
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Live sprouted millet
8 g
Yeast
1 g
Malt
10 g

Variant #4
V4
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Live sprouted oats
8 g
Yeast
1 g
Malt
10 g

Variant #5
V5
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Fresh Ground Corn
12 g
Yeast
1 g
Malt
10 g

For all dry Sprouted grains:
place on damp cloth (Scott towel) for about 2 days. Dry for 1 day (completely dry). Grind.

For Live sprouted grains:
place on damp cloth for about two days. Grind.

For any fresh insect media:
Freeze before grinding

Variant #6
V6
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Fresh ground crickets
8 g
Yeast
1 g
Malt
10 g

Variant #7

V7
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Fresh ground crickets
12 g
Yeast
1 g
Malt
10 g

Variant #8
V8
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Fresh ground crickets
8 g
Fresh Ground Corn
8 g
Yeast
1 g
Malt
10 g

Variant #9
V9
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Fresh ground crickets
8 g
Fresh Ground Corn
8 g
Oyster Shell

0.8 g
Yeast
1 g
Malt
10 g

Variant #10
V10
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Fresh ground crickets
8 g
Fresh Ground Corn
8 g
Oats
8 g
Yeast
1 g
Malt
10 g

For any fresh insect media: Freeze before grinding

Variant #11
V11
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Fresh Ground Corn
8 g
Oyster shell
0.8 g
Yeast
1 g
Malt

10 g

Variant #12 (MYA with 2x Yeast)
(MYx2A)
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Yeast
2 g
Malt
10 g

Photo-bacterium medium
PBM
H2O
Bring solution up to 500 mL
Agar
10 g
Tris
4 g
NH4
0.4 g
Glycerol
0.5 g
Tryptone
5 g
Yeast
2.5 g
Sea Water aquarium salt
16.5 g
CaCo3
0.5 g

Antibiotic Agar
AB
H2O

500 mL
Agar
10 g
Levaquin **:L**
25 g
Doxycycline **:D**
25 g
Amoxicillin **:A**
25 g
Sefdinir **:CEF**
25 g
Ciprofloxacin **:CIP**
25 g
Azithromyacin **:AZI**
25 g
Cephalexin **:CLX**
25 g

Vermiculite Cakes
Verm Cakes
Sorghum flour (ground milo)
1 cup
H2O
1 cup
Vermiculite
2 cup

Media for Liquid Cultures
LC
H2O
500 mL
Malt
10 g
Peptone
1 g
Yeast
0.3 g
Vegetable oil

5 drops
Ground Grain (sorghum, oats, etc)
1 g

Yeast Peptone Dextrose
YPD
Agar
10 g
H2O
500 mL
Yeast
5 g
Peptone
10 g
Dextrose
10 g

Lysogeny Broth
LB
Agar
10 g
H2O
500 mL
Yeast
2.5 g
Peptone
5 g
Dextrose
10 g

Yeast Peptone Agar
YEP
Agar
10 g
H2O
500 mL
Yeast

10 g
Peptone
20 g
Tryptophan
0.32 g

Cricket Food Agar
CA
Agar
10 g
H2O
500 mL
Cricket food
20 g

Gold Fish Food Agar
GFF
Agar
10 g
H2O
500 mL
Gold Fish Food
10 g

MEDIA NOT TO USE!

Ovaltine
OVAL
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Ovaltine
10 g

Coffee Raw with Malt Extract

C®MA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Malt
10 g
Raw Coffee
10 g

Dark Coffee with Malt Extract
C(D)MA
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Dark Coffee Bean
10 g
Malt
10 g

Nutrient Agar with Soy
NAS
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Pre-mixed NA
12 g
Soy beans
2 g

Amaranth Soy Agar
ASA
H2O
500 mL
Agar

10 g
Amaranth flour
20g
Soy flour
20 g

EntheoGenesis #442
EG442
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Malted Barley
2 g
Soy flour
10 g
Potato Flour
10 g
Brown Rice Flour
10 g
Amaranth Flour
10 g

Malt Extract with Onion
MEO
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Blended onion
10 g
Malt
10 g

Malt Extract with Garlic
MEG
H2O

500 mL
Agar
10 g
Blended Galric
10 g
Malt
10 g

Tryptic Soy Agar
TSA
H2O
500 mL
Pre-mixed TSA
20 g

Nutrient Agar with Soy
NAS
H2O
500 mL
Pre-mixed NA
12 g
Soybeans
5 g

Peanut Butter Agar
PB
H2O
500 mL
Agar
10 g
Peanut Butter
5 g

Coconut Agar
CN
H2O

500 mL
Agar
1 g
Coconut milk/juice
10 g

#1163650 Looking for a True Redboy

Posted by warriorsoul on 06 May 2014 - 06:46 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

It is believed the original red boy is lost. The original strain was from Florida and discovered by Stephen L. Peele. The problem is the red spores just don't hold up very well. Other than novelty, what does the value of finding the original strain have for you? Spore pigment mutations are not entirely uncommon.

“Red Spore Producing Psilocybe Cubensis” by Stephen L. Peele

"The first documentation of a red spore producing Psilocybe cubensis was done by me. In 1982 I collected a single specimen of the "RED BOY" out in a pasture located in Cantonment, FL. When I first picked it, I noticed that the gills were off colored. I had also been collecting a wild Stropharia that looks very close to the cubensis, but once again the gills did not look right.

It was not until after I had laid all the mushrooms out from that day to take spore prints, I discovered the RED print. Picking up the mushroom and looking at it, I remembered it from the field. I immediately took a tissue clone, and placed the RED print, which was very dark and red, in a special place. I also began cultures from the red spores. The strain did in fact produce mushrooms that produced red spores…this was true even from cultures grown from the spores.

I spoke to other people who ordered the spores from FMRC's spore bank, and they too confirmed that the mushrooms produced did in fact produce red spores. Not only did FMRC offer the "RED SPORE" producing P. cubensis, Catalog Number SO4241, but also other rare finds such as P. cubensis "Non Spore Producing" SO4242, P. cubensis "White Angel Hybrid SO4243, P. cubensis "Maroon Gill Hybrid SO4244, and a Psilocybe to this

date that never has been written about (except by me) or named. It produces sclerotia that are blue glass-like looking. It was named the "Pscho-Sapphire" and was the color photograph in #04 "TEONANACATL", The International Journal Of Psychoactive Mushrooms (TEO), May 2003, #SO381.

In 1994, when the Federal DEA destroyed P. cubensis cultures at our national culture bank ATCC, I sent out all these and many other cultures abroad. Culture banks throughout Europe, and the CBS in The Netherlands, where I also placed Ps. tampanensis SO421. The DEA knew I had more than what ATCC had, and I did not want them destroyed. In any case, the whole purpose of shipping them out of the country, was to keep them alive and going…who knows what secrets they hold, never to be found if destroyed. All said cultures and spores were removed from FMRC's Catalog at this time… slp/fmrc 6/13/03 was when I made this post at our old "Discussion Room" at www.mushroomsfrmc.com

I did my work under a Federal Scheduled I DEA Permit, and it was concluded that the Red Spore cubensis was just a rare condition and not some new species. The only difference in the condition was the fact the spores were red, just like the other same type spores that were "clear colored" or "Maroon colored". PF's find only proves that this condition was verified to have occurred again.

I have recently shipped Rodger Rabbit a spore print sample of the ?Red Spore? cubensis. This was done in case the live culture deposit at CBS has been lost. The following was a post I placed at Mycotopia.net: A word about me passing on the Red Spore Cubensis. Years ago, in the 80's, there were only 5 people in the world who held the one time find by Dr. Pollock, Psilocybe tampanensis. There was even word that Stamets, one of the five, had lost his. I pondered over this for several years. To me, this was not acceptable, and that the odds were not good for this sacred culture to live on. For several years I offered the spores and live culture to help insure it would live on. As things would have it, not one person who received the culture, still has it. The last person lost his in a house fire.

At one time, I held 914 different strains of Ps. tampanensis that I had developed from the original culture. I had done this hoping to find a strain that would develop better spores. The original culture produced spores that were only viable for 6 months, no matter how they were held. This I felt was

one of the keys as to why this mushroom had only ever been found one time. I was trying to introduce it back into the wild, by growing it outside on 50 lb. bales of straw. This was showing great promise for thousands of the mushrooms where filling the air with spores. This went on for 3 days, and then a hurricane hit and the project was destroyed.

Then, stories from contacts I had, told me that the Federal DEA was going to destroy Psilocybe cultures held at our Nation's culture bank, ATCC. I knew the DEA knew, I had far more said type cultures than the ATCC. That is when I let my heart decide what was best to do. I deposited Ps. tampanensis, and many other live cultures, through out Europe. CBS being one of the more reputable. And now, this very special mushroom lives on like never before. Because I released Ps. tampanensis to the public, the other 3 or 4 people hate me with a passion. Their priceless culture (viewed by them to be worth about $2.5 million), was now not worth so much. When I found out that the Red Spore may not have made it at CBS, there was no lengthy pondering this time. I freely give it out again in hopes that it will have a better chance to live on. It has this right just by being a life form. Hell, if the Federal government can spend millions on saving a "Snail Darter" fish, I sure as hell have the right to help protect the Red Spore cubensis. Its further out there than "endangered". I'm sorry if people get upset with me because I released Ps. tampanensis or the Red Spore cubensis. My only goal is to help insure these rare mushrooms have the best chance they can have…to live on. And the best way for this to happen is that as many people as possible have it. If you don't see it like I do, then I guess you will just stay mad. Mr. Rodger will see to it you guys get a sample if he has success. Can't think of a better bunch of guys to inoculate the world with Red Spore. And what if there was a fire at the house in Holland. And I had not made this move. Oh Oh…the Red Spore would be lost. There are some things and principles, that mean more than money." slp/fmrc

#1154551 Psilocybe Zapotecorum Porn

Posted by warriorsoul on 13 March 2014 - 07:25 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

I found this interesting.

"Psilocybe zapotecorum, a species first fruited on a medium of moss, was grown both on straw and horse dung composts in glazed earthenware pots designed to retain water. The mycelial laden compost was cased with calcareous sand and then completely submerged under water. Magnificent *Psilocybe zapotecorum* mushrooms came up right through the water! This interesting phenomenon is in keeping with the "subaquatic" ecological nature of the species." (Pollock)

#1138540 Daily Tek: Tips for Newbies (Part 1)

Posted by Sidestreet on 05 December 2013 - 02:19 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Here's an oooold tek using only whole brown rice by the famous Steven Pollock:

https://mycotopia.ne...que-by-pollock/

Here's another tek: a modernized version of the above link by dukex (with pics):

https://mycotopia.ne...-rice-tutorial/

If those don't work or look appealing, you may want to look in to bulk teks that don't use vermiculite or perlite. If you have access to any kind of grains, straw, and manure you should be good to go. Time to adapt, my friend!

#1112267 Weil, Ott, Wasson, Schultes, LaBarre, Maria Sabin, Rolf Singer. Here now.

Posted by mjshroomer on 13 June 2013 - 02:13 AM in LifeStyles

Andrew Weil, Richard Evans Schultes, R. Gordon Wasson, Steven H. Pollock, Jonathan Ott, Maria Sabina, Rolf Singer, Alexander H. Smith, Wade Davis and others. Their early mushroomic discoveries. This section of my site has full text scholarly papers that are very rare or hard to come by if one is not in a major University, and even if so, many lack the journal publications to learn about how all this magic spread throughout the world, a little at a time. Something new, Something blue. How those words apply so well to nature's natural bluing oxidative indication of neurotropic tryptamine activity within psilocybian fungi. Read and enjoy.

These are some of the best written articles about the discovery and ancient use of psilocybian fungi by those who shared freely (for a small price), the knowledge posted on the pages at my site in the articles of other scholarly muse's. Check it out. Some of these articles are very rare and hard to find. have a shroomy day

http://www.mushroomj...g/articles2.htm

mjshroomer/man of knowledge

#1080649 Finally going for agar…little help?

Posted by wildturtle on 08 February 2013 - 07:23 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

feralronin said:

Anyone got any ideas?

For the LC I plan on using IrishLions LC recipe (7.5% honey/Karo and one with 6% with the same ingredients.) I plan to do one at a lower percentage because I normally do mine around 4.5 percent it's quite a jump to 7.5 percent.

Also, Im going to use a pint jar, am I correct in thinking I don't need to go over half way with liquid in the jar? I was thinking 200 or 250 ml total for the pint. I'm also going to use the airport system, which I have been loving lately.

For the agar recipe, the best thing I could come up with was this,

http://www.shroomery...-Store-Agar-Tek

I have a different type of agar but think it will be ok since that one gets pulverized anyways. This will be my first time making/pouring agar.

I think you are correct with half a jar of liquid for the LC. I usually eye out my LC to about that and add about a tbls of Light Karo only. I have had a few contam/stalling issues with honey but I have seen many around here have great success. LME in LC has shown to have really effective results as well.

The link you posted doesn't seem to work properly but I was able to see the agar tek you are using by searching it on shroomery. I usually go about 9-10 g's of Light Malt Extract(LME) and 15 g's of Agar Agar to 500 ml as a standard and adjust accordingly from there with boiled woodchip juice for woodlovers, (250 ml PCed rain water/250 ml alder woodchip juice), boiled race horse poo juice for pans/cubes and/or you can go with additives like potato flakes, dogfood, cornmeal etc. I really like the borosilicate glass petri dishes (although expensive) so I can reuse them and not worry about sterile technique or uncomfortable glove boxes while pouring and just wrap tools/dishes in foil for 30-45 min on 15 psi.

Helpful Links:

https://mycotopia.ne...llustrated.html

Thanks to ConsciousFeeder's post in https://mycotopia.ne...additives.html:

> Good pictoral guide on how to make agar from scratch using potato broth, agar agar, yeast, and dextrose:
>
> http://mycotopia.net....tml?1090164509
>
> Awesome thread about agar and what to look for on your plates and how to handle them:
>
> https://mycotopia.ne....e-project.html

Some good solid information about agar, temperatures and pouring:

http://mycotopia.net....tml?1088255468

Great thorough information about agar from BuckarooBanzai. Lots of information and personal experience observations:

https://mycotopia.ne....zai-style.html

Some good Agar procedures:

http://mycotopia.net....tml?1003863170

Good list of various agar recipes. Some good recipes can also be found in BuckarooBanzai's agar thread:

http://mycotopia.net....tml?1037044369

#1079905 Minimum attention mushroom growing

Posted by Doo007 on 06 February 2013 - 06:41 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

I sonar said:

> I'd seriously consider going with a sclerotia forming species.

galindoi

mexicana

tampanensis

I tried to get some of the sclerotia species but they were all out of stock. I ordered a 10 cc Golden Teacher spore syringe to inocculate the BRF grow bags from Out-Grow.com. Due to my work schedule the bags will be 1 month old before I can inject them. I have not even opened the box the bags came in. I am wondering if they will need a little extra

moisture or will they be OK. I e-mailed Out-Grow about this question ; yet did not get a response. I decided to go with a spore syringe instead of using my PESH print due to sterility issues as a first timer. Should I just inject 2.5 cc into each grow bag?

#1079178 New Psilocybe species from New Mexico

Posted by mjshroomer on 04 February 2013 - 09:50 PM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

A point of knowledge. Andrew Weil in 1978 introduced me to a Navajo medicine man who Andrew introduced to me as a Shaman named Cody. I was asked to present him with a present of some P. cyanescens. I gave him a Ritz Cracker box full of freshly picked P. Cyanescens and two hours later, this medicine man came to me to tell me he lost his mushrooms and asked if I had any more left.

I did not, and my moral was it is pretty sad when a medicine man loses his medicine. And as far as Indian secrets go, Don Juan, whom many believe in was a Yaqui Indian. My original comments above were of the fact that it ws mentioned that members of the Native American Church used Peyote and psilocybine. That was not true. My point about Universities is that someone might tell you what your mycelium was but then the mycelium would not be scrutinized because conditions change when moving from one place to another. . Maybe you should read some of the works of Anthropologist Weston LaBarre whose book, The Ghost Dance: The origins of Religion tell a lot about American Indians and their medicines and uses. He also wrote one of the most definitive books on the Peyote religion known as, "The Peyote Cult." That book is used by many members of the native America Church to create new charters for their religion. It was written by a man who, with Richard Evans Schultes, the leading botanist of the last century who both only consumed peyote twice in their lives. Schultes went into Mexico and collected the first Psilocybe specimens and later into the Amazon for 14-years and discovered over 20,000 plants new to science of which over 84 are hallucinogens. He was also the world's leading expert in Orchids, Rubber and arrow poisons sent to the Amazon in WW2 to study rubber for the war effort. He saw less and 15-20 white people during his time there. Had Malaria for 8 years and chewed coca leaves to combat the malaria and beat it. In fact his love of the rain forest

led to a 2 million acre land tract in the Amazon being named in his honor. He was one of my mentors. Over the years I have studied many volumes on American Indians and drugs used by them as healing plants. So I do have a lot of knowledge and personal communications in letters to and from such native Americans and other scholars who studied and lived with them for years. So I do know of what I speak. Yes you can take that mycelium to a University, but then again, it would be extremely rare for someone to put it under their microscope to identify it for you. Reminds me of when I first met Albert Hofmann in 1977 and a guy at the symposium walked over to him and said something to the effect, "Hey gramps, got any of that LSD on you? I could use a few hits." Hofmann's glare back at this guy was one of astonishment. He was not happy about the people there. Later Steven Pollock told me that about 25 people had attempted to ask Dr. Hofmann for LSD while at the three day conference. But some people would examine mycelia, but usually that would be in biology or microbiology and still anyone can drop off specimens and samples and again I reiterate, that does not mean that someone will aid in identifying the mycelium for You. This is not a rude attempt to intimidate but to bring to your attention that I have placed hundreds of collections into herbariums around the world and only about ten have been studied by people other than me and my colleagues that like what I do. There was no negativity in what I was trying to bring to your attention.

Elephant dung cubes and white mycelia. There were also Coprinus species, Panaeolus antillarum and Conocybe species all growing in the same dung heap as these cubes with white mycelium by them. It does not necessarily mean the mycelium belongs to the Psilocybe cubensis in the image.





mjshroomer/man of knowledge

#1077499 Dried P. Cyanfriscosa ID / Confirmation!

Posted by mjshroomer on 31 January 2013 - 04:33 PM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

Then this species, P. allenii are fresh and wet from rainfall, it is hard to hand pick them. The stems generally split and the caps had a much different color. The stems are very fragile and splinter into sections when attempting to lift them from the earth. They can be very slimy. One of several patches I was aware of for many years was over picked one day when I came a few days later after seeing its 3rd annual and final appearance. This image shows how the stems splinter and blue in a patch. They can have stems 4 inches tall or 1/2 to 1 full inch in height.

Some images of P. allenii to show how blue they can get when damaged. The object is to pick them without causing a bluing oxidation. Observe some of the caps have an incurved margin in the young that stays with age on many. Color differences range from a shiny yellow to orangy color with striate margins visible when wet and moist, turning to a browninsh color in age and drying to a fawn color or straw color of yellow when dried, a color similar to dried cube caps, but cube caps do not have an incurved margin when dried but shitake mushrooms do when they dry. While yours resemble dried shitake at times, many caps of P. allenii when dried vary in their shapes and designs. One is that the P. allenii do not have or get wavy caps. They may have a point in the cap that grew around a stem of a specimen next to it or in a cluster. I show both a cluster and a clump of P. allenii here, some with bluing when I saw what someone did to the patch. A friend of my daughter came upon me picking one day. He told me he knew me from a mushroom site on the Internet. He started picking cyans where I was picking and I really wanted him to go find his own patch. I was in an area where the wild grass was 6-10 feet in height. It was a new area, planted two to three years earlier and no shrooms and this time I stepped one foot into the growth and their were pounds of tall singular specimens of Psilocybe cyanescens growing there. But he continued picking. I suggested he look around the area as there were about ten patches just like the one I was picking at. So he went to look for one. In the meantime I crossed the trail to go to another area and the guy followed me over. So I was going to

leave and he told me he had picked a new species completely out of the ground two days earlier. That was one of my patches of P. allenii I had known and picked the week before. When I later checked it, you can see the two photos below that show broken stems sticking out of the ground where he attempted to lift a slimy wet cap from the ground.

Later that night I went to Facebook to make a post of some art, and to the right of the screen were two photos and it said other people I might know. Well one of them was the kid from the area on campus of the UW where he came across me picking and the picture next to his was of my youngest granddaughter. So I looked at his page and saw he was a friend of my granddaughter. Well she told him where I had been finding some of my mushrooms at. Although at the time she was sixteen, she had asked me for drugs on several occasions and I told her no. One reason was her age, and two, although I have seen many young kids pick Copelandia in Hawaii, especially on Maui at the Boy scout Camp near Wailuku and at Aeia on Maui and across the highway from Seabury Hall (a private school for the rich kids) that is directly across the street from the Makawao Rodeo Grounds up country on Maui near Pukalani, I knew kids ate them. On Maui I had gone shrooming every day from July through early September, always going to the same fields each day, I figured sooner or later I would find some mushrooms. My first trip on Copelandia species is, "Mushrooms in Paradise: Hawaiian Style." Published partially in German in "Narrenschwämme" (German version of Jochen Gartz, "Magic mushrooms around the World," and then in an issue of Shroom Talk Magazine. I learned of that field on Maui at Ho'o'kipa where the kids all wind surf and fly giant kites. It was one of three shroom locations on Maui situated at a nine mile marker on a road. Two others were up PoliPoli Road at the 3200 meter altitude of Kula Highway upside of Haleakala volcano. The third I also learned of from a 12-year-old boy scout who along with his grandfather picked me up hitchhiking once when I attempted to circumnavigate the head of Maui Island from the Kahului side of Maui. They asked where I was heading and I would always tell anyone who gave me a ride where I was going and what I was going to do. In fact in three months of living in Kehei, Maui, I was told by many elderly locals that I knew the island like their parents did. I knew how to go everywhere and on Maui in the mid 1980s, It was illegal to hitchhike. I got off the plane from Oahu Island and was hitchhiking, not knowing where I was heading to. It was a real adventure. A little lady pulled over and said, "Sonny, get in the car before you get a heat stroke." Then as I sat in the seat, she added, "I don't have any money."

Well she drove me about a mile and let me out saying that was as far as she could take me. So I again put my thumb out when a cop pulled over to id me. He informed me it was illegal to hitchhike on Maui and if I needed a ride, I should fold my hands and arms in front of my waist and someone would give me a ride. I thanked him for not ticketing me after he told me what it would cost if I was caught again hitch hiking. As he walked away I mumbled too my self about what I thought of that shit, and in three minutes of standing there I got a ride and ended in Kehei.

Anyway, I was heading around the North east to west side to get to Lahaina and this kid and his grandfather inquired as to where I was going and when I told them I was off on a shroom hunt, the kid told me to go to his boy scout camp a few miles down the road that there were cattle and mushrooms all over. He told me he and his friends always picked some on weekends for parties.

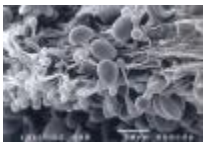
Well at Seabury Hall up country, I had gone to those rodeo ground paddocks for almost three months and on this one day, there were so many I had to walk down the mountaintop a mile or so to Makawao to get a cardboard box to put all the mushrooms in. When I got back I poured my two full MacDonald sandwich bags full into the box, and picked many more. Then I heard the school bells go off from across the highway. There were lots of paddocks at this location, but only this one particular one had shrooms. At other times they appeared in several locations of the rodeo grounds, even under the bleachers where manure was spread to grow grass seed. Soon about five kids hopped a fence and approached me asking me did I find many. Of course I had this big cardboard box with me. One kid told me that many kids at the school from 11 to 16 and older often picked small personal amounts of shrooms for parties and a few admitted they liked to surf on shrooms. I already was aware of Australian and NZ surfer biker groups from Brisbane, Australia who shroomed and surfed and Dr. Steven Pollock also wrote about the Surfers on the North Shore of Oahu who shroomed and surfed. So eventually one kid about 15 pulled a joint out and lit it up. At first I was a little paranoid, something I usually am not. But the kids were cool, did not abuse shrooms, and so I took note and went on my way after another half hour of picking there. Then in 1994 Jonathan Ott had Invited me to lecture and the meeting was held for four days on the Hana Highway at a girl scout camp on Maui, in the opposite direction of where the Boy scout camp was. And from this girly camp, all the land along the Hana Highway to Hana had cattle and shrooms.

So if someone finds them in manured areas, they return every six or so weeks due to the moving of cattle from one grazing area to another, and sometimes a patch will be there and sometimes none in the fences on either side and othere times in all the pastures next to one another and then many times none at all but in other places on the same property.

I was ticked at my granddaughter who used what I told her for her friends to get her mushrooms or not. I did not know this kid but once I saw the two fotos of them as other people I might know on Facebook I realized she told him where I went for some shrooms, and he waited till he saw me and followed me to several patches. SO he cleaned and ruined this patch of P. allenii on campus at the UW. OF course I know other locations for small fruitings. It has appeared sporadically in Seattle area for the past 35-years or more. And again it is the wood chips, much of which are disappearing as the alder clear cuts are now mostly all gone or illegal to pick in and are sprayed with toxic chemicals for maximum regrowth after cedar is logged out and the alders grow. Now most of the alder on campus has been cut and used for mulch beds and is almost gone. One area for 35 years produce between 100 and up pounds each fall. Now decimated by students over picking and not using scissors.

I give one SEM of Psilocybe allenii, and six photos. of the species in various stages. Again observe the way the blue stems were splintered when someone tried to lift the slimy fresh shroom from the ground. IT was so slimy it splinters when lifted up causing it to break into several splintered pieces of stem. Heavy bluing as well.

SEM (Scanning Electron Microscopy) image.



A clump of P. allenii on the ground level.



Here is a cluster I lifted out of taller grass and blackberry bramble vines and thorny area of the find.



Some bluing was already here when I came across this damaged area where the kid picked them out of a few days earlier. The stems kept growing after being broken.



Looking into an opened oatmeal container of P. allenii. Here you can see the incurved margin on several upturned specimens in the container, and with little as possible, hardly any bluing. Mostly minor oxidation. And no matter what some say, they are not as potent as P. cyanescens or P. azurescens but are potent to a point.



Now here are the damaged specimens where someone picked the day before or maybe two days earlier. See the splintered stems left behind by the person who picked this patch out so it did not return again. IT could have lasted and spread. The second year of its growth the shrooms were under the bushes and tree and tall grass and no longer openly visible unless someone got on their knees to see them under the brush.



And one more shot of damaged picked specimens from a few days earlier.

This patch will not return this fall. Due to excessive damage to the mycelial matt that occurred under the soil. The chips were spread for a few hundred yards in every direction and some cyans also were noticed on a few occasions in the same habitat next to some of the P. allenii.

Also the kid who came upon me that told me about how he found this patch, not mentioning he was my granddaughter's friend, also came back the day after I met him and destroyed close to ten giant 3-5 pound patches of p. cyanescens in the tall grass area where I had to move away to go pick and he followed me and also started to pick where I was picking and I again asked him to go find another place to pick as there were many. I asked him not to tell others or there would be none for anyone. A year ago earlier I met two dudes I took there in 2007 and they had five students with them and were picking places I showed them and ask them not to tell others. One kid admitted he charged each student $35 dollars for a mushroom john Shroom Foray on Campus and gave each person a DVD that he had burned of about 300 of my shroom photos he copied off of my site. What an ass he was.

HEre is the last of this post for today. I still cannot get into my website as windows 8 does not support my CUTE FTP that I use to send pages and photos to my site. I need to add this to it and change the bright glaring red pages to black.

Enjoy the images.



mjshroomer/man of knowledge

#1071713 Minimum attention mushroom growing
Posted by sonar on 14 January 2013 - 03:35 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

I'd seriously consider going with a sclerotia forming species.

galindoi

mexicana

tampanensis

#1032318 agar question, move if I posted in the wrong place.

Posted by SlimJim on 07 September 2012 - 06:33 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Malt Extract Agar (MEA)
10 grams light malt extract
9 grams agar agar
500 ml potable or distilled water
Potato Dextrose (Yeast-extract) Agar (PD(Y)A)
broth from boiling 150 grams sliced potatoes
in 500ml water for 30 minutes(add water to 500ml)
(You can use 5 g of instant potato flakes instead)
9 g agar agar
7 grams dextrose(= glucose, or 10 ml honey or corn syrup)
1 gram brewers yeast or yeast-extract (optional)
Amaranth Soy Agar
20 grams amaranth flour
20 grams soy flour
9 grams agar agar
500 ml potable or distilled water

EntheoGenesis Nº·442
10 grams amaranth flour
10 grams brown rice flour
10 grams potato flour
10 grams soy flour
2 grams malted barley
9 grams agar agar
500 ml potable or distilled water

Oatmeal Neopeptone Agar
40 grams oatmeal or oat flour
2 grams neopeptone (optional)
9 grams agar agar

500 ml potable or distilled water

Modified Sabouraud's Medium
25 grams barley flour
5 grams dextrose
2 grams neopeptone (optional)
1 gram yeast extract
9 grams agar agar
500 ml potable or distilled water

Cornmeal Dextrose Agar
25 grams yellow cornmeal
3 grams dextrose
9 grams agar agar
500 ml potable or distilled water

Barley Malt Extract Agar
40 grams barley flour
2 grams malt extract
1 gram yeast extract (optional)
9 grams agar agar
500 ml potable or distilled water

Dr. Pollock's Modified Agar
10 grams dried dog food (ground to flour)
10 grams amaranth flour
2 grams dextrose or malt extract
9 grams agar agar
500 ml potable or distilled water

I'd suggest looking into liquid culture as well.

#1009974 Boiling Pot vs PC'ing BRF cakes... boiling has triple the growth! (pics)

Posted by Groffuwiwi on 04 July 2012 - 12:02 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Thanks Splif !

What about the odd looking one. All BHT are pure white, PF Original are all white, the Pollock all look like the picture above... Since day 1 it doesnt look contamed, it just looks really really thin and shy..

#1009850 Boiling Pot vs PC'ing BRF cakes... boiling has triple the growth! (pics)

Posted by Groffuwiwi on 03 July 2012 - 10:55 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Well folk, getting back to the original topic...

False alarm! Sorry.

Essencially the BHT strain got hold really quick, and slowed down mid way. PF Original strain went slow and steady. When I opened the thread it seemed like boiled were faster, but in fact they are the same.
Pollock Strain is weird.

So essencially, no winners, no loosers, except for the pollock strain. What heck is it that?

All came from the same innoc procedure. First picture, the reflection makes it look greenish, but its not. Better seen on the secong picture

All jars completely white and nasties free... when should I dunk and put in FC? its been exactly 4 weeks.

And this Pollock strain is a WTF for me... grew rhizo, but very thin and brownish. Tried inverting for CO2... grew always like this.

Attached Thumbnails




#1002158 Boiling Pot vs PC'ing BRF cakes... boiling has triple the growth! (pics)

Posted by Groffuwiwi on 13 June 2012 - 10:40 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Hey Mycotopians,

So I decided to open a new thread about this, as naturally my other thread about BRF is for the ultimate-noob beginner :lol: and getting no attention.

I decided to run a test boiling some BRF cakes for 120 minutes (4 jars) and PC for 90 (4 jars).
So its been exactly 9 days after innoc, this is the results across all jars, 3 different strains (Pollock, PF Original, Ban Hua Thai)



That picture was taken yesterday, today I double checked I wasn't nuts. The Pans will certainly "win" the race, is it ok to mix cultures in the FC? Anyway what do you think happened here? the extra 30 minutes boiled the rice softer that the PC? Thats the only logic I find.

Attached Thumbnails



#1001579 Worlds smallest Cubensis!!

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 12 June 2012 - 03:37 AM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

I have photos of ones even smaller than yours, howe er, I am having serious computer problems and recently due to a member here who promised to buy something from me with a picture of me holding a mag with my article in got my phone number, called me late at night and tried to get me to advertise on Mycotopia, etc. He for several days sent me PM saying he needed to get a yahoo card and a bank card to go to the bank to send money to me at Paypal for the mag with a pic of me holding it. I signed it for him, and then after four to five days of making promises and I saved his pm messages to me, he has not sent anything to me and this was in the first week of May. This is a person form another site whohas been here for years, and OI won't mention names or the site I do not like but after four days changed my phone number and was ready to go Cambodia, but because of some lecture commitments and the sale of my website and all my shroom related Items, I now have a university willing to buy my entire collection which also includes over 100,000 photographs, of which about 47,000 are of psilocybian species. So I moved to my brother's house, and my younget granddaughter just gve me my fifth great grandchild, So outside of one bummer member here and he knows who I am talking about. That was a shitty thing to do to me here at Mycotopia. So maybe he got hit by a lightening bolt. Sorry Mrs. Hippie3, but I know drama is not welcome, but when someone here did what they did to me and how they did it, that sucks, and I do not hol;d you or any other person here responsible except the particular person who f---ed with me over this sale that other people wanted. I ended up trashing the mag as I signed it for the person who said he wanted it. That made it impossible to sell to anyone else after I signed his particular name on the photograph and autographed and dated it.

Also, a year ago, Freaky offered to build a page for all my contributions here of my published wiorks to help those newbies learn about the honest facts of psilocybian and other magic typse of shrooms. I still want to put that together before I finish packing my library up while cataloging every shroomy item in my library and the dozens of other valuable autographed drug books but people like Leary, Hofmann, Schultes, LaBarre, terence McKenna, Ott, Pollock, and several doaen more authors of drug

masterpieces of this generations and the last two. have a shroomy week. I forgot my last password and it took me a while to find it and get back on line here.
man of knowledge.

Yes there are smaller cubes than that. Guzman himself ate over 50 baby specimens weighing in at just under one fresh ounce and had one rewarding experience. I wrote of it somewhere once.

#996852 Hunting Report, Beach growing Psilocybe @ Mex

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 31 May 2012 - 05:51 PM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest







#971895 Cubensis PF red spores : " Mc phersonii "

Posted by SillyCone on 13 March 2012 - 03:51 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

WOW.

What you managed to do with those Red Spore is unbelievable.
You really have become one of the best mycologist around in even less than a year :bow:

psycheholic said

What is the story behind this strain?

I obtained the spores from a dutch psychedelics online shop, grew it (it was my first cubensis back in june 2011 I believe) and sent a print to BREEDERS, who did the most amazing job on them... I'm glad not to have kept it for myself.

Beware though, this strain is VERY physical, the body load is unbearable for me : with 5g, I was paralyzed for at least half an hour (what seemed like half an hour anyways with 5g in the head). But after the break through...

Wow.

Won't eat it again though, other cubes are less beautiful but much more enjoyable ;)

Here's the story of PF Red Spore from Erowid.

This is the original Psylocybe Fanaticus-variety, named after Robert McPherson aka Psylocybe Fanaticus, founder of the revolutionary PF TEK growing method and this strain. “Fanaticus” is a great Amazone-variety of the Psilocybe cubensis. The mushroom is characterized by its fat, nearly boletus like massive stalk that is very strongly attached to the substrate. Its spores are extremely fertile and they are likely to sprout within three days. McPherson announced that the fruitbodies will become very big if grown on grain and very potent if grown on rice flour.

Shown are the gills and the spores of the ‘Psylocybe Fanaticus’ redspore cubensis, compared to the spores and gills of a ‘PF Classic’ Psilocybe cubensis. The redspore is a mutation of the PF Classic mushroom which appeared in Psylocybe Fanaticus’ lab (I believe it was somewhere in 1996). Robert ‘Billy’ McPherson (aka ‘Psylocybe Fanaticus’), planned to release the new cubensis variety in the spring of 2003 along with the long awaited 2003 edition of the PF TEK book. Unfortunately the US Government decided to terminate the company www.fanaticus.com on February 18th 2003. During the raid, most of PF’s unique collection of cubensis genotypes was seized and later destroyed.

This is the second time the DEA has almost destroyed the life work of a magic mushroom pioneer. The first time was in 1981 when the DEA raided the greenhouse of Stephen Pollock (discoverer of Psilocybe tampanensis and collector of a series of famous cubensis varieties such as the Matías Romero). In the Pollock raid, many unique mushroom strains were lost forever. But a copy of the Fanaticus collection was saved in time and sent in exile to Europe. The unique redspore was among the saved genotypes.

The redspored variety will not immediately be released to the public. The reason is that I first want to find out how to proceed to 'officially' secure Robert McPherson's name to attach to this unique mushroom variety. If it is classified as an Agrocybe then the name should be Agrocybe mcphersonii. It would be the first published example of a psilocybian Agrocybe. The other possibility is that it is the first published example of Psilocybe cubensis with fawn-colored spores. In that case it probably is a 'Psilocybe cubensis var. mcphersonii'. Or even Psilocybe cubensis var. fanaticus. Whatever the outcome of this classification and naming debate will be, this mushroom shows that the mycological determination tables of before the time of gene technology are flawed (unless we assume that an organism can change genus over a single generation).

Psilocybin was confirmed to be present in the variety and it appeared to have the same potency as Psilocybe cubensis.

The spore color is also a neat clearly visible feature which can bring the 'fanaticus' varieties of cubensis mushrooms out of the closet and to the classrooms (to do mushroom breeding experiments). It can serve a similar purpose for mushroom science as the eye color does in Drosophila flies and the color of the peas in plant breeding experiments. This is especially so because the cubensis is perhaps the easiest and fastest microscale cultivatable gilled mushroom known.

No matter what the official Latin name will be, I feel that the name Robert McPherson should be atttached to it, to commemorate the man who popularized the cultivation of psilocybin mushrooms. Twelve years after the publication of the Psylocybe Fanaticus Technique (September 1991) nearly all of the home-cultivated Psilocybe cubensis and a huge portion of the commercially available Psilocybe mushrooms are grown on a PF-style substrate. Evidence of that forms the vermiculite dust on the stems of the mushrooms (vermiculite is an essential ingredient of PF Substrate, a

‘batter’ of brown rice powder and water on which the mushrooms are grown). This substrate doesn’t need a pressure canner and it was invented by Robert McPherson.

Unfortunately, it happens quite often that someone discovers a mushroom, sends it for identification to a mushroom expert and later finds out that the expert has named the mushroom after himself, or a friend or a family member of his. That should not happen here. For that reason the Psilocybe cubensis var. Mcphersonii aka. ‘PF Redspore’ will not be released until its name is secured.

#967092 The Psilocybin Mushroom Pandemic by Dr. Steven Hayden Pollock

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 25 February 2012 - 08:21 PM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

Well I posted a week ago or so the paper by Dr. Pollock on *Panaeolus sp.*, a very confusing paper that caused many authors of mushroom field guides to list dozens of species of both *Panaeolus* and one-year-later, a 2nd paper on the Genus *Psilocybe*, some of the most confusing tidbits of documented errors concerning Psilocybian fungi and early records of accidental and deliberate ingestions by food hunters in the forests, fields and parks (Public, Federal and National parks) of the world and most contained dozens of simplistic errors, not intended to be followed up in the manner they were. Ho9wever, I eve, as previously noted many times, had similar errors in my first book. for instance, my P. cyanescens photo were P. stuntzii's (not named at that time in 1976) and were identified for me by Dr. Daniel Stuntz of the U of W in Seattle. I also showed photos from F. C. Ghouled's field guid eof young penis shaped cubes that the author labeled as young Panaeolus subbalteatus. So many books that came later all carried everyone elses errors or mis-identifications.

Here I present in PDF format a URL link to Pollock's 2nd confusing paper. A third paper by Pollock may or may not get posted here. It is basically a repititious paper published by a Drug and Alcohol Depnendancy journal and it too is filled with errors concerning many areas of mushroom growth from around the world, but also data of the Aztec use and also covers South American alleged use and use in Oceanea and the Asian-Pacific regions of the world, and included also studied references to The nonda

(Boletes, Rusullas, and Heimella spp.) in New Guinea and data on shroom use in Bali and Hawaii, and use of Amanita species in rituals from sevgeral regions of the world.

Here is the URL link to the PDF file on "The Psilocybin Mushroom Pandemic" by Dr. Steven Hayden Pollock as published in the January-March 1975 issue of *The Journal of Psychedelic Drugs"* Vol. 7(1):73-84.

The photograph of Dr. Pollock was loaned to me by Steven's first girlfriend, Linda Deer; both attended college in Wisconsin when they became interested in mushrooms. Interestingly, Pollock and his girlfriend were at a college that produced mass MDA and MMDA in the early 1970s that was commonly given away freely at local concerts at Circle Campus at the U of Chicago and on the north side, just south of Evanston, Illinois. Steve Miller played free shows as did Seigel Schwall Blues Bankd with Corkey, and such drugs were common at those events, as LSD was in the mid 1960s to the 1970s. At that time, no magic shrooms were known to occur in the midwest so people relied on cubes form Florida and liberty caps from the PNW. So drugs like acid and MDA were common at such indoor or outdoor music events at that time of these publications by Pollock.

http://www.mushroomj...kpsilocybe1.htm

man of knowledge

Hiope everyone enjoys this, sorry about the link, it is easier to post the PDF then 11 individual pages.

Have a shroomy day

#964039 POLLOCK'S PSILOCYBIAN MYCETISMUS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PANAEOLUS

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 17 February 2012 - 02:48 AM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

Okay, this is in a PDF format. I was just hit with another friggin' rent increase. I am close to disolving my library and intend to leave the USA. I am sick of cheating landlords who have raised my rent 7 times in 6 years. SO they can get their 6 figured sallary and go home to their half a million

dollar home while they take 45 dollars more than I get from social security. I finally after 7 years got a $20 dollar a month increase from social security and now the state takes $18.00 of food stamps away from me. What a bunch of shit.

This article has an expanded note before opening about the many errors in Pollock's paper on Panaeolus that a lot of students cannot find. In the 1970s-1980s, lots of photos with text and articles were excised from the U of W. in Seattle, and at many colleges up and down the I-5 corridor. And across the USA and in the UK as well as many schools of higher learning in several European Countries, alll kids lo9oking to find magic shrooms so they cut pictures and articles from journal publications and popular books. At the U of W, someone stole the Botany and Chemistry of the Hallucinogens from the shelves. Even my article on Hawaiian shrooms from the Journal of Ethnopharmacology had all the black and white photos cut from the journal at the UW chemistry library. A friend informed me that he went to read my paper years ago, and that the pictures were missing and text ruined because it was on the back of each photo. Luckilly I had one single reprint of the 50 original slick magazine like paper copies that Mark D. Merlin and I got from the publishers when we had it published. I gave that to the school to repair the journal. All of the Roger Heim papers that became vol. 1 of his Les Champignon Hallucinogenes du Mexique were simultaneously published two months apart in three different journals, all in French. Those were the chemical studies, the ethnomycological studies and Hofmann, Heim and others use of psilocybine in psychiatric settings. That meant that the majority of vol. one of the Heim Wasson book is now missing frm many libraries. All three journals that published the same articles had the articles excised from them so no one could read the materials. The Seattle Public Library had 20 copies of my Magic Mushrooms of the PNW. Within a half a year, most were stolen. And my Safe-Pik field guide (80 colored photos) were also destroyed by people in the public libraries who ripped out the ringlet binder held individual photos of species. At the UW, a lot of my literature that they have you need to sign and leave your pictured id and drivers liscense and they bring the material to you in a locked room. Same if you want to view the Wasson's "Mushrooms, Russia and History." Now going at market for $3500.00 to as high as $7000.00 per copy and there are only 512 numbered copies in the world on hand made paper, and two copies, A and B which were the personal copies of the Wassons. Harvard even has a large collection of information that they will not allow the public to view on magic mushrooms..

Anyway, This Pollock article on Panaeolus, at the time of its publication in 1976, was a thrill for us who loved to learn about the shrooms. Within ten years, 3/4s of the info that Pollock wrote about was false, misleading, and erroneously filled with multiple errors throughout his study. Same with his Psilocybe paper that I will put together soon and post it. I might have to put all my shit in storage and I would rather throw it all in the garbage.

Here is the link, please enjoy the article and remember, most of it is incorrect data and info. Not the fault of Steven.

http://www.mushroomj...kpanaeolus1.htm

You do get to read some early instances of self intoxication by innocent victems of misidentification who got high. Today we can read those instances as they were reported and know that the ingredients eaten were psilocine and its tryptamine relatives.

man of knowledge

#963207 The End of the Arboretum Cyanescens Patch

Posted by Alan Rockefeller on 14 February 2012 - 04:22 PM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

Quote:

I too use to be a mod at the *********. However, you do not definitely need what happen to me at that site we are not suppose to mention.

I think it is ok to mention shroomery here.

I post links all the time, no one has complained yet.

On shroomery I link to mycotopia often, they don't complain about that either.

If there was some problem in years past, I don't know about that.

There is one site that can not be mentioned on mycotopia. It is **********.

Not sure why that is.

If anyone knows why the word shroomotopi a is banned here, please message me and let me know the reason. If there is no reason, the word shroomotopia should probably be unblocked.

Quote:

> and some C. bispora (=Panaeolus bisporus).

I think there are a few taxa going under that name. Just because it has 2 spored basidia isn't enough to say that it is C. bispora. I think that DNA analysis will show that the african bispora material is different than the US 2 spored basidia Copelandia species. If DNA evidence shows them to be different, it is likely that we can discover some macromorphological differences that can be used to separate the species without having to resort to DNA sequencing to ID every collection.

Quote:

> I know Steven Peele had one of the P. tampanensis prints that Pollock and a few others found in Tampa. However, that species has since been found in Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida and Georgia. Could be in Alabama.

I don't think P. tampanensis has been found outside of FL.

Who found P. tampanensis in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Georgia? Are there herbarium deposits?

#963053 The End of the Arboretum Cyanescens Patch

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 14 February 2012 - 02:37 AM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

I too use to be a mod at the *********. However, you do not definitely need what happen to me at that site we are not suppose to mention. As for the Matias Romero, I will see if I can get Linda Deer, Steven Pollock's first love who is a friend of mine. She might know about the matter. However,

She was not with Steven when he was murdered and an online member who wrote an article based on information from me about some old growers who wrote books and sold spores in High Times and other subculture mags published a penis envy article at viceland.com. When he first wrote me, he told me it was for a high school project. Then it was brought to my attention that the article he wrote appeared in viceland.com website. About four or five months ago, I received abut six emails asking about a man who also had a company in Austin Texxs, selling the same products of Steven Pollock. He was Steven using the name Tom Van Doozer. I was asked personal info about him I wrote three letters about the matter. That name came from am advertisement page in my cultivation history book at my site and I was unaware of the name of Tom Van Doozer because he found a post of mine or one I responded to at another drug site or maybe it was here. Not sure where. Then I get letters from the original person who wrote the Penis envy story with my photos of the giant penis shroom between my legs I posted years ago. Then this same person writes a similar letter to FMRC and Steven Pollock and Steven published the letter from this guy after I told him Steven knew nothing about it. now that person wrote me an email last week telling me he has solved Steven Pollock's murder. There is still a reward in Austin from Steven Pollock's family for $125,000 dollars and other reports of a $250,000 dollar reward, I am going to forward this person's email to the pollock family because if this kid allegedly soved this murder, he has not reported it to any federal authorities who raided Steven's business after his murder, nor has the family been informed. So if this guy is playing games with saying he solved the murder, why has he not come forward and provided this info to the proper authorities. Again, letters from people, asking about people I knew 20-30 years ago and those people, some of whom I personally contacted do not want this kid asking questions about what they did years ago. I was just asked for Jeremy Bigwood's email and personal addy and phone number, Bigwood is big in Washington, D.C. Politics and is still an activist of sorts, but he did not like the fact that someone is asking where to reach him. I know several hundred peole who can find Jeremy right on the Internet. When someone like this kid claims to have knowledge, I do not trust him. He too was trying to chase down the Matias Romero strain. Recently I am adding to my site, two articles by Pollock in the mid 1970s that had so much inaccuracy in them that he was actually embarresses to tell people to read the articles he wrote that were published in the Journal of Psychedelic Drugs, now known as the Journal of Psychoactive Drugs. The journal began as a statistic journal of hard core drug use and abuse int he Haight-Ashbury by Dr.

ddavid Smith who was the head and director of the haight-Ashbury Free Clinic. A clinic that even Dr. Andrew WEil spent a year as a volunteer. Not sure if Andy was a paid participant or just a on site volunteer. The Bad articles by Steven came about, because he, like many of us, including me, relied for a lot of information in the early to mid 1970s about species that experts provided loads of misinformation due to the writings of their peers who knew little or nothing about magic shrooms, yet there are historical case histories of intoxications from the Chin Dynasty in 200 a.d. China, 11th century Japan, actual case histories in medical books of intoxications from psilocybian mushrooms. The Chinese had a potion in their index medica book called, "Cures for the Laughing Sickness," a sickness that occurred after eating certain manure and rotted tree material mushrooms. Pollock brought the Matias Romero from a village near the west coastal region of Mexico near the Baja district. I believe form somwhere in Zejatenejo (Sp?). I do know that Steven Peele had one of the original three prints of P. tampanensis, and Mr. G, Master Grower who tried to tell people of his B+ hybrid azure-cube was so full of it, including his alleged field of Copelandia tropicalis. In Hawaii, Pollock found a few in 1974. I collected hundreds of collections in 12-years off of four islands, and only three of those collections were of Panaeolus tropicalis. the majority were C. Cyanescens and C. cambodgeniensis. and some C. bispora (=Panaeolus bisporus). Also in Hawaii, Panaeolus subbalteatus, one large Hawaiian Home Lands properties on Kula Highway at the 3200 meter mark at Poli Poli Road. The land had cattle and wild peacocks. I was chased by a peacock once. Like badgers and wild hoars or wart hogs, they can kill humans. The field had massive bluing Pan subbs, and copelandia cyanescens. About 1/2 mile up Poli Poli Road opff of Kula Highway and maybe a mile from Ulapalakula Ranch (all open fields from the road up the mountain. Anyone can go there, just do not wander into a Samoan or Hawaiian pot field. I found lots of cars on the moutainside, stripped and rolled down the mountain until they stoped in ditch,many not visible from the roads. I also found a similar habitat with only Copes and a few pan subbs. I heard a roaring sound and looked down Haleakala from up on Polipoli Road and saw a farm house with a giagantic home built skate board ramp that some rich person built for their kids on Haleakala. I could here the sound of the skateboard wheels as they whizzed up and down the ramp.

So about PF and Hippie3's product, most likely, you are correct about PF's shrooms coming from the Matias Romero. The only spore connosieur I

know who had the PF syringes was Hippie 3, and a few people I cannot name. And I know Steven Peele had one of the P. tampanensis prints that Pollock and a few others found in Tampa. However, that species has since been found in Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida and Georgia. Could be in Alabama. I sent a card to Billy's address but have not heard back from his wife or relatives at all. I hope he comes out of it and is okay.

man of knowledge

#952826 Regarding the PF Cube cake web-site

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 05 January 2012 - 03:51 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Today someone sent me a URL to the PF web site which is showcasing in the museum archives, various PF cube cultivations. I found some of the data to be way off base, Several strains of what I brought to the west were listed as going to PF for spore trade, one statement was about the infamous bust of the thief Jochen Gartz who on the PF site is said to have been part of a raid on a specific grower in Amsterdam and a specific mentioned head shop. I have posted here before the news Item about the Gartz raid in Germany and I got threads from friends of Gartz who by their comments was easy to determine they were of the German race. I can say, yes Gartz was busted for supplying cultures he grew in the lab at the University of Leipzig, Germany to growers in the Nederlands, and Yes he was raided and busted. He kept that hidden from me for years. But in about 15 letters to me over the years he kept asking me if I ever went to prison. He told me when I met him and got him lectures in the PNW that he lived in an apartment, but his bust news item report said they also raided his two homes. It also involve his manufacture of Sasha Shulgin's designer drugs at the University lab besides creating the shroom cultures he was selling to growers in the Nederlands. I know all those growers having been to their farms. And those grow farms were not in Amsterdam,

Another thing bothered me is that none of the species I brought spores back and developed large gigantic shrooms looked nothing like what I and some friends created in our labs in Thailand legally, Even here at Mycotopia, there is an archived thread of one members grow log of gigantic cubes from Cambodia, many with five inch in diameter caps and 16 inches tall Cambodians yet the PF cake of the Ecuadorians do not resemble the

ones I grew from prints I actually collected that were really P. subcubensis from Ecuado. My friends and I were growing cubes in aquariums, mycobags and terrariums for years withour using any casings of vermiculite or dolomite or moss. One of the species listed in the museum archives at the PF site was the ecuadorian. This comment was below the cake which was nice.

"This is one of the best cultivars. It has appeared for many years. Its first appearance is a cover photo. Paul Stamets first book, "Psilocybe mushrooms and their allies" has the Equador on the cover. This is a very nice second flush and this shroom is a fav of many because of its incredible stature and growing ability."

The above is the actual quote on the PF site so I am not sure who is running it. They also constantly refer and offer the PESA Hawaiian cube but throughout the page and elsewhere they spell Hawaii as 'Hawaiia."

Of course the PESA Hawaiian cube is nothing more than a Mexican Hybred, No cubes grow naturally in the Hawaiian Islands. five species of copes, one Pan subb are on five islands and Amanita muscaria has been found on numerous occasions under Flash pineas imported to the Island of Kauai in the late 1800s.

As for the Supposed Stamets cover, I sold personally the first 100 copies of this book off the press in Oct-Nov 1978 at the Conference on Hallucinogens and Shamanism in Native American Life at the Japan Trade Center in San Francisco. And here is the cover. It did not have the PF Ecuador on its cover as written under the picture at the PF site. So I do not know who put the site togerher but it says Yachaj. This person did contribute an excellent history of shroom cultivation in one issue published during the last two years of the Entheogen Review and later was a co-author, according to some to the Ogami Cultivation outdoors book for shrooms.

Here is the PF picture of the Ecuadorian subcubensis from the psilocybe fanaticus site, it is said he is in a coma from hepatitus C, It is strange as they now have complete cures available finally to end the disease in humans.

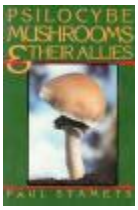
This picture as noted above in quotes as being the cover of Paul's book is false and the credits to the images do not stipulate that the cover photo is an Ecuadorian cube and that photo on the PF site is nowhere in Paul's first book.

Photo from the PF site labeled as Ecuadorian where the above quote came from.



And here is the actual cover of the 1978 first edition of "Psilocybe Mushrooms and their Allies." lots of Bigwood photos, Kit Scates, Bob Harris, Michael Beug, Jim Jacobs, Gary Menser, Steven H. Pollock, Paul Stamets and Ben Woo.

Cover of Paul's 1st field guide. Funnything for me is that my book outsold this book Only 10,000 copies printed of Paul's first book and not sure how many were printed of his "Psilocybin Mushrooms of the World." which also is strange considering there are about 14 or so mushroms in this guide which contain no active ingredients to get anyone high. So here is the cover of Paul Stamet's book, "Psilocybe Mushrooms and their Allies."



I was also glad they brought up the subject of Mr. G. Also known as the Master Grower, etc claimed the B+ was a cross-breed of azurescens and cubes. He disappeared after the PF bust. Both his sites went off the Internet. I got into it with him over the spores came to Hawaii from Spanish Galleons loaded down with pineapples from Hawaii bringing P. tropicalis to Hawaii from Spanish treasure ships sinking in storms and spores floating on pineapple slips to the shores of Florida. MR G., Master Grower was unaware that the only Pineapples that came to Florida from Hawaii were canned and went to St. Martin, Florida, the Pineapple capital of america. Those were Doles canned pineapples. Pineapples were used by sailors to

treat scurvey, and they are from Brazil and Paraguay. Not from Hawaii. In fact after talking with the pineapple company in St. Martin, Florida I learned about the pineapples not coming from Hawaii. Then Mr. G talked about Even the American Indians new about magic mushrooms because Albert Hofmann said so. It was the Mayan and Aztec and their ancestors, the Olmecs, The Toltecs and the Aztecs, not the Florida Seminoles, and there were no cubes or copes in America until the Spanish and Portuguese brought cattle to America. The Copes came to Hawaii in the late 1700s by Capt. George Vancouver. He brought the first bulls and cattle, goats and sheep and horses to Hawaii. You can read of that in my Magic Mushrooms of the Hawaiian Islands, an extended edition of my book, only available at my site. With many details not in the published book.

Even David Tatelman in his forward to my book Mushroom Pioneers said this about the sale of my 1st book, "Magic Mushrooms of the Pacific Northwest which sold more than 103,000 copies between July of 1976 and November of 2007. Plus several thousand copies between the end of 2007 through October of 2010 when I stopped publication of this book. There are ten rare copies in full color, each species and three centerfolds of color besides the local species. But one goes to Erowid.org, the others to some friends and a few will be available this summer to members here only and no outside or ebay sales of the rare all colored editions.

David Tatelman, CEO of Homestead Book Co., and long time High Times full page shroom kit ad had this to say about my cd-rom, in the forward to the book,

"Mushroom Pioneers."

FORWARD by David Tatelman

It is truly an honor to write the foreword to John Allen's book Mushroom Pioneers.

I first met John Allen when he published Magic Mushrooms of the Pacific Northwest in 1976. I was utterly surprised when his book, written by hand, then published and printed by him on an AB Dick Offset Press, did as well as my own slick new book, Magikal Mushroom Handbook. Readers will appreciate his authentic knowledge of the local mushroom scene, not to mention how he personally sold copies, sometimes by leading hunts to his

own private spots.

People in the field of mushrooms are very jealous of their turf. Professional mycologists feel superior to amateur mycologists. Those who make little or no money look with disdain at those who have been successful at selling books or products about mushrooms. John Allen has managed to make friends with just about everybody, the icons, the professors, and the amateurs, by proving that he truly loves mushrooms and knows where to find them perhaps better than anybody. Mycologists and authors alike have ended up working with John and acknowledging his authority in the field.

He has found mushrooms directly across from my office, and in places as far away as Thailand, India, Cambodia, Malaysia and Australia. If there is a mushroom to be found, John Allen can find it. He even has discovered a new species which now bares his name, which is more than I can say.

John has been an invaluable historian for the entire mushroom movement. He has self-published a whole library of books about the mushroom world, documenting our humble history.

It is only fitting that John would be the one to write a book about the history of those involved in the movement. I know he doesn't always appreciate being called that, but to me he will always be Mushroom John!

And I mean that as a mark of respect for all he has done for the field of mycology.

David Tatelman
Homestead Book Company
March 2000
www.homesteadbook.com"

man of knowledge.

my prayers go to Billy and his family, friends and relatives for all he has done for all of us. I was 1st introduced to Billy when a female friend in the early to mid 1980s, brought him into my home to meet with me, my wife and children and his first view of my home was a large oil heater in the middle of the living room with several pounds of fresh large-sized lawn blue ringers, and about half a pound of fresh P. baeocystis picked one block

from my home drying on a stack of newspapers. I hope he gets well and comes back from his coma. I am surprised that no one has talked to his family about the new medicines to cure hep C which are available.

Have a shroomy day to all and be thankful for what PF gave to all of us, but remember, those names who loaned Paul the photos for Paul's first book were also Cultivation pioneers in cult before PF. While syringes have been used for decades before magic shrooms for edibles, They brought heat to Billy because of the minors whose parents found spore syringes in their childrens closets and hiding places. That brought the DEA. Bigwood and Ott showed syringe innoculations in 1977 at the 2nd International Conference on Hallucinogenic Mushrooms in a lecture and cult workshop at Fort Worden in Port Angeles in 1977 and that lecture and presentation was published in 1978 by Jonathan Ott and Jeremy Bigwood, in the book, "Teonanacatl: Hallucinogenic Mushrooms of North America." The proceedings of the above congress, with photos and such. PF later began his spore business in the 1970s-1980s, etc but advertised syringes after 1991. Keep him in your prayers. He was a good soul and friend.

A link to his cake products. Beautiful photos. I received a script form Billy about 8-years ago with photos and his permission to ad his book on cultivation in my cd-rom, "Psilocybian Mushroom Cultivation: A Brief History," by me and Jochen Gartz.

Some of the notations under the photos on the PF site are misleading and incorrect or do not seem correct in parts, some made up and most halfway true so I have no idea who Yachaj is but I know he knows me and that he had a copy of my cd before he published his uniformed very good short history of magic shroom cultivation.

They sell no spores but the cakes are cool to view if you have not seen Billy's cult before.

http://www.fanaticus.com/eq-race.htm

man of knowledge

#952538 The End of the Arboretum Cyanescens Patch

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 04 January 2012 - 01:11 AM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

alounacara said:

Now that the Professor is gone could you shed some light on whether the PF Classic is really a Matais Romero strain?, Ive read that it is originally a Maztepec strain.

If anybody knows it would of course be you

I am not sure about the PF Classic Strain but I have not talked ot Billy in several years. I do have his addy and maybe should drop him a line. I did know Steven Pollock very well and his Matias Romero came from a villiage of that name in Western Mexico somewhere near Zehuatenejo (sp?), Mexico. I will try to get back on that one. I do know that Billy lives where he did before and still pays music on the pinisula. He was allowed to remove his ankle/armbracelet after his initial 6-months home arrest but was allowed to go to work to play music in the evening. I think the PF classic was created by one of Billy's friend's but I received that information from someone who sent me an email suggesting that it was from Pollock's Matias Romero collection of cubes. We must all not forget that Steve Pollock and Jeremy Bigwood, along with Terence were the first to provice ways to grow shrooms without casings, without having to use jars, but then Rich Gee went beyond that with the Aquarium Cubensis Growing book, and then the Homestead Book CO High Times ads for Homesteads grow kits which use mycobags with airpatch filters and no casings.I Just mixing ryeberry spawned mycelia with pasteurized wheat straw, mixing them together and using a mycobag. They were the first to develope new methoddes of cultivation that pioneered right into PF and his syringes. In Hallucinogenic Plants of North America by Jonathan Ott and jeremy Bigwood (1978), Bigwood's update on Cultivation following the words spoken at the "2nd International Conference on Hallucinogenic Mushrooms" at Fort Worden, Port Angeles, Washington. He presented a lecture, slide show and workshop on methods for growing shrooms with syringes, and how to grow cubes in cakes instead of bottles. I believe after that PF began his syringe sales rather than the spores. His Seattle P.O. was right across from my partner's Raver Books, whose, with me publishec

the first 7 of my Ethnomycological Journal series. HE also had his Orchard Park P. O. Box near his home. A good friend from the (You know where site) that I do not visit and who also traveled to Thailand with me on one occasion as part of my shroom and cultural foray, once took me to his home, At the time I thought that the man I met looked familar but I could not place him. It was PF, who in a later letter when I asked him about a nice comment he posted about me in 1999 on his site, he wrote me that a certain mutual friend once brought him to my home in the early 1980s and he noted I had a layer of newspaper on my gas heater with a few pounds of blue ringers (Mixed P. stuntzii, P. sierrae and P. fimetaria) and some baeos. When he mentioned our mutual friend who brought him to my home in the 1980s, I knew this person I met in 2003 or so was PF. Of course, once he was raided, he has normally used his real name which still remains anonymous to most people, but to the majority of growers, he is PF.

As an afternote to all of his contributions, they were good for us all. I personally did not approve of telling people to use a syringe due to its association with opiates and amphetamines. Keep the shrooms out of the drug word industries of cultivation although the syringe is the cleanest method of innoculating agar without contamination. There are also other methods such as a mouth mask like the Japanese wear when subway riding. Turning the petri plate away from the face, etc. PF sold spores in the 1970s, the first private small add in High Times, Cannot recall if he had his ad the first year of publication (1974, 4-siiues only that year), 1975-full year. Anyway, he contributed a lot to growers who then spread the knowledge to several shroom sites. The Book, "Teonanacatl" Hallucinogenic Mushrooms of North America" are the proceedings of this conference, attended by about two dozen scholars. the tickets were $125.00 per person for three days and there were also individual charges for single lectures or for a specific day. IT was held at the old closed military base in Port Angeles at FT. Worder. WE stayed in baracks with rooms. Speakers and honoree's stayed in Officer quarters rooms in apartments on the base. Guzman gave a workshop on cultivation and ID. At this conference, I became good friends with Andrew Weil, Richard Evans Schultes (one of my mentors who liked my style of writing which generally had no typos in anything I had ever written and also it was always the editors who printed the final work).

Albert Hofmann, R. Gordon Wasson, Sasha Shulgin, Jonathan Ott, Jeremy Bigwood, etc., and many more were also in attendance or lecturing. Now these. That conference, and the following year (Oct-Nov, Conference on

Hallucinogens and Shamanism in Native American Life), led to the beginning of Mass cultivation in peoples homes of mason jars of shrooms. Out of that, then PF began to sell his spores worldwide. In Andy Letcher's Book, Shroom, that scholar of religion, was allowed into the Wasson left over library and he wrote that the UK was the center of the new Cultural Shroom Way of Life. He wrote that between 1974 to the 1980s, that only one book had been written about magic mushroom ID. That was Richard Coopers, "A Field Guide to Psilocybin Mushrooms of the British Isles (1974)." While this author then left out the more than one dozen field guides published between 1970-1980, and that also included close to 7 books on how to cultivate in jars at home, Psilocybe cubensis manuals.

I wrote a critique for the FMRC Journal Teo, a page by page and chapter by chapter review of his errors, including his comment of how popular Coca Cola mushroom Smoothies were at the Full Moon Festival on Koh Phanghan Island in the Gulf of Thailand, 11 miles north of Koh Samui. Mr. Letcher wrote in his book that because of the Tsunami flooding, he was concerned that that would be the end of shrooms for a long time due to water flooding and removal of buffalo (kwai) and cattle (wua) would now mean no manure for years. Well he cited my paper on Psychoactive Agarics in Koh Samui and Koh Phanghan paper, peer reviewed by Dick Schultes and two other scholars I was asked not to name since the journals usually pick the person who is an expert in mycology to review the papers written on mycology. Dr. Mark D. Merlin of the Dept. of General Sci. (Biloogy Program) was my co-author on that paper.

Well Andy Letcher cited my papers as the source of his info on the Coca Cola mushroom smoothies. "Nowhere in any of my writings did I ever mention that anyone ever sold Coca Cola drinks with magic mushrooms. So the other error really disturbed me as it concerned the damage that the Tsunami cause in regards to P. cubensis and C. cyanescens (and related similar Copes), by iumplying that the loss of manured lands along where the Tsunami hit Thailand, had ruined the reason for shroomers to go to the Full Moon Festival to get shroomed each month. By the way, over 300 omelettes and milkshake smoothies, as well as Pizza shroomed pies are available each month, and normally during the monsoon season. While short rains can bring off season crops up, it is the local cattle tenders and rice paddie farmers, who each morning as dawn arises, walk through their vast rice paddie fields, many planted, the majority unplanted and buffalo, and most cattle walk free. Usually buffalo can wander, but if it is a private

farm, their could be wooden fences around the land areas or not, but the farmers, take their morning walks, and all day move cattle from one shaded area to another area. They also collect bird eggs, catch snakes for making wallets, belts, purses, etc and once I saw for six thousand baht, a single beautiful Cobra Skin suit jacket, similar to Elvis Pressley's Rattlenake skin coat. At that time 2500 bahts eualled $100 dollars, U.S. American Travelers Check.

Okay, back to the comments by Andy Letcher. While UK and European Readers found the book fascinating, his main interest in writing the book was the two chapters on religion with Wasson's Ideas, and on Terence McKenna, both of whom he slammed and claimed, as throughout his book, that it all began with druids, and the UK, as of today, was the center of shroom culture. I, in my review (and I was only one of about four dozen people who rebuked his words) write about his many m isconceptions. He was totally unaware of all the shroom books published out of the PNW. But his Tsunami account taught me one thing and that thought was that Mr. Letcher had never ever been to Thailand at all.

First, Koh Phanghan Island is 22 km or 11-13 miles or thereabouts, north of Koh Samui Island. Koh Samui Island is in the southern portion of the Gulf of Thailand. It is one of about 60-80 Islands in the Ang Thong Marine National Park and is 710 km south of Bangkok and 55 km east of Surat Thani Province on the west coast of the Gulf of Thailand. Along the eastern border of Thailand to Malaysia is the Thai Pinisula. and then you have to the west, the Andaman Sea, and that body of water faces directly towards India. IT is over 200 km west of Koh Phanghan and about 300 miles or more south of Koh Phanghan. The Tsunami hit Malaysia, Thailand (only along the eastern cost of Thailand bordering the Andaman Sea facing India. Some Islands in the Andaman Sea are Thai resort locations. Peepee Island, Krabbi Island, and Phuket Island, and south along Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and Penang Island, the latter is also facing towars Inda and was also hit. Nowhere and anywhere was this Tsunami near Koh Phanghan, so I realized Andy new little at all about Thailand. To say he was worried that the Tsunami caused financial damage to Koh Samui due to the Tsunamin destroying all the daily mushrooms was untrue.

He also, even though he had a few years earlier contacted me to borrow photos or pay to use them, I wrote him that I would love to contribute. He never wrote me back. This was the exact same time that Harvard

University denied me access to the library as they closed it after the death of R. Gordon Wasson. Then they put his entire life's research all over the campus and even some books to libraries outside of Boston and Harvard, but related to them. I had a letter (hand-written note from R. W. Wasson for his permission that Harvard, if I so pleased and came to their doors, should be welcomed to new his collected materials. If it was not for Wasson's Russian born wife's interest in mushrooms, he would have never discovered them. When he retired and his wife had passed away, his masterpiece, on hand made paper and hand printed with photos, plates, ceremonial photos, mushroom stones from Guatemala, water colored paintings of the Mexican 7 known species, and other works, Harvard, in appreciation of his massive contribution, something Harvard did not have, Harvard opened the Valentina and R. Gordon Wasson Memorial Library Collection Room. Sadly, once he passed away, Harvard's upper echelon and Board of Regions, and several Elitist assholes, talked Wasson's daughter, Masha, into allowing Harvard to close the library, and according to Harvard, this would allow more students and scholars access to his works by spreading them around the various departmental libraries on campus. Libraries such as. "Health-Science". the Chemistry library, Natural Sciences Library, etc. I think that was a shitty thing to do to his memory. Harvard actually reiterated their orders to me after an email telling me under no circumstances could I view the Wasson material and even though I had a letter from him asking Harvard to allow me to access and view his materials, the Harvard Law Team told me that since he had died, his letter to me was meaningless. I was also informed by these attorneys, and a daffy female lawyer who is a Mass socialite with high standards of snobbiness, that I was also not allowed to visit any of Harvards libraries, and thus denied me access to legitimate research. Being a U.S. Veteran, That is totally unaccessible to me. They also told me I could not go through the card catalogue index which students are allowed to look at to find their Dewey Decimal System number to find the books they were looking for and that if I used their index that their school made of the Wasson materials their lawyers would come after me.

After I wrote to Mr. Letcher about his many errors, he told me he was more interested in the Wasson theories, and the Mckenna theories, and was money and time constrained to complete the work he wanted which he said would have been at least three books. He told me that if he was ever asked to revise or redo the books, he would love to have me assist in his chronological and historical data so that it was correct. He also apologized

to me for the misinformation he noted aas coming from my published papers. In my review of his book Shroom, I also included a list of news articles from the 1950s to the early 1970s of articles about cubensis use that early, the Canadian article on liberty caps before the publication of the English magic mushroom field guide which, by the way only had a total of two magic shrooms in it. P. cyanescens (=Hypholoma cyanescens) and the liberty cap, colored centerfold of P. semilanceata, all the other shrooms in this guide by Richard Cooper were not active species. Then I included the 1960s and 1970s news clippings of the UK on lib cap use, the articles announcing they were legal to possess as long as they were fresh, and the article showing High Times Shroom Grow Homestead Book Co of Seattles cultivation kit ad and the judge who declared cubes also were legal to grow in the U.K, and keep as long as fresh. And I included in the article, the journal publications of both botanical, mycologial, psychological and medical journal articles before the publication of the Richard Cooper's 1974-1978 book since many in the UK knew of the shroom long before that book was published. So that Andy knew he failed to write an honest chronological history of shrooms, cultivation and contemporary use, and as noted, he completely omitted the PNW and many books that were also sold in the UK when the Cooper book reappeared. Still published today and still only 2 active species and the rest not.

Wasson's books, {Mushrooms, Russia and History, tell exactly that and include in vol. 2, the complete adventures in Mexico, Japan and Greece, filled with Nahuatl, Aztec, Toltec, Olmec and Asia and greek cases of intoxications related to psilocybian mushrooms, dating back to the 2nd century China and 11th century Japan. SWo I went through all the Wasson collections and several thousands of papers. I was able to almost put 80% of the info Harvard denied me by seeing whom Wasson corresponded with so I could make my own list of his correspondance, thus providing other researchers with free information. His 2nd set of handmake, hand paper made and hand printed, etc., and his two-volume set of books, was the 1958 Heim and Wasson, vol. 1, "Les Champignons Hallucinogenes du Mexique," and later in 1967, vol. 2. (1967), "*Nouvelle Investigations sur les Champignons Hallucinogènes."* This latter volume included psyche research, chemistry, and cultivation of several species, P. cordisopora, P. semilanceata and P. semperviva, and others. Half this second volume were articles pertaining to obituaries of dead noted mycologists, most of whom I did not know and other short articles not related to shrooms. The 2nd half was about shroom cult of magic species other than the original 7 described

ibn water=-colored renditions by Roger Heim in Life Magazines Shroom article and in the Heim and Wasson books. 99%^ of all magic shroom cultivation came from this 1967 vol. Their were two books on shroom cultivation before the Leonard Enos Identification of PNW species and two from Mexico. One was by an author named, **Brown, R**. 1968. *The Psychedelic Guide to the Preparation of the Eucharist in a FAQ of its Many Guises*. (Ed.) R. Brown and Associates. Linga Sharira Incense Co. Austin, Texas.

The first book to publish a recipe for the cultivation of *Psilocybe cubensis* and *P. mexicana.* *The other was the infamous,* ***"Anarchist Cookbook,*** the latter also told how to make bombs, Molotov cocktails, etc. After the Heim and Wasson books, and the above two, and the 1958 issue of ***Mycologia*** of PNW species by Singer and Smith in Vol 50 of 1958's Mycologia (filled with misidentification and other minor errors)***,*** all cultivation books came from those two above books. And then all cultivation grew. Like who would of ever thought that all we learned, including even mine and Paul's books, all used the Singer and Smith to learn about the species. But the cultivation of Psilocybe mushrooms led thousands of people to want to grow at home, those mushrooms not found in their states. Some have complained when I explain amateurs who pick, say cubes in Waco, Texas and advertise them as the Waco Cube. That is not how a strain is created. Those would just be normal cubes found in Waco.

Basically, an average cube. Play with it in a lab, develope a fast colonizer, or a shroom that produces 4-5 inch in diameter caps, then you have a Waco strain. Anyway, I will try to send PF a nice hand-painted mushroom card from my artist friend of my design to PF and asked him personally about the PF Classic and see what he can tell me. When I was taken to his home near Port Orchard, he and his wife had me autograph a couple of copies of my safe-book. They did not let on that they knew me as I had not seen him since the early 1980s. After his bust and he posted pictures of himself, I knew it was he whom I visited. He had nothing illegal going in and he was watched for three years at taxpayers expense, busted on improper warrants, all based from hundreds of families whose children, mostly underage,similar to many members at the site I do not usually talk about and the FBI sends his spores to their lab in Minnesota who grows them and then charges him with selling a grow book with the spores to grow, that is a federal and state law in many states. I told him to not plead guilty to anything. They cost him about 3/4s of his money, but allowed him to keep

his two homes and allowed his married relatives to keep their home as well as there cars. They got so many complaints of parents finding syringes snooping in their kids rooms, called locals who then called state adn county drug officials and then called DEA and Feds. They watched a year, the 2nd year they bought a print and continued to watch and the third year a grow book and syringe. Somehow they sent spores for P. cyanescens, a species that PF never sold. So their warrants were only to get into his home. Had nothing to do. His actual charge, or the main one was manufactuing a schedule one controlled substance. They found some pot and one terrarium with nothing yet fruiting. And as I had noted to him privately, he basically could have beat it all.The DA told the judge he was a dangerous drug dealer/manufacturer, in not so many words. I always thought if he was as the DA said a dangerous drug dealer, why did the police and law enforcement people then allow him to continue to sell between $20,000 to $40,000 amonth of spore syringes in a daily basis for three years.

See the stupidity of those who have the power. If someone is so dangerous, then lock him up. They did that to Robert Mitchem in the late 1940s early 1950s when they has him assigned where two agents pretended to be his friend. One night at a private party of four, Mitchem gave a friend a joint to light and immediately, the cops raided. They found a total of two joints and six cross-tops (Benzidrine=Bennies). The morning newspapers in Hollywood and around the world read as: "Big Pot Party Bust with actor Robert Mitchem. In Shelly Winters' autobiography, she told of how her and Robert Mitchem would stick their heads underr the table at the Brown Dirby in Hollywood to take a quick puff off a joint. At that time, the shrooms were unknown. But the PF bust was an example of wasteful government spending. California made prints illegal from the same basic point of view as what happened to PF. A California congress woman found a grow kit from an Alaskan company that advertised in High Times. That headshop was raided and a marijuana list of seed buyers was confiscated. This is when Pot was legal in California. I believe all charges were dropped against the store owners and sales clerks. However, this congress woman was able within six-months to enact a state law making spore prints for psilocybian mushrooms illegal. That was followed by Idaho, causing Ralphster's Spores in Idaho to move to the East Coast. a year later or a year before, I do not feel like looking it up, Georgia became the next state. Years later, Ohio, which has a series of lost cause cases in court tried to make prints illegal and failed. They also had previous lost to Hustler and Playboy mags the right to sell those mags in Ohio, A Michelle Bachmann

God is with Us state. And now Salvia is illegal in somewhere between 7 to 11 states, but most do not feel like making it illegal.

Amsterdam used my paper with Guzman and Gartz to make their list of 188 species of psilocybian fungi illegal in the Nederland, and worst was they accidentally included between 8 to 9 edible species as illegal, yet forgot to add sclerotia of P. mexicana, P. tampanensis, and several other species that produce sclerotia and they are still allowed the sales of both spore prints and of grow kits. So far, since Dec of 2008 when they made the shrooms illegal, there have been no cases of bad trips reported in the press or from accidents due to being high on shrooms. I once had a big argument with Hippie3 when I called the kid who claimed his horse manure in his barn from horses bought four months earlier in Texas produced cubes. All the cubes in the barn collection looked like the results of the dumping of a terrarium or mycobag grow. Anyway, It is great to live where there are 22 or more varieties of magic shrooms and again, some all year long. Look at that post of Panaeolus subbalteatus from a new garden in themid of November at Best Buy at Northgate. I can guarentee that they will not return the following year. In lawns, they appear once, maybe twice in a few weeks but never return.

I was looking in the mulched areas for cyans at this new little park and walked over to where the grass was half mowed. Then I saw the cluster of giant Pan subbs. I also saw about one dozen or more watered down falling apart subbs that were no good and rotted from dampness and cold and too much rain. Blue ringers grow in new lawns and sodded areas now more so in suburbs than in the cities. Although they appear, I found a patch in March and it never came back. One day I saw the landscapper doing his perpetual lawn care service oon thelawn and he told me it was the fourth year and he took over from the original landscpaers who planted the sod from a northern area landscapping firm, not from the south of the city whose manure came from different pastures, now also all gone and replaced by Boeing non-polutting one story warehouses and offices.

Well I rambled off. Bye for now and will try to connect with PF regarding your cult question, so to make this thread a little better I kinda hijacked my self somewhat in my own thread.

Happy New Year paw-paw.
Man of Knowledge

#948882 4 Planets During the Day and Night

Posted by Ilia on 17 December 2011 - 12:47 AM in LifeStyles

I am fluent in two languages, can sort of get by in about 3 others. I am no good at playing an instrument by ear but I can sing by ear (taught myself to sing too ..) and can improvise a song or a scat melody. I owe that to the mushrooms for the most part : learning how to improv. On cannabis I learned how to hear the various instruments seperately and together at once to get the whole of the music. Alongside that I developed the sort of portable radio you describe hehe. Mine is not that great but I can manage to do 80% of tocatta and fugue , other songs are easier. Some times if I am in the right mood I can also create my own band in my head. I also learned the important method of turning off these songs in your head in a jiffy. Can't get much peace without that with an active brain.
The real tricks which people tell me they cannot do :
moving your finger around to connect the stars in the sky into any named item. folks cannot impose that mind image on the sky
Another trick is listening to a new song and memorizing the first stanza, as the second stanza is being sung you memorize it and sing the first stanza, as the third is being sung you sing the second and memorize the third and so on. It's a very interesting exercise if you can manage it.

as far as Pollock's stuff ... I think we all have a bit of synesthesia - it's how we operate in daily life(aesthetics). It's just usually very mundane. I think hearing the music on top of the feelings would be a bonus , and not the sole message of the paintings.

does any one else have insight into any of this or more questions ?

#948660 4 Planets During the Day and Night

Posted by Ilia on 16 December 2011 - 08:49 AM in LifeStyles

I think there is something which can be said in a painting which is beyond word. I think Pollock hit the nail on the head and reduce the paintings to nothing but strange feelings without drawing anything at all it seems. I did not get the feelings until I took mushrooms. I think they do help with patter recognition. Just my two pennies as they say

#945243 Horse meat will soon secretly be on shelves for your enjoyment

Posted by riseabovethought on 30 November 2011 - 09:44 PM in LifeStyles
dpwishy said:

The way I look at it is,
flesh is flesh.
It you choose to eat meat,
then you can't pick and choose.
A life is a life.

Just because humans can relate to a certain animal,
or its cognitively smarter than another,
doesn't mean it deserves to live any more than any other form of life.
I am not saying they deserve to die,
I am just trying to point out the absurdity of that stance.

Do cod deserve to get killed any more than whales?
Where is the cry for cod, or pollock?
What it comes down to is if we can relate to it,
does it look cute? Is it smart?
Does it have pretty eyes?
Then we must protect it!
Such hypocrites we are....

I am not saying eating meat is bad,
I consume meat personally.
But the picking and choosing,
is an arrogant stance by humans.

A life is a life.
When you value one life more than another,
it paves the way for atrocities and inequality.
This goes for anything in creation,
not just animals....

In divine friendship,
your brother,
-wishy

I remember this concept as species-ism. I remember it from a brilliant teacher I had early on in grade school. This made an impression on me then and still does. I guess I offer this horse meat scenario more to those with their heads in the sand, living in that safe bubble where truth and information cannot penetrate. Lately, I have been noticing more and more reasons not to eat meat at all, and this is just one more. Factory farming and only 4 huge companies now monopolizing the whole meat business is another. And the ol' horse meat switcheroo bill being passed secretly by congress is just another example of profits over people, yet again making me wanna puke...or at least switch my protein source.

What was that mushroom protein source again?

#945224 Horse meat will soon secretly be on shelves for your enjoyment

Posted by dpwishy on 30 November 2011 - 08:35 PM in LifeStyles

The way I look at it is,
flesh is flesh.
It you choose to eat meat,
then you can't pick and choose.
A life is a life.

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or its cognitively smarter than another,
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In divine friendship,
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-wishy

#925711 Another new Thorn (Thorner) Experience

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 18 September 2011 - 11:43 PM in LifeStyles

fungi2bwith said:

Those are awesome. I have just recently started discovering the wonderful world of fractals. They have some really cool apps for android to make fractals.

Strange as this may seem, I am totally computer stupid and have noted this for the past 11-years or so. However, I meant to note above that I make better art today than 11-years-ago when I only had early photo shop. and I eventually upgraded to PS 9 cs2 or so. Had a beta version but never used it. I also have Eye Candy -to- Alien Skin Eye Candy 4000 and the separate individual software plug-in programs of Eye Candy such as Alien Skin Eye Candy 5:Impact plug-ins, Alien Skin Eye Candy 5:Nature plug-ins. Alien Skin Eye Candy 5:Texture plug-ins, Alien Skin Eye Candy Xenoflex 2 plug-ins; KPTS (Kai's Power Tools) 3, 5, 6 and 7 (KPT Effects)-(Now out of business or combined and merged with other software developers). I also have and use on my computer, these programs such as Programs such as Bryce 5 (I originally used Bryce 3-D; see http://www.larrycarlson.com for the best animated with original music fractals ever made (many of Larry's fractals look like ayahuasca visions of sorts and a lot run in a semi-split screen reversed image from left to right to left, etc.. This program can almost do most of the background imaging seen in Lord of the Rings, etc,

moonscapes, alien worlds, etc.) and Ultra Fractal. My math is shit and so I have only so far in 5-years, only made 5 images from Ultra Fractal and another fractal sky scrapes etc called Aurora. Also on my computer are four Ulead plug-in programs and 4 InPlugged effects called UnPlugged Colors, UnPlugged Effects, UnPlugged Shapes, and UnPlugged Tones. Then I also have on my Photo Shop the plug ins for PS 8 cs2 which came with my Photo Shop 5.5 and the upgrades to the Photo Shop to PS8cs2. They could not find the records for me paying the upgrade to 9, now I hear the PS 10 is out and I can no longer afford more programs at the moment as my virtual memory is low and I need the whole computer upgraded and updated.

When Quest Internet High Speed accidentally deleted all my software, including my Cute FTP program, Word, my Jpeg Compressor and updated version and many others, when they reinstalled, they could not find where my software disappeared to so I had to dig old programs from my files. Amongst them say Photoshop 5.5 was all I could find the papers on, although I had the emails of many upgrades to items I bought, Adobe only upgraded my 5.5 program I originally bought and I could not find their emails or mine that showed I upgraded that and several others. Many programs they actually had to turn my computer clock back to the year of the purchased software because my registration numbers had been voided over the years. And many programs I was unable to show I had paid for upgrades as a lot of software is sold by individuals who buy rights to produce x amount of programs to sell to the public as shareware. So when the Cute FTP was deleted it also deleted my whole website which at the time had only 13,000 photos. Now it has over 15,000 photos, and I slowly learned many photo images in their folders and in my web-site folder reverted from the JPEG compressor so I no longer use it. Quest High Speed damaged over 10,000 photos of which I have maybe 4000-5,000 negatives but do not feel like rescanning and many images after 2002 are 90% digital from my memory card and only those of South East Asia, except the Thailand trip of 1998 were all digital images. I ruined the 1998 photos myself by cropping them in a computer cafe at the MBK Mall in Bangkok on Phayathai Avenue that leads one mile away to the University on the same street I work with in the summers. SO those photos have no original 300 DPI copies as I shrunk the memory card images down to 72 DPI. Took a lot of photos of the outer Island Koh Tan, photos of fruits at markets in Bangkok, and several hundred images I photographed by mistake at 72 DPI when my camera was set at the wrong configuration.

The 2002 images were photographed with a pentax 2-megapixel I sold one year later to a boy in Romania. Somewhere near Transylvania. He had customs problems as I usually after using my camera, clean it off from sand, dirt mulched leaves or dampness and then return it to the box I bought it in. I always do the same with my lens, my 11 other cameras that take film which I no longer use.
I also have other programs of art on my computer but are not connected to my photoshop 8. I have Adobe's expensive Flaming Pear with plug-ins, 3-D Studio Max,, Maya (this one is similar to Bryce and creates awesome landscapes, but i again have never used that program).
Have have about two dozen other software programs, most of which I do not use or they are not compatible with what is already on my computer in my photoshop. I have five different DVD players, and programs for media items. lost a few valuable songs from You Tube that were removed for improper use. One a song by a singer I managed in the early 1960s whose song, basically no one but him, I or Larry Johnson (studio engineer who recorded the record for the stuio I worked with in 1962. One day I went to play the song and it was labeled removed because of improper use. I cannot find the singer who used the name Paul Darnell, as his real name is Peter Pryszabella, however I could not read the correct spelling of his name. I once got him on Hullabaloo, Where the Action is and even a stint on Lloyd Thaxton's Record Hop from San Jose before Lloyd made it big in Los Angeles. So some programs I would like to use but cannot. Now my main problem is memory. I have 160 gigabyes of space on my computer. of which 119 billion bytes of kb in 110 GBS of drive with only 36 giogabytes of free space. Plus, I have about 1250 megabytes of memory and need mopre as I have sloweness at times, although now I have high speed again.

I am also being spammed by a single phony Ebay phissing mail from one person and have been getting between 100 to 200 emails a week asking where his $239 dollar merchandie he bought saying I never sent him anytrhing. I send them, as I always do with a forward to spoof@ebay.com, and usually ebay sends me back a note saying it is a spam or a phishing ploy, only I have sent ebay about 90 of his mailings since Sunday last week and I am still getting his emails dated now as still being mailed on Sunday and now some are beginning to say monday they were sent to me. I suppose this is a shroomerite from the disgusting site I do not wish to name. So I want to work eventually after I finish my big paper on SE Asian Shrooms, chemistry, DNA sequencing, Cult and Art and use, plus two other

articles. Then I sell everything. My entire website is also for sale with all copyrights to materials on their, including all my published research and some others by other scholars whose permission was given to post the articles. I still need to finsish my Library of field guides for magic shrooms posted in the Fungi Forum International here at Mycotopia. Then to all the other books, and Magazines and journal articles published, with first pages or even some complete articles from journals or mags, etc. I want Mycotopia to be as fluent in articles on shrooms as is erowid. I had, for a while intended to donate my library to U of W., Harvard or even Erowid. But while I have sent, in the last 8 months to Erowid, about six articles, sage, fire and earth failed to respond to my submissions, and emails to them and so I will no longer give them any of my library or research and it includes all of Wasson's rare books, 1st editions, many autographed Hofmann, Schultes, Weil, Ott, Stamets, Pollock, Sasha and Ann Schulgin, the McKenna's Rich Doblin, LaBarre, etc. All personal communications and all of my art, mushroom and otherwise, and my personal collection of photos, slides and digital images and much more. So here are 5 early thorn images and a later thorn image.

2000 a.d. From my now out of print Surreal Art CD-Rom of more than 1000 images created in 2000 with KPTS 3 and fraxplorer in KPT 5 in photoshop.

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Five years lager in the year

2005 a.d., I kinda improved on the thorns yet had not used that effect of the thorns for five years on only a couple of occasions.

https://mycotopia.ne...=1&d=1316386576

Here are various newer thorn images created in 2006. each image is from different months of the year and are in no particular order except maybe the properties might show the month or day. Some of my dates are off due to memory card not be set correctly for time or year or DPI size when used or my photoshop not configured correctly as it should have been.

2006 Thorny Art 15 Images

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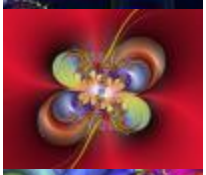
I still have 2007 through most of 2011, with each month maybe one or two or more in this series. Each year, I have taken some of the first 2000 and 2005-2006 original iamges and reworked them through various plug-ins on my computer to create even more trippier thorny images. have not really yet gotten to the ones I did a few months ago that came out perfect through configuration of my colors and adjustments of effects. So I do not have jagged lines in my artsy thorny are or Bubble art or Circles or lines of colors, all have to be symetrically perfect in their shapes and structures. most of the above images have some damaged end lines were they become uneven and jagged. I do not like my images to be uneven.

man of knowledge

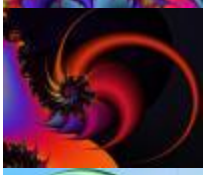
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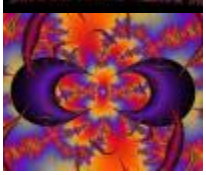


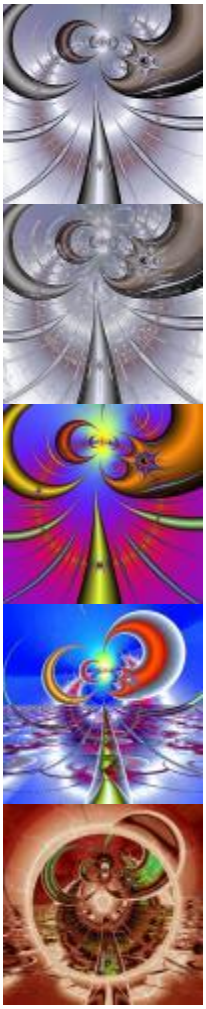










#924007 Silly(c)One's first ventures into mycology

Posted by SillyCone on 14 September 2011 - 12:45 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Hello anne,

Sorry I didn't answer earlier, I was having problems posting to the tope.

Annie-ways, keep up the experimentin' :bow:

Now some news from this side of the pond...

The jars I thought had fucked up are colonizing VERY fast... Seems it

wasn't that bad after all. The myc doesn't seem to be disturbed by the quantity of lime/gypsum in the jars and rips through the grains !
Once again, Cubensis lacks behind in speed of colonization. Pajateros and Atlantis are close to 70-80% colonized, while the PE#6 isn't much more advanced than 25%... Hrm, sorry, I should have said "some" cubensis, as the little MDK test pint is close to 100% colonization :D

I also prepped some corn, much overcooked (more than 50% of the kernels have exploded) before PC and too wet so I added a good tbsp of lime and gypsum per jar.
Doesn't look pretty, but I'm getting pretty confident in the power of mycelium :D
Yesterday, I noc'd 'em with Pan Cambo Suphanburi, P.Atlantis and Pajateros.

Today, I PC'd 4 more jars of rye, and noc'd them in pair with P.Mexicana Columba and P.Tampanensis Pollock, as the liquid cultures were ready.

Though it's "only" food for the body, I'm happy to report that the Agaricus Blazei Murill finally germinated in LC :dance:

The last remaining sub in incubation started to show hyphael knots all over its surface... They are McPhersonii aka PF Red Spore, btw.
They've been sprayed and stuck in the martha with the remaining MDKs.

And last but not least, the first tray of MDK, spawned back in july, is pinning from its 5th flush :amazed: :D

#922569 Silly(c)One's first ventures into mycology

Posted by SillyCone on 10 September 2011 - 01:00 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Amazingly, all the last jars (1.5L of Atlantis, Mexicana Pajateros & PE#6) are colonizing quickly :dance:

On the LC front, I ditched the ones that didn't take in 2 weeks : Mex.A, Ovoid., PanTrop.
The Tampanensis Pollock and Mexicana Columba are germinating at full speed now, they should be ready to inoculate in a few days.

#921551 Silly(c)One's first ventures into mycology

Posted by SillyCone on 08 September 2011 - 01:46 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Some news on the grow :

My first MDK sub is in its 4th flush after a big cleaning op. Only 5 fruits, but they are going to be huge.
MDK subs #2 was attacked by the mean green at the end of the 3rd flush & #3 was broken while dunking for the 4th flush. I could have saved it but it was too messy and I already have too much MDK than I'll use, seeing I have many more strains to test before I have the time to eat my whole MDK reserve.
The 4th and 5th MDK subs have almost finished their first flush. (5th MDK pictured above)

I still have a poo sub with PFRS in incubation that could survive till fruiting.

On the LC front :
- MDK : test from spores was the first to fully colonize
- Atlantis : fully colonized
- Pajateros : fully colonized
- PE#6 : fully colonized
- Tampanensis Pollock : germination started
- Mexicana Columba : germination started
- Panaeolus Tropicalis : no sign of germination in 2 weeks
- Mexicana A : no sign of germination in 2 weeks
- Ovoideocystidiata : contaminated by a white powder, LC is cloudy too
- ABM : no signs of germination yet (after 1 week)

I noc'd a few jars with Atl., Paj., and PE#6. I completely fucked up the grain preparation (didn't pay enough attention during PC => unstable pressure, and used far too much gypsum and lime) but I had the LC ready anyways. Colonization has started in many points already but I wonder if all the grain will be colonized. I'm not counting on these jars for production, so I'll prepare a lot of pints with WBS in a few days, for all the strains I have ready in LC (Z, PE#6, PanGoliath, Atlantis, Pajateros, Mex.Columba,

Tampanensis) and some in MS that didn't take in LC (ABM, PanTrop, Ovoideocystidiata, Mex.A).

#920397 Silly(c)One's first ventures into mycology

Posted by SillyCone on 05 September 2011 - 12:46 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Some news about mycology... (we're here for that, after all ;P)

The microscope arrived today :dance:

A few facts :
- it took about a week to get here, not like my All-American PC (8 weeks @ customs)
- I received a phone call from a very nice DHL employee about taxes on friday, the scope was still in Delhi then. We chatted for a while, I asked him directly if he found normal the outrageous taxes we have to pay as citizens, and I ended up giving him the address of the Zeitgeist movement website...
- As a result, I had no taxes to pay !!!!!!!!! :headbang:
- Best of them all : I received the higher quality model instead of the "normal" one I thought I had ordered :dance:
- It arrived before the SLR adapter that comes from Canada, so I can't yet take pictures to show you guyz what this bad boy can do...

On the shrooms side, I lost all the last batches of incubating subs, to different fungal contaminations. I even had fruitbodies of an unknown fungi in the PanJam and Z-strain. The PansHawaii also went bad like the others before...

And in the middle of all that death, the MDK is heavily starting its first flushes in the last 2 trays spawned on 8/23, and one tray started its 4th flush after a thourough hand myc wash and recasing :headbang:

MDK is immortal :rasta:

Last week, I received the Tampanensis Pollock strain, as well as the Mexicana Columba and the Agaricus Blazei Murill. They've all been LC'd, but only the Mexicana shows myc growth up to now (less than 5 days

later).
The Ovoids as expected are heavily contam'd in the syringe, that is outrageous considering the price and the packaging it came in. I'd have prefered to have a dull zip bag and some clean spores instead of a beautiful pack with useless shit in it... I really should start experimenting more with agar+antibiotics for cloning, germinating and isolating mycs... Now that I got my scope :)

#910784 A Comprehensive Sclerotia Cultivation Guide-From Spore Print To Spore Prints(...

Posted by GlitchInSpace on 13 August 2011 - 10:57 AM in Exotic Magic Mushroom Species:MEXICANA, SCLEROTIA

stonesun said:

I'll try to cover the most popular and readily available species:

- *Psilocybe galindoi*/ATL#7
- *Psilocybe mexicana*/A
- *Psilocybe tampanensis*/Pollock
- *Psilocybe mexicana*/Jalisco

I have worked mainly with these four stone producers for the last year. Section *Mexicanae* is my absolute favorite from the *Psilocybe* genus.

which one is your absolute favorite? and why?

#904091 The History of PE

Posted by the_chosen_one on 26 July 2011 - 03:30 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

it's close. of course we all know how APE was developed. ;) ..and Sporeworks was not the first vendor to offer PE as PE. i heard Rich use that name many times before Sporeworks was in business. Rich also sold it under his company Mycotek. PF thought it was a rip off of his own unique mushroom and i had to assure him it was not lol. now, Rich did mention the McKenna lineage and Pollock if i remember correctly. i know Rich never

claimed to me that he had anything to with it's breeding. we talked frequently on the phone.

those are just a few differences from my own experience. of course my memory is not what it.. what was i talking about :space:

i would like to hear MJ's take on it as well, as he was much closer to Rich than myself.

:hippie:

#903770 The History of PE

Posted by mydarling on 25 July 2011 - 02:27 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

copied the text and uploaded photos to topia. notice the photo by john allen?

Quote:

A NICE, THICK, UNCUT 12-INCH SHROOM

The Penis Mushroom Blows Us Away

Published February, 2009

BY HAMILTON MORRIS

PHOTOS BY MAGGIE LEE

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http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1311557318
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Photo by John W. Allen
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There is a mythical shroom that is unlike any other shroom. For, you see, this mushroom looks like a penis—not just a little bit like a penis, as

many mushrooms do, but exactly like a penis. Perhaps you've heard of it? And although mushrooms usually spring forth from the earth as if from the toes of the gods, the penis mushroom is about as natural as a cocker spaniel. In other words, it's totally man-made and if it were ever placed in the wild it would die instantly.

So what is this magic little cock-looking guy all about? Where did it come from? Who made it? I recently sought to answer these questions and was met with a dizzying world of magic, lies, and unsolved murder. And I was tripping balls the whole time, too.

The mushrooms arrived packaged like live internal organs, only in a blue Igloo beer cooler. I threw back the lid to find it filled with smoke. Garlands of carbon dioxide fell over the edges. I stuck my face inside and blew. Rows of methodically stacked penis mushrooms filled the cooler, an impressive array of lengths, girths, and colors. Most were a creamy manila. Others were white as alabaster. They were all nestled on a fuming bed of dry ice. I had never seen mushrooms like this before, and I grabbed one but immediately recoiled, surprised by how fleshlike it felt. Then I reached back inside, picked one up, and slid it, smoking, into my mouth.

Now, previously my friend Richard had the opportunity to eat a quarter ounce of penis mushrooms. He found that to be a massive overdose. Minutes after eating the last one, he called the police on himself in a beshroomed attempt to order an apple by phone. When an ambulance and the cops arrived at his apartment, he was unable to tell them his name or what year it was. They injected him with $600 worth of antipsychotics and took him away on a gurney. Upon his release from the hospital, he could barely remember what had happened. He'd blacked out. With the above in mind, I was a bit apprehensive about stuffing my mouth full of penis mushrooms, but I did it nonetheless.

I am not one to complain about the taste of mushrooms. I might even go so far as to say I savor the taste of the occasional eighth. But the penis mushroom was like nothing I had ever put in my mouth. Each time I bit into it, tiny motes of bitter shroom dust flittered through the air. I gagged trying to get it down. I went to lie in bed awhile, where I closed my eyes and saw penis mushrooms bursting from pots of gold coins, stars, and rainbows. Then I hopped up and proceeded to fill my mouth with more mushrooms. I neglected to weigh them out. I later realized that I had eaten half an ounce.

In 1971, ethnobotanist Terence McKenna traveled through the Amazonian jungle to investigate a mysterious blue ectoplasm that gushed from the mouth, anus, and genitals of shamans in the midst of drug-induced trance states. The ectoplasm evaded any sort of classification. It was fluid and frothy, an ultraviolet phlegm existing outside of space and time, a potential bridge between thoughts and the material world. McKenna knew that if he were to study the ectoplasm, it would have to be under the guidance of psychedelic mushrooms. He set to work. He guzzled mushrooms and dissected his feces looking for any traces of the metaphysical blue snot. In the midst of

his experiments, he discovered a monstrous Amazonian mushroom growing on the dung of local Zebu cattle. It was taller and thicker than anything found in American soils. McKenna collected the spores and brought them back to the United States. In his disappointment over the failure to find the ectoplasm, he did not realize the gravity of his discovery of the spores, his microscopic gift from the jungle.

In San Antonio, Texas, renowned mycologist Steven Pollock was dissecting feces for a different reason. His greenhouse was overflowing with pickup-truck loads of horse manure, and his kitchen stove was jam-packed with large bags of broiling excrement being prepared as an experimental mushroom substrate. Pollock had recently received a spore sample from McKenna labeled “Amazonian.” He dusted the specks into a mason jar of manure and put them aside to grow.

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http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1311557318
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The author, stoned on penis mushrooms.
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After graduating from medical school, Pollock tried magic mushrooms and declared them the only effective medicine. He believed that they could be used to cure the world of all its ailments. He personally discovered the first psychedelic truffle in the fertile soils of Tampa, Florida, and unsuccessfully attempted to patent it as a cure for both autism and asthma. He wrote books and academic papers on the topic, and his spore company sold a

wide range of grow kits and advertised monthly in *High Times*. His passion for mushrooms would also lead, sadly, to his murder. But more on that soon.

Let me quickly explain a few things about mushrooms. Fungi occupy the dankest, most mysterious of all the natural kingdoms. Their bodies are host to countless poisons and mind-altering drugs, most notably psilocybin. Unlike plants, mushrooms grow independent of the sun. Instead of from seeds, they grow from microscopic spores, which they ejaculate into the air millions at a time. In most states, it is not mushrooms that are illegal but psilocybin, and since the spores don't contain any of that tricky substance, they can be legally sold through the mail and on the internet. This loophole is the crux of the magic-mushroom scene. The ad for Pollock's company, Hidden Creek, ran throughout the 1970s. It featured a nude woman wrapped in flowing red silks under a giant mushroom cap along with the creepy slogan "The magic mushroom people who are forever keeping your mind... in mind." With his kits, anybody could grow a psychedelic truffle the size of a baseball in the comfort of their own home. But Pollock made his real money selling more conventional medicines. He prescribed Desoxyn, Dilaudid, and Quaaludes to legions of dealers and junkies willing to pay a generously inflated price. He would move over $10,000 worth of prescriptions each day, making him San Antonio's most notorious Dr. Feelgood. Every penny of his profits went toward mushrooms.

Pollock lived in a cross between a greenhouse and a fortress. His doors were made of solid steel, his windows were barred, and every square inch of visible space was lined with mason jars, autoclaves, microscopes, hypodermic needles, and thousands of fresh mushrooms, dried mushrooms, pickled mushrooms, and mushrooms floating in jars of honey. It was in this setting that he cultivated the Amazonian spores sent to him by McKenna. After a month of watching fungal primordia slowly colonize the manure, Pollock was shocked and titillated to find the new mushroom was a towering monster like nothing the Western world had ever seen. Each one burst from its jar like a glistening Oscar Mayer wiener. At that moment, he conceived of a genetic experiment. He dared not tell his colleagues, but he had embarked on a quest of transcendent strangeness. Pollock wished to create the first penis-shaped magic mushroom.

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A friend of the author, similarly stoned on penis mushrooms.

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Years passed as Pollock labored over the Amazonian, choosing genetic stock from only the thickest and healthiest specimens. His girlfriend from that time, who wishes to remain anonymous, remembers, “We hardly ever went out. Our dates were spent shaking mushroom jars early into the morning, and sex was often interrupted by technical raps about mushrooms.” With the magic penis on his mind, Pollock had no time to think about his own penis. But his hard work finally paid off, and on one glorious day his creation stood erect, staring him right in the face. He was ready to spread the news to other mycologists. He took a gleaming scalpel, circumcised the cap, and printed its spores onto an index card. He then slid the card into a glassine sleeve destined for Washington State, dropped it into a mailbox, and returned to his home. When he opened his front door, three men were waiting for him. They were holding guns.

On January 31, 1981, Pollock’s girlfriend sat irate, waiting for him to meet her for dinner. She was absolutely certain that he had forgotten another date because he was busy sterilizing mason jars. Eventually, she left the restaurant in a huff and returned to their home to find it had been ransacked. Broken glass was everywhere, and a fresh pool of blood was spreading across the floor. Pollock lay dead on the ground. He had been shot point-blank in the back of the head, his pockets razored open. The great Amazonian proto-penis lay beside him, engorged with his blood. The next day, the San Antonio Police Department switched off the power to Pollock’s home. His mushrooms began to fester and wilt. The police confiscated 1,758 jars filled with mushrooms and ten pounds of psychedelic truffles. They began transporting his life’s work to the local dump, gathering it into a heap, and setting it on fire. The investigation of his murder was quickly closed and chalked up to the drug-crazed behavior of Quaalude addicts. To this day, the murder remains unsolved.

At Pollock's funeral, his breast pocket was filled with magic truffles and his arms were crossed over his chest. One hand held a mushroom collected in the Mexican village of Matias Romero, the other clutched the last surviving penis mushroom. It was sealed in his casket, accompanying him into the earth. His grave was left unmarked. He had given his entire life to mushrooms, but no one was sure exactly what his legacy would be. Later that week, an envelope arrived at the door of Washington-based mycologist Rich Gee. Inside he found a single spore print labeled "Penis."

I went looking for Gee, but unfortunately he is the most mysterious name in the damp world of magic fungi. He's like the Salinger of clandestine mushroom growing. He's only given one recorded interview. He lives secluded in the woods of the Pacific Northwest. His one book on mushrooms was a big hit in the late 70s, selling 40,000 copies, but it reveals nothing about him. It doesn't even have an "About the Author" page. I made numerous attempts to find Gee but failed repeatedly. I called all 16 Richard Gees in Washington and left them carefully phrased messages without using the word "penis" or "mushroom," only to later find out that Rich Gee isn't even his real name.

So instead I called Ted (not his real name), one of the first vendors to sell penis mushroom spores, and asked him where he got them. He said, "The penis came from Gee. That's where everybody got it. But if you're looking for him, you're chasing a ghost."

I asked, "Did Gee tell you where the penis mushroom came from?"

"Yes," Ted said. "He told me that Terence McKenna developed it."

So I called Terence McKenna's brother Dennis and I asked him about the penis mushroom. He said, "Your information about the penis strain is news to me. This is the first I've heard of it."

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Another friend of the author, who was supposed to eat penis mushrooms with him but chickened out at the last minute.

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So then I called Ted again and told him that McKenna had never touched a penis and Ted said, “Well, why would Gee give credit to McKenna for his own hard work? That doesn’t make much sense.” And you know? Ted was right. It doesn’t make much sense, not unless somebody was lying, and I don’t think it was McKenna. I looked harder to gather up every piece of information I could find on Gee. I called up one of his former associates (another anonymousite, as one finds most people in the mushroom community wish to remain) who told me, “Gee cost me several thousand dollars in spores by telling lies and playing sick, demented mind games. He is a sociopathic douche.”

“But he developed the penis mushroom,” I said.

“Yeah… well, he *redeveloped* it.”

Gee studied the penis in total secrecy for decades, and in that time he perfected every aspect of its appearance. Not a word was spoken on the matter, and anyone who had heard of Pollock’s magic penis figured it was a casualty of the police raids. A lost mushroom. Gee self-published one other book, limited to a few hundred handmade copies. It doesn’t say a word about the penis mushroom, but the cover features an unmistakable image of a 20-gallon fish tank filled with what appears to be a cluster of X-rated sea anemones. And there it is, the first time the penis mushroom graced a printed page. Exactly 21 years after Pollock’s death, the penis had reached maturity. It was not long before other mycologists began to receive samples of the new mushroom from their mysterious friend. They had no qualms with taking it public.

Back in my apartment, I sat taking notes on my penis-mushroom experience. *I must write in great belches, not to trickle nor too sticky, I communicate in a binary language of yawns and vomits: yawn, vomit, vomit, vomit, yawn, yawn, vomit, vomit, vomit, vomit, vomit, vomit, yawn*. This went on for pages. Shortly after that, I collapsed on the floor and began screaming at the top of my lungs, speaking in tongues, and tearing off my clothes. I am told that after knocking over my kitchen table I fell unconscious. But my trip was not even close to ending.

This brings us to Professor Fanaticus. He was the everyman's mycologist. Unlike the ivory-tower myco-intellectuals, Fanaticus wore sweatpants and watched TV. He was an autodidact, taught to shroom by his own volition. He let his laziness guide him, taking standard techniques and making them simpler, faster, and free from jargon. He dismissed his predecessors like Terence McKenna, saying, "He advocates drinking DXM syrup and talking to aliens. I am bored with these people who talk about an experience that can't be described." So Fanaticus avoided the metaphysical ectoplasms and dealt with the meat and potatoes of mushroom cultivation. By 2000, Fanaticus was a self-made mushroom millionaire. His spore kits were the top-selling brand in the United States, his signature strains the highest yielding and the most potent. His guides were considered foolproof. His personal technique guide, the *PF TEK*, has been downloaded well over a million times, making it the most popular book on fungi ever written. If you've eaten a shroom, you can bet information from the *PF TEK* was used to grow it. With three palatial houses and an instantly recognizable name, Professor Fanaticus was the king of clandestine mushroom growing.

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Tripping balls on the magic penis.
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In the spring of 2000, Fanaticus decided to test the effects of ultra-violet light on growing mushrooms. He filled his grow rooms with black-light tubes from the novelty shop Spencer's Gifts. At first, the new method seemed to have no effect, but then, as subsequent generations were spawned, he noticed disturbing mutations. His tanks were full of discolored, deformed, and mangled mushrooms that looked like they had been doused with radioactive waste. Strangest of all were the crops of ghost mushrooms growing totally devoid of pigmentation—albino mushrooms. He'd never seen anything like it in a quarter century of shrooming. Days after the discovery, Terence McKenna died at age 54 from a malignant brain tumor. Once again, an ominous miasma was spreading through the world of fungi.

Fanaticus immediately discontinued his UV experiments, but it was too late.

The DNA of his mushrooms had been tainted and all subsequent attempts to rescue his strains were useless. Luckily, he had backup spores. He started his collection again from scratch, but something was still awry. Fanaticus could not rid himself of the idea that the ghost mushrooms were a bad omen. While watching TV, he received a strange message from Sharon Osbourne. He felt as if she were speaking only to him when she said, “If things are going really good, watch out. Something bad is sure to happen.” Her words echoed in his mind. Fanaticus set out to create a veritable Noah’s ark of mushroom spores, taking prints of every mushroom he had ever discovered. He sent them off to be preserved in Europe just in case anything happened to him. Days later, police broke down his door and raided his home. They smashed aquariums, burned spore prints, and stomped mushrooms. They wanted Fanaticus to watch as his life’s work was destroyed. But they were too late.

Fanaticus was charged with conspiracy to manufacture psilocybin, handcuffed, and thrown in jail. A number of minors had ordered shrooms to their parents’ homes, which sparked an investigation of the Fanaticus business. His face was all over the news. In federal prison, instead of being sodomized and shivved, he was assaulted by the trip tales of his fellow inmates, who took turns telling him about their most mind-blowing experiences. On trial, he was flattered to find that the DEA used his very own *PF TEK* in their drug labs. Despite threats of 20 years behind bars, Fanaticus escaped with six months of home detention. With Fanaticus gone from the scene, a company called Sporeworks began to sell prints for a totally new strain of psilocybin mushroom. It went by the name Penis Envy.

Penis Envy became an unprecedented success—the number-one-selling mushroom strain for all American spore retailers. One vendor I spoke with could not praise it enough: “The penis is a solid ride from start to finish. It has a vibe unlike any other mushroom, very high energy, but you feel fantastic the next day… Oh yeah, and it looks like a dick!” In 2007, Sporeworks used the Fanaticus UV technique to produce a race of albino Penis Envy. Everybody wanted to get their hands on a penis, and reports began to surface of testicle-shaped mushroom mutations. The possibilities seemed limitless.

Prior to his death, McKenna proudly bequeathed his collection of rare books to the scholars who would follow in his footsteps. It was the druggy

Library of Alexandria, with works on shamanism, alchemy, lepidopterology, and ethnobotany, as well as William S. Burroughs manuscripts and numerous other irreplaceable volumes of esoterica from around the world. Days after the Sporeworks albino penis mushroom was introduced to the market, a Quiznos employee in Monterey, California, neglected to turn off a light that was situated over a stack of highly flammable Baja-chicken-sandwich wrappers. In the middle of the night, the wrappers ignited and caused the Quiznos to burst into a fireball. The blaze spread to a neighboring facility, which housed the McKenna library. Everything was destroyed. Yet another casualty in the legacy of the penis mushroom.

Now we return to me, in the grip of half an ounce of penis mushrooms, paralyzed on my kitchen floor. A splendid vagina opened up in my chest. I clutched a mushroom and dildoed myself in the heart. My eyes rolled back into my head. I pulled the mushroom out, glistening, and plunged it back in. Deep inside me the fungus went, engulfed by my chest's smiling labia. Fifty years of history began to rush through the thread matrices of the air: the Amazonian jungle, a blood-spattered mushroom in San Antonio, malignant brain tumors, and Baja chicken sandwiches. My eyes looked forward, dilating with delirious pleasure. I slid a second mushroom into myself and let out a guttural groan of satisfaction. Mutations, mystery, murder. The future of consciousness, the history of human evolution. One thousand ultraviolet tessellating penises ejaculating the black semen of the apocalypse, one hundred billion screaming spermatozoa fracturing white light into a sea of swimming rainbows. The omniscient penis of God. And into my yawning vagina it was swallowed. Not leaving a trace, save for a small drip of ultraviolet ectoplasm.

Attached Thumbnails







#903155 Magical Mushroom Horror Story

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 23 July 2011 - 03:18 AM in Storming the Gates

Battlr said:

> Hello topia!

I havent made a thread on here in months, so it is about time I posted one!

The other day, I was with one of my friends, who I know likes to partake in magical mushrooms once in a blue moon. He goes about it with respect, and really only does it for special occasions.

Him and a few of his girl friends went out to Joshua Tree to enjoy the weekend. They brought some boomers and it wasnt long until they were starting to trip.

I dont know what the doses per person was, but this is what he described to me:

The first hour or so was standard. They slowly eased into the trip like any other time. They started to really let it set in, when all of the sudden, my buddy straight up passed out and almost landed in a fire pit. He awoke a few seconds later to see one of his girl friends do the same.

Before he could ask if she was okay, he passed out again, this time knocking out four of his front teeth. And so for about an hour, they continued to pass out until someone saw them and called for help. They

were flown out via helicopter to a hospital.

Now first of all. I am one that never thinks twice about scare stories. Everyone has heard of "that guy who took lsd and thought that he was a glass of orange juice and died when someone spilled all of his contents." :horse:

But I heard this story first hand from a friend of mine and saw his false teeth to prove it.

So what do you guys think?

Do you think that whoever grew them had a contam and (possibly knowingly) still gave them out?

Would love to hear all of your input :)

Much love,
-Battlr

(Hi shroom_Seeker, if you are out there :))

For similar stories rad my Grape Vine for Washington, Oregon, Hawaii, and you will fine published reports of bad trips, the boy in Hawaii who slashed his face with a razor while on Copes. The boy in Washington who picked shrooms from shroom lawns on his high school, several different tales of violence, nudity, in 13-15, several deaths from wrong mushrooms, and many stupid people who trust friends who do not know what they are doing. Like the several hundred shroomers over the years that I have shown photos of deadly Galerina autumnalis and they all told me they piked them on several occasions and had really great trips. That would include the two I posted here recently of the 16-year-old girl who died Christmas 1982 after her and two 16-year-old friends ate Galerinas that they said were the same looking shrooms they picked the year before. 2002 in Astoria this last decade, one died. The one who lived gave his friend shrooms he said were magic and were not.

In Hawaii the kid who ate ten copes and died 31 hours later.

Basically one would have to eat their body weight in psilocybin which is

converted to psilocine or 19 grams of the actual chemical. Or eat your body weight of the actual shrooms. Now that body weight would basically be impossible as no one could eat more than a certain amount of pounds of food in order to cause death. But remember last year, a woman died drinking a gallon or so or more of water in a contest.

A chemical dose is 15 to 30 milligrams. So a single double-ought gelatin capsule of Psilocybe cyanescens all dried and powdered contains 500 milligrams, yet out of that 500 milligrams of powdered shrooms, only 20 to 30 milligrams are the amount of content that gets one high. For cubes 3-5 dried grams would take 10 of those large capsules or one fresh ounce of cubes, or an 1.8th dried=about 5 dried grams to equal a dose.

Liberty caps 3 doses in a fresh ounce or one to two dried grams. Fresh that could be 20-40 or so liberty caps.

Read of the mother and two teenagers in France who ate one ounce each meals and ended up in the hospital. GO to my site and open the Grapevine and look at those stories or the ones in England in 1792 of a father and four children who fried on lib caps. or 1851 med journal article on the dr. and his wife who ate Panaeolus (most likely subbalteatus) as many Drs. and mycologists often confusingly described causes of such by Panaeaolus sphinctrinus or Panaeolus campanulatus, Panaeolus papillionaceus, etc and the stupid non-active Panaeolina foenisecii, of which were several children in the sixties and 1970s who had horrible hallucinations in England, Australia and the Midwest, the latter identified by Orson Miller, a bad error. I wrote on those ingestions. No child would eat more than one or two and spit it out and I, Ott, Stamets, Pollock, Bigwood, and many others have made tea of a pound of Panaeolina foenisecii and no one ever got high and then I studied hundreds of chemical analysis from all over the world and only three people in the late 1950s and early 1960s claimed they were active so that dozens of field guides and hundreds of articles carried that shroom into the present, still listing it as active.

I think you will enjoy some of those first hand accounts, especially well written descriptions of effects by educated adults who accidentally ate magic shrooms and then the reports of teen shroomers who ate the same shrooms and had nite mare trips/

And in 1960-1962, a 6 year old boy in both Washington/Oregon Border

region and one in California died from meals cooked for the family from P. baeocystis (I got actual polaroids of the species identified by Rolf Singer form the doctors who treated the boys and published their articles based on Singer's mistaken Id and the photos show that the boy in the PNW ate P. cyanescens. Later

Man of Knowledge

#894258 Lawn mushies northern lake washington

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 29 June 2011 - 08:15 PM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

Leroy Brown said:

I found some beautiful mushies last week that seem very different from fall panaeolus I usually find in commercial grass. In my pics there are a few stray (straw colored) species, but I am more interested in the elongated stem w/small diameter ones and the "normal panaeolus" looking mushrooms. everything I picked had a blue tinge (except the yellowish capped 4 or 5-they had a light purple spore and they I do not feel are panaoeuls!-yes I know it is bad to mix them up but I remember every one I find-its the card counting part of my brain i think, they are almost like snowflakes making substrate mass my biggest frustration with id right now thanks two you guys) where I tried to bruise them and 90% were ones I consider "immaculate" when I picked them. all have coin sized caps smallest 1 centimeter across (please try and pretend that the yellow ones are just not there!-they are not just dryer-I picked them because I wanted to watch for bruiseing, and see spores prints)

And yo0ur small sized coin caps are nothing. Copelandias get caps up to two and a half inches in diameter, including the Suphanburi Goliath I gave to Workman that he developed into a potent strain of Cope. He and I both agreed it looked nothing like a cope whatsoever.

Leroy, I am really curious as to what you think you are going to find looking for Panaeolus in lawns. Panaeolus subbalteatus loves rotted hay, and hay compost heaps with dolomite or hickory shells, One out of probably every thousand pastures can have a one to two year growth of Pan subbs in cow manure heaps. and most species of magic mushrooms in pastures do not

grow in cow shit in the PNW. And Rarely at all in horse shit, although, horse shit is good for home growing shrooms. And I, as well as Ott, Stamets, Menser, Rolf Singer, Pollock, Lincoff,l David aurora. and many others over the years at one time or another have made a cup of tea from a pound of Pan foens. Maybe one or two subbs would be average for a whole lawn of panaeolina species. And after a few fruitings, and then they do not return.

In the last week I have seen four patches of P. stuntzii/P. fimetaria right in the city, one less than 4 blocks form my home.

There are only about 20 species of Panaeolus and only about 6 species of Panaeolus are active. or are psychoactive and that basically excludes the Copelandia species of which has now shrunk down to about 7 species of Copelandia due to the fact that 90% of all species of Copelandia collected in the wild are actually Copelandia cyanescens. One individual species of a mushroom can have ten thousand completely different mushrooms from the other, although they can all be the same species.

I would also suggest that you really learn to start learning how to spell and pronounce the names of species you are mixing up. No one whould ever put diofferent species in a single collection bag or container. It only takes a smal piece of a deadly specimen to break off and lodge itself inside the gill plates of another and then you die.

Alexander H. Smith talked to me once about Galerina and Amanitas that kill and mentioned , that he does not pick them up to examine them. It is possible to break a piece off on your hand. and then rub your eyes or wipe your mouth and the Amatoxins might slowly attack you. No one knows for sure. Many experts in edibles often tell newbies to take a small taste. I would never do that to anyone. Life is to valualble to play with others souls/ Marasiums are a common species in older lawns, as are most lawn shrooms in Seattle, unless it is new condos with lawns and sprinkler systems.

Here is an image of a sprinkler system I used in Hawaii. As for Pan Subbs. I have only seen about ten small patches int he last five years., Two giant patches of Shaggy manes in ten years.

only about five P. baeocystis in five years. there was a period when every

Bank of America's mulch bed throughout the city had baeos in the lawns and mulch beds as well as P. stuntzii.

But if you go look at lawns, unless it is less than 2-3 years old or just recently planted and I am referring to sod with liquid fertilizers, than, then your chance of finding magic in a lawn appears to be a problem for you. Also, wandering around a nursuing home or police station or fiere department or a mall, all excellent places as are public parks.Try the Children's Zoo at Woodland but parents there have called the cops on a few students I know. one was fined $900 dollars for trespassing while possession and possession for sales were dropped and he had 100 hours community service. I saw the patch, maybe 50 pounds. 20 minutes in the bush is all someone needs. But everyone is too greedy and thus they are disappearing from the quantity that was here 20 to 40 years ago.
Some liberty caps I photographed in the NEderland. Shroom Sprinklers are great for shrooms and the piss is less toxic then the delicious fruit fly larvae worms.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1309374883

While I have picked pounds of Pan subbs, they have the same potency as cubes and to me cubes and P. pelliculosa are the two weakest by weight and while you might find patches in the thousands, the potency is not there. If there is no obviousl bluing in your dozens of pinched stems, them why bother. In 40-years, I have never met a single person who squeezes every shroom he finds in the hopes of scoring a big crop.

Al;so, not being stupid, I as well as everyone else knows that most people who rape the patches, sell those shrooms at the U, high schools and grade schools, although, if you read my news section at my site, you will see dozens of articles of grade schoolers picking liberty caps and blue ringers off their ball park lawns or around their schools. Lincoln high was very popular until a 15-year-old freaked out, stripped naked, beat his head against the car and the cops had to tase him and his parents were losing it over the shrooms.

Libes wilol start appearing in various parts of Oregon to BC in a month or two and basically, some fields are safer to pick in these days because a cop drivong by a picker will stop and take your shrooms. And if you do not have a large vast knowledge of the symbiosis between shrooms and

certain plants and mulch in their environments, then you could spend several years looking at lawns that died decades ago. yeah they get some mycenas,, Conocybe, Galerinas, Bolbitius, Coprinellus, Agaricus, boletes, etc, and about 5000 other shrooms that are neither edible or get you high. I know a few peop-le who have been looking for four years for cyans. I actually walked them by three places where they were noticlble from the sidewalk and they did not see them so I did not tell them. The reason being is that they would have all been picked out the next day.

Man of Knowledge.

Spend your time studying edibles. It is more beneficial and medicinal shrooms get good money at the weekend markets. Of course you need to go to school and then purchase a special permit that allows u to sell wild shrooms, because every year, many people poison their friends, some doing exactly what you talk about in every post you have. I do not want to sound harsh about this, but every question that yuo have personally asked me or made a post about, I can find dozens of threads right here at mycotopia that answers everything you ask about. But for some reason, you apparently look in thelawns and most likely walk right by where the good shrooms are growing.

Attached Thumbnails



#886669 Help support Dennis Mckenna to write a book about Terence Mckenna

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 07 June 2011 - 01:24 AM in LifeStyles

About the early psilocybian cultivation.

Which now brings us to a turning point in the history of visionary plant cultivation, this time a mushroom, belonging to the genus *Psilocybe*, is currently being cultivated by thousands of people whose sole interest is in growing them for their psychotropic effects, rather than as a source

of food. The mushroom in question, *Psilocybe cubensis*, had its cultivatory roots in a Parisian laboratory during the late 1950s, and on the following pages the authors will reflect on the events leading up to its present popularity among thousands of intrepid cultivators of psilocybian mushrooms.

CHAPTER TWO

EARLY PSILOCYBIAN MUSHROOM CULTIVATION

Roger Heim, the noted French mycologist, accompanied R. Gordon Wasson on several expeditions into Oaxaca and other regions of southern Mexico during the late 1950's. During these field trips, Dr. Heim collected several specimens of the so-called Mexican "magic [sic] mushrooms." After returning to Paris with several species of the fungi, many of which were new to science, Dr. Heim, in the quiet of his laboratory, keyed out the taxonomic particulars of the mushrooms, gave new names to the species he identified, and then proceeded, along with several of his colleagues, to develop the in vitro cultivation of some of these newly discovered psychoactive mushrooms (**Heim & Cailleux**, 1957; **Heim & Hofmann**, 1958; **Heim & Wasson**, 1958). Heim also contributed several water-colored renditions of these newly identified species to Dr. Wasson's Life magazine article announcing the rediscovery of these mushrooms to the world (**Wasson**, 1957).

While Heim and his colleagues tried unsuccessfully to isolate the active principles in the mushrooms, they did succeed in growing them. Specimens of *Psilocybe mexicana* Heim were successfully cultivated (**Fig. 7a**) and eventually some specimens were forwarded to Albert Hofmann of Sandoz Pharmaceuticals in Basel, Switzerland. Hofmann eventually succeeded in isolating several hallucinogenic compounds from these mushrooms (**Hofmann**, 1980), and Hofmann's colleagues, Arthur Brack and Hans Nobel, succeeded in developing the mass production of the fungal material in their laboratory at Sandoz (**Wasson**, 1962).

Heim and his colleagues later succeeded in cultivating several other species of the hallucinogenic *Psilocybes* on agar and compost media (**Heim & Cailleux**, 1957; **Heim & Wasson**, 1958), as did **Singer** (1958a). The first group of fungi which were successfully cultivated included: *P.*

caerulescens Murr., *P. mexicana* Heim, *P. semperviva* Heim, *P. zapotecorum* Heim, and *Stropharia cubensis* (Heim & Hofmann, 1958). As previously noted, the results of their findings were first published in French, appearing in scientific journals, and were later presented to the public in *Les Champignons Hallucinogénes du Mexique*. Ten years later, a second volume was added to the first, *Nouvelle Investigations sur les Champignons Hallucinogénes* in which these intrepid scientists described in detail, the successful cultivation of *P. acutissima* Heim, *P. mixaeensis* Heim, and *P. yungensis* Heim (**Heim *et al***., 1967).

From the cultivated mushrooms which were grown by Roger Heim in his laboratory, and the mushrooms and generic indocybin pills produced by Albert Hofmann and his colleagues at Sandoz Pharmaceuticals, enough psilocybin was created for clinical and therapeutic research on both animal and human subjects.

Of course, these early investigations eventually led to the cultivation of several species of psychoactive mushrooms, most of which were grown from spores and cultures of mushrooms originally collected in Mexico, and thus created the initiative for a few individuals to write and produce the numerous articles and mushroom manuals of the sixties and seventies which helped spread the awareness of psilocybian mushrooms.

While early research into the field of cultivation served the scientific community with its own unlimited supply of mushrooms, they (the mushrooms) were still not readily available to the vast growing number of users who felt that they needed to experience them. One must remember that the first cultivated psilocybin mushrooms grown in a laboratory were produced in petri plates and Erlenmeyer flasks. The first of the published growing manuals only created a new demand and need for more psychotropic fungi, which, in turn, became a matter of necessity for the supplier as well as the user. In this manner, the first cultivated illicit specimens of *Psilocybe cubensis* which were grown in mason jars (see **Fig. 7b** on page 39 of this book, which , led to the eventual mass production of *P. cubensis*, which became a reality when home cultivators grew large amounts of mushrooms in trays, aquariums and large garden bed-boxes.

CULTIVATION TO SERVE THE MARKET

In the late 1960s, the first book published with the intention of reaching illicit

drug users described growing techniques for the production of *Psilocybe cubensis* (**Brown**, 1968). It described methods for growing hallucinogenic fungi on agar, liquid culture, uncased rye grain, and compost. A similar method in this manual was given for growing *Psilocybe mexicana* Heim on potato dextrose yeast agar (PDY), and liquid culture. This book also featured recipes for the home manufacture, extraction, and synthesis of psilocin and other illicit hallucinogens.

Another publication also offered the reader with the same techniques previously described in Brown's book (**Unsigned**, 1969). The authors of both of these books apparently assumed that the reader had access to mushroom spores for *Psilocybe cubensis* and *Psilocybe mexicana* or had some basic knowledge of mushroom cultivation. However, at the time when these two books appeared in print, it would have been very difficult to obtain fresh specimens or spore prints for either of the two above mentioned species, thus hindering and making the methods described in these books somewhat impossible for the novice mushroom grower.

Two years later, **Leonard Enos** (1970) produced and published the first of many *Psilocybe* mushroom identification pamphlets that would appear in print over the next ten years **Fig. 8**). This small booklet described in detail the identification of several varieties of *Psilocybe* and *Panaeolus* spp., which occurred naturally in the Pacific Northwest United States. Each species was accompanied by an imaginative water colored rendition of no use to the reader in his or her identification of the species presented. Enos also wrote a chapter on mushroom cultivation, providing detailed information for culture techniques. However, his techniques basically required too many additives in the agar, thus making his method too complicated a process for the amateur cultivator interested in growing these mushrooms at home. However, many grew from the methods Enos got from others before him that grew them in Paris and at Sandoz labs.

Two years after the publication of Enos' book, a second identification manual appeared in print. This pamphlet dealt only with the collecting of wild specimens of *Psilocybe cubensis* from the Gulf States (**Ghouled**, 1972). Ghouled offered his reading audience a method for growing *Psilocybe cubensis* from sections of a fresh cultured mushroom cap, and mentioned that he was preparing for publication a new mushroom growing manual which would describe new, never before published methods for growing hallucinogenic fungi. This book contained several errors, which

over the years and many subsequent printings failed to be corrected. This guide, and the other above mentioned booklets did not lead to the popular cultivation of any hallucinogenic mushrooms, but they did pave the way for the eventual popularity of psilocybian cultivation.

In the same year, another pamphlet on the cultivation of *Psilocybe cubensis* appeared in print and a new method was described for producing psilocybin from mycelia (**Superweed**, 1972). This method had been copied from a scientific paper on cultivation written by **Catalfomo and Tyler** (1964). The author of this 24 page booklet had also described several non-existing psilocybian species by repeating the synonyms of some varieties as individual species (**Fig. 9**).

Dennis and Terrance McKenna, along with Jeremy Bigwood and Kathleen Harrison, using the pseudonyms of **Oss and Oeric** (1976), produced the best selling of all of growing manuals intended for a small audience interested in the home cultivation of *Psilocybe* spp. This book described several newly developed techniques originally employed in the cultivation of Agaricus bisporis. Instructions to be used in propagating *Psilocybe cubensis* were accompanied by step-by-step photographs of the process involved, enabling the grower to produce a good crop of mushrooms (**Fig. 10**). Eventually, this publication was translated into sever4al foreign language editions (See **Fig. 10a**).

The tremendous popularity of this growing manual encouraged many users into becoming home cultivators of hallucinogenic fungi. Its successful popularity in the drug subculture led to the proliferation during the next two years of more than half a dozen more books on mushroom cultivation (**Harris**, 1976; **Gotlieb**, 1976[1997]; **Unsigned**, 1976a [Hongero Presses *Mushroom Cultivators Bible*]; **Pollock**, 1977; **Gould & Meridith**, 1977; **Stevens & Gee**, 1977).

Oss and Oeric's growing manual was also followed by the publication of more than a dozen hallucinogenic mushroom guides and identification manuals. By 1985, French and German translations of Oss and Oeric's book appeared in print in Europe (**Stijve**, 1989, Pers. Comm.).

Many of these growing manuals not only provided step-by-step photographs of the processes involved for the home cultivation of *P. cubensis* and other more potent species of *Psilocybe*, but also provided

identification sections of American species, and listed companies from which spore prints and growing supplies could be obtained.

Often the identification of species described in many of these guides were incorrect and subsequent printings of these booklets failed to correct the misidentified species.

For example, **Bob Harris's** (1976) book "*Growing Wild Mushrooms*" contained three errors in the identification of species from the Pacific Northwest United States (**Fig 11**). These were later corrected in a second edition and **Adam Gottlieb's** (1976) manual misidentified some species with incorrect identifications and also described an impractical method for the manufacture and illicit production of 5000 doses of psilocin from mycelium, which he claimed could be produced on a weekly basis from one's own home (**Fig. 13**). However, this pamphlet, like that of **Superweed** (1972) also contained many of the same errors described in its 1976 printing. Errors which were never corrected.

Steven Pollock's (1977) small booklet *"Magic Mushroom Cultivation"* described several new and never before published methods for cultivating several of the more potent, cold weather *Psilocybe* species which occurred naturally in the Pacific Northwest (**Fig. 14**). Pollock also described several newly developed techniques utilizing pasteurized wheat straw for the cultivation of *Copelandia cyanescens* and *Panaeolus subbalteatus*. Furthermore, Pollock also developed a method for producing sclerotia grown from the mycelia of *Psilocybe tampanensis*. He referred to the sclerotia as "Cosmic Camote," known in the Nederlands as "Philosophers Stones." **Stevens and Gee's** (1977) book described growing procedures for *P. cubensis* culture tubes with agar (**Fig. 15**) and **Gould and Meredith's** (1976) book offered procedures to complicated too follow (**Fig. 16**), as did the "*Psilocybin Cultivators Bible* from Hongero Press (**Unsigned**, 1976a) in Miami (**Fig. 17**).

It should be noted that the growing techniques employed in all of the above mentioned manuals were originally obtained and derived from the research and writings of several well known and prominent investigators who previously had paved the way in the field of hallucinogenic mushroom cultivation (<A href="file:///C:/A-CD-ROM%20PRODUCTS%202002/culterowid1-April%2027-2011-1/cult164.html">**Heim & Cailleux**, 1957; **Singer**, 1958a; **Ames *et al***., 1958;

Kneebone, 1960; **Catalfomo & Tyler**, 1964; **Agurrel, Blomkuist & Catalfomo**, 1966; **San Antonio**, 1971).

In 1978, psilocybin cultivation expert **Jeremy Bigwood** (1978) presented new and improved cultivation methods for producing high yield crops of Psilocybe cubensis. Bigwood presented his findings to the public and scientific community at the 1977 - 2nd International Conference on Hallucinogenic Mushrooms, held on the Olympic Peninsula in Washington State. The proceedings of this conference were published in 1978. "*Teonanácatl: Hallucinogenic Mushrooms of North America*" (**Ott & Bigwood**, 1978), was the first book to illustrate a step-by-step cultivation process in full color. Besides reviewing the various growing methods on the taxonomy, identification and use of the 15 most common North American and Canadian species, This book also presented additional papers by R. Gordon Wasson, Albert Hofmann and Richard Evans Schultes describing their on going research in the field of ethnomycology. This book was translated into Spanish in 1985, becoming the first European book on identification and cultivation of psilocybian mushrooms.

In 1982, **Bigwood and Beug** (1982) published a paper verifying their research on the different potency levels obtained from several cultures and different strains of in vitro grown *P. cubensis*.

Another independent researcher involved with the cultivation of *P. cubensis* also contributed several scientific papers describing new and improved methods for obtaining better production ratios in the cultivation of *P. cubensis* (**Badham**, 1980, 1982, 1984b, 1985; **Badham & Kincaid**, 1984).

During the early 1980's, the interest in growing psilocybin mushrooms reached a new turning point in the history of entheogenic plant cultivation. It was the ultimate breakthrough in hallucinogenic mushroom cultivation and it came about as a result of the publication of a book which Andrew Weil described as being "the best source of information on growing mushrooms at home."

This book, written by **Stamets and Chilton** (1983), offered some of the most unique and simple growing techniques for the home cultivation of wild mushrooms. It was intended for both the professional mushroom grower, as well as the interested novice cultivator (**Fig. 18a**) Included in this large book were many methods for growing several exotic species of wild, edible

mushrooms as well as their psychoactive cousins. **Stamets** (1994) later published a second mushroom cultivation book which described newer methods for growing wild edible fungi, medicinal fungi and even their hallucinogenic cousins (**Fig. 18b**).

Recent breakthroughs in psilocybian cultivation reached a new high with the publication by Rich Gee on newly developed techniques for growing *psilocybin cubensis* in Aquariums (**Fig. 19**). Aquarium cultivation is also popular in Holland where mushroom growing aquarium tanks are legally sold in Smart shops and in Head shops throughout the country. The Holland mushroom growing aquarium tanks are packaged for producing small crops of both *Psilocybe cubensis* and *Copelandia cyanescens* mushrooms.

Recently, **Yachaj** (2001) contributed a well written article in the Entheogenic Review Fig. 19a, detailing his interpretation on the history of psilocybian cultivation, even providing us with yet more methods of cultivation for *Psilocybe cubensis* strains. In 2006, Nicholas and Ogamé Fig. 19b, published another new cultivation book on how to grow both indoor and outdoor cold weather species of wild occurring natural *Psilocybe mushrooms*. And last year, in 2006, Rich Gee produced an excellent DVD, titled, "Cubensis Around the World 2007"Fig. 19c. This DVD provides the viewer with the easiest method for growing Psilocybe cubensis at home. Rich then produced a beautiful and a unique poster of his shroom adventures with John Allen in Amsterdam and Tiel, Nederlands from the the year before.

Published reports on the home cultivation of *P. cubensis* began to circulate in scholarly journals as early as 1975 (**Weil**, 1975a, 1977; **Ott**, 1975, 1978). At the time when these first reports describing the home cultivation of hallucinogenic mushrooms appeared in print, Ott and Weil could scarcely imagine the enormity of both small and large scale mushroom cultivation operations which were sprouting up, so to speak, across the United States, Great Britain and Europe.

Brief excerpts from "Psilocybian Mushroom Cultivation" by John W. Allen and Jochen Gartz, Ph.D.

#886667 Help support Dennis Mckenna to write a book about Terence Mckenna

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 07 June 2011 - 01:09 AM in LifeStyles

myceliummatt said:

I agree Roc. I have donated to the cause. I would really love to see this project a go.

I can't wait to get my autographed copy of the book:loveeyes:

:heart:

Also don't forget they were two of the first people to put out a book on home cultivation of p. cubensis!

Actually there were several people who wrote books and articles on magic shroom growing before the McKenna's and Bigwood cult book was printed. San Antoine was one, The Anarchist Cookbook was one, The works of Roger Heim in three separate French journals. All of the cultivation books came from their research before Terence and Dennis and Jeremy Bigwood wrote their guide. In fact the majority of cuiltivation guides listed in part three of my library threads all copied their works from the pioneering work of Roger Heim, Rolf Singer and Alexander H. Smith and Albert Hofmann's lab work growing P. mexicana and Cubes at Sandoz, then came Steven Pollock, before the McKenna books. Yes they were way ahead of their time, but they were not the first to publish books on shroom cultivation.

Since I have known both Terance and Dennis for years I find it surprising that he would ask for donations when he is capable of obtaining all kinds of research grants as are many of the scholars I have known in my life. So personally, unless Dennis sends me an email from his email addy that i have, I probably will not donate to someone whose name above eludes me and the fact this person has posted here over 200 and something odd posts. And I too have not heaerd of that site.

My 1st book, Magic Mushrooms of the PNW" in 33-years, has sold over 103,000 copies and cost me less than 2.00 dollars per copy since the year 1997. The first 60,000 copies cost me about 40 cents each to print and sold

for $2.50 to $3.50 per copy and in 1997, I added a full colored two-sided centerfold of 12 colored photos. I did not need the cost as suggested above and many publishers of books and mags can get from 2,000 to 10,000 books printed in China and Hong Kong for around less than $3,000 to $5,000 dollars so I cannot understand why Dennis needs that amount of money.

Ralph Metzner's book, Teonanacatl: Sacred Mushrooms of Visions, had a print run of 200 copies. He then sold the paperback rights to a company which printed a large run. They changed the name to "Sacred Mushrooms of Vision: Teonanacatl." Then they actually put a painting from a photo of a species that is not psilocybian at all.

Also, Ronin Publishers of San Francisco owned by Beverly Potter, is the largest in the world that publish books on Psychedelic drugs from Leary to field guides, to biographies and more can produce a book by Dennis for no cost to him. A good example is the late Peter Stafford's, Psychedelic Encyclopedia. Before he died, he began to restructure his large volume book into six separate books. I was paid $300 dollars for the cover art of his chapter on shrooms that he renamed as "Magic Mushrooms." And also for the 30 or so photographs of mine which grace Peter's single book on the shroom chapter. he also did the ayahuasca, DMT etc, book, "Heavenly Highs" and "Psychedelics" as separate books just before he fell three stories drunk off the roof of the homeless shelter he lived at near San Francisco while very drunk. His other three chapters are in press. Psychedelic Chemistry, R. Clarks Marijuana Botanychapters with Ronin. They also publish The Sacred Mushroom Seeker, Carl Ruck's Sacred Mushroom Goddess of the Gods, and many more drug books are published by Ronin. Go to their site.

A picture of me, Gartz, Dennis McKenna and Jonathan Ott on a mushroom panel at the 1994, Gathering of the Minds" Symposium at Chapman University. I plan to send the cd of the panel discussion of that meeting to You Tube as well as my hour presentation on magic shroom Identification. I have quite a few tapes of me and others lecturing together.

I hope that if he really is writing a book, I cannot see why he would need that kind of funding as he himself avoids all the shroom sites, except for a few interviews he gave years ago at Forest Floor and Spirit Plants websites podcasts, and that was quite a while back at the turn of the century.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1307405073

This image has McKenna, Leonard Enos, Jochen Gartz, Me and Jonathan Ott. I leave the name of the wife of a scholar on the far left out of the post and a few others

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1307405071

And me and Terence at Aero-Space in Seattle Photo by Paige Hope, a friend of Terence

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1307405071

Man of Knowledge

Attached Thumbnails







#872659 Share your experiences of mushroom festivals and events you have attended.

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 27 April 2011 - 03:50 AM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

psylocaria said:

For the past several years i have attended The Telluride mushroom Festival. It has always proved to be good times, with good people. What could be better than four days in the Colorado mountains, dedicated to educating people about all things fungal and entheogenic. This years line up is starting to take form and as always, is sure not to disappoint.

Check it out, here is the link to this years line up and ticket sales, and other info.

http://www.shroomfest.com/

If you enjoy lectures and the company
of like minded individuals, you won't want to miss it. Hope to see some new faces this year. Aug 18th-21st.

I'd love to here about other events like this that topiates have attended. Also, it would be interesting to know if others in the community have ever attended this wonderful event?

Man of Knowledge

#871986 So You Want to be a Psychedelic Researcher?

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 25 April 2011 - 03:34 AM in LifeStyles

Currently at this moment in the history of psychedelics, there is a lot of research going on both in America, Europe and Southeast Asia/

\Many communitycolleges and Universities across America have courses in psychoactive substances.

In the late 1970s and 1980s, I had as a mentor, both Richard Evans Schultes and Mark D. Merlin.

In Lane County Community Colege for over 20 years, Freeman Rhodes, a good friend of Steven Pollock had a psychoactive mushroom course at Lane Community college.
\

I am posting here Dr. Merlin's course on psychoactive plants held every other semester at the University of Hawaii. This course is in the Biology Program but also requires a lab and a 2nd course in the humanities to be able to attend. Those not rich can have access to attended these courses for a small fee by auditing such classes, but you cannot be acredited because one is not in school full time. I personally audited and attended at least 8 of Merlin's course in the 11-years or so while living in Hawaii and sometimes participating in giving lectures to the students on the subject of mushrooms. In the past 30=years or so, I have given over 100 lectures on mushrooms, involving man's relationship with psilocybian and ibotenic Amanita species and their histories, as well as their use both as adjacents to psychotherapy, as well as in healing and curing ceremonies by indigenous primitive peoples in both past cultures as well as modern use for lubible purposes, and/or recreational use in contemporary society, often implying that recreational uise, a term coined by Jonathan Ott who now prefers the epithet of ludible use from the Latin word, Ludure implying that meaning as being 'playful' and beliving that playful use can be just as religious as primitive use in socieites long gone.

One really needs to have at least 6-years or longer of studies and University degrees to be able to successfully present a program for study. Remember this can also include the field of archaeology, chemistry, botany, biology, religion, SEM research in the microscopic aspects of plants used ceremoniously or for psychological studies in understanding the use of such drugs on human subjects in a therapeutic setting, etc.

One cannot alone say I want to work in the field of psychedelic research as it is much broader a field thanks more to Henry and Clare Booth Luce (editors and publishers of Time and Life Magazines), the very pioneers of the advancement of drug research by being the first major publishers of drug information to the public through their personal support of marijuana and allowing R. Gordon Wasson to publish his findings in the use of Mushrooms that caused strange visions in their May 13th, 1957 issue of Life Magazine, followed by dozens of issues on articles of Marijuana, LSD and MDA, MMDA, MDMA, MEM, etc. They were dispised by Harry Anslinger and the FBI's disggusting head hauncho and cross=dresser, J. Edgar Hoover.

While Life started the trend of letting the world know of the wonders of the world of drug/plants through their publications, this was followed by Andrew

Weil's writings of shrooms and his $150,000 dollar grant to go to Mexico, South America and Central America and study and write about the same plant and substances being used in controlled studies at Harvard, while at the same time he was partially responsible for the firing of Tim Leary and Richard Alpert. His big magazine article on Harvardeventually led to the Firing of Tim Leary and Richard Alpert (Baba Ram Dass). Look Magazine, the 2nd most popular magazine of the US published Weil's article on the Harvard controversary of teachers using drugs and giving them to students, while at the same time, several of those Ph.D.'s at Harvard were also conducting legitimate research using mescaline, dmt, LSD, and mushrooms, none which were illegal by law at that time in our history.

Weil was Poonie and a reporter for the Harvard Crimson school paper and his writings brought to the attention of Harvards upper echelon, the tales of misbehavior which ired the schools board of regents who slowly began their degration of the use of such drugs and shennaigans of the Harvard teachers and undergraduates involved in such ddrug research programs.

Then Atlantic Monthly, also one of the most popular mags circularing in the USA and also, like Life and Look Magazine, began to allow noted authors to publish their private use fo drugs in their publications. Most notably, the writings of noted Greek historian and Scholar, Robert Graves, authot of "I Claudius." Graves contributed three articles on shrooms, including his persoal experience on mushrooms. And then Leary [popularized both shrooms and LSD to the world. Years later it was marijuana, his personal favorite was that he believed that marijuana was 'God.'

Then eventually, the government created the Controlled substance act and that led to the illegalization of many drugs used by the up and comig drug subculture and the infamous Sunset Strip Riots which led to the Monterey Pop festival, and the season of Haight-Ashbury.

Here below is Mark Merlin's University of Hawaii, course on Psychoactive Drug Plants. And again I must remind all that you need several years of education, at least 6 or more years of work in many fields to eventually become involved in such studies. Of course you can also spend aportion of your life contributing to drug abuse programs which will be a beginning.

See below for the course on Psychoactive plants. I cannot see the keyboard or read this screeen as my eyes and vision are really affected by

my diabetes.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1303697608

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1303697612

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1303697612

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1303697612

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1303697612

Also, on my website are more than 100 major articles on the history and distribution of magic shrooms, of which more than 32 are written by me. In addition, I also present several dozen articles by Richard Evans Schultes, Andrew Weil, Steven Hayden Pollock, Rolf Singer, on Carlos Castaneda, Bernard Lowy, Edmond Badham, Robert Graves, R. Gordon Wasson, Valentina Wasson and other scholars who spent their lifetime studing psychoactive plants, mostly shrooms, also a rare New Yorker Magazine lenghthy biography of Richard Evans Schultes 14-year study in the Amazon jungle who alone discovered over 84 psychoactive plants and tens of thousands of plants new to science. with such a background of research in the jungle, Schultes was the greatest explorer since Richard Spruce and the gather of Ethnobotany. That indivisual bio from the New Yorker written in 1992, is the finest biography ever written about what it takes to become a drug researcher. The amount of time invested. First to eat Peyote along with Weston LaBarre from Duke University in the mid 1939s, and the dollowing by Schultes into Mexico who became the first to send specimens magic shrooms to herbariums in the USA to study, and then wrote the first two major papers on the Aztec use of shrooms in 1938 and 1949, and then to the Amazon where he studied Rubber for the U.S. military for use in WWII and became the world's leading expert in orchids and arrow poisons, including curare, a toxin used by native peoples in South America and in the US became a major medicine used in heart operations, and his discovery and preservation of tens of thousands of plants, many medicinal, that sent further pharmaceutical firms into the jungles whose employees brought new medicines to western civilization.

and here is a list of 30 conferences on shrooms and psychedelic plants that I had the honor during my passed 33 years to attend and even participate with lectures to give one an idea what may become of anyones future if they follow their dream and interest in the field of drug research. Eventually one must find what field of study they want to follow since there are hundreds of drug/plants with areas of interest to follow.

Quote
Regarding your film of interviews of which you speak. Hundreds of such videos already exist and have since the first conference on drugs in San Francisco, California. I alone have participated in over 50 such films and lectures. I see no need to further those lectures and panels on drugs.

Here is a list of such symposiums and they only touch a small amount of them. All have been recorded for use and are available on tape and cd and dvd at most major Universities in the USA and Europe.

1.
Breitenbush 2000 mushroom conference

Thursday

6:00-7:00 DINNER

7:30-8:15 Welcome and Orientation Faculty Introductions

8:30-9:45 Slideshow Jim Berlstein “An idiot for every mushroom: Unwise mycophagy and other stories”

10:00-11:15 Slideshow Paul Kroeger “The Biology of hot springs”

Friday

8:00-9:00 BREAKFAST

9:30-10:45 Mushroom Cookery Demonstration Patrice Benson

11:00-12:15 Slideshow Jim Trappe “Something about Something”

1:00-2:00 LUNCH

2:30-3:45 Slideshow John Allen “Mushrooms and Art in History”

4:00-5:15 Slideshow James Arthur “Amanita Muscaria One”

4:30- 6:00 Cultivation Workshop with Ed Foy

6:00-7:30 DINNER

7:30-8:45 Slideshow Bryce Kendrick “Something”

9:00-10:15 Slideshow Taylor Lockwood “Pictures of Something”

Saturday

8:00-9:00 BREAKFAST

9:30-10:45 Slideshow Bryce Kendrick “Something Else”

11:00-12:15 Slideshow Paul Kroeger “Hallucinogenic Mushrooms”

1:00-2:00 LUNCH

2:30-3:45 Slideshow James Arthur “Amanita Muscaria Two”

4:00-5:15 Slideshow John Allen “psilocybes”

4:30-6:00 Cultivation workshop with Ed Foy

6:00-7:00 DINNER

7:15-8:15 Slideshow Jim Trappe “Something else About Something else”

8:30-9:30 Slideshow Taylor Lockwood “Other Pictures”

9:30-11:00 Mushroom Tasting with Patrice Benson

Sunday

8:00-9:00 BREAKFAST

9:30-10:45 Jim Berlstein “East vs. West”

1:00-2:00 LUNCH

2:00-4:00 Hit the road Jack

2.
29 conferences, some of even which I lectured at and served on panels of discussion. All of these have been recorded and are available on both casette tape and dvd versions.

XXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXX

Well I dug through my files and found flyers and advertisements for dozens of various psychoactive and mushroomic Conferences presented since 1967. I have compiled these for viewing and they list the cost, room and board included at some of these seminars and symposiums, and I listed the speakers who presented at these conferences.

1. The first conference on entheogenic healing plants and drugs took place in San Francisco in 1967 and was known as “An Ethnopharmacological Search for Psychoactive Drugs.” Among the presenters at that conference were R. Gordon Wasson, Richard Evans Schultes, Andrew Weil, Carlos Castaneda and Alexander Shulgin among others.

2. The next conference was the First International Conference on hallucinogenic Mushrooms which took place at Millersylvania State Park in Washington in October, 1976 and included the following speakers: Jeremy Bigwood, Lynn R, Brady, W. Scott Chilton, Gastón Guzmán, Dale T. Leslie, Stephen H. Pollock, David B. Repke, Paul Stamets and R. Gordon Wasson. This was $125.00 per person, outdoor camping and meals.

3. The 2nd International Conference on Hallucinogenic Mushrooms, Ft.

Wordon, Port Townsend Washington from October 27-30, 1977 (extracts published in Teonanacatl: Hallucinogenic Mushrooms of North America, Ott and Bigwood, 1978). Among the speakers here were: Jeremy Bigwood, Scott Chilton, Gastón Guzmán, David Harnden, Albert Hofmann, Dale T. Leslie, Jonathan Ott, David B. Repke, Richard Rose, Carl A. P. Ruck, Richard Evans Schultes, R. Gordon Wasson, Andrew T. Weil and Norman Zinsburg. Room and board at the military post were included.

4. A Mushroom Identification Workshop was held between October 14-15, 1978 at Shinn Lodge of the YMCA's Camp Dudley, near Clear Lake, Washington. Cost was $25.00 per person and included bunk beds and a pot luck meal. This workshop was especially designed for amateur mycologists interested in further perfecting mushroom identification skills. Limited to 50 people.

5. Then came the Conference on Hallucinogens and Shamanism in Native American Life. This was held in October-November of 1978 at the Japan Trade Center In beautiful San Francisco. Tickets for this happening were $125.00. Speakers included: Jeremy Bigwood, Scott Chilton, José Luis Díaz, Stanislav Grof, David Harnden, Albert Hofmann, Bo Homstedt, Reid Kaplan, Keewaydinoquay (K. M. Paschel), Weston LaBarre, Timothy Plowman, Carl A. P. Ruck, Richard Evans Schultes, Alexander Shulgin, R. Gordon Wasson, Andrew T. Weil and Norman Zinsburg. And much of these proceedings were later published in the Journal of Psychedelic Drugs vol. 11(1-2), 1979. Meals were included but hotel accommodations were separate.

6. Mushrooms 1. November 2-4, 1979. This workshop was held along the Oregon coast, cost was $90.00 per person and room and board. This conference was in honor of Dr. Gaston Guzman who had just completed his long awaited monograph on the genus Psilocybe, although the book did not appear in print until 1983. Speakers included: Gasón Guzmán, Daniel Stuntz, Andrew Weil, Michael Beug, Steven H. Pollock, Catherine Scates, Jeremy Bigwood, Scott Jeffreys, James Q. Jacobs, Dale T. Leslie, Gary P. Menser, Freeman Rowe, and Paul Stamets.

7. Now the conferences became part of Myco Media and the first one of those was Mushrooms II held on Orcas Island in the Straits of Juan de Fuca in the San Juan Islands at Camp Orkila between October 31-November 2, 1980. Here one camped out in open door cabins usually

attended by Girl Scouts. This particular conference was expressly designed for those interested in developing their identification skills and furthering their understanding of the taxonomy, chemistry, cultivation and ecology of mushrooms. Emphasis is placed on the delineation of edible, poisonous and psychoactive species. By now the cost was up to $100.00 dollars with room and board. Speakers included: Alexander H. Smith, Daniel Stuntz, Gastón Guzmán, Michael Beug, William C. Denison, Claude Fordyce, James M. Trappe, Joseph Ammirati, Emanuel Salzman, Andrew T. Weil, Stephen H. Pollock, Catherine Scates, Dale T. Leslie and Paul Stamets.

8. Mushrooms III, again held on Orcas Island at the same girl Scout Camp. This time from October 30-November 2, 1981. Again a $100.00 fee and room and board included. This conference held the theme of the one the year before and included the following speakers, many who came back from the previous year to add new info to their research: Daniel Stuntz, Michael Beug, William C. Dennison, Ralph Kurtzman, Rick Kerrigan, Gary Lincoff, Andrew T. Weil, Catherine Scates, Michael Foley, Dale T. Leslie, Paul E. Stamets, James Q. Jacobs and Jeffrey S. Chilton.

9. Wild Mushrooms Telluride. This is an annual mushroom show and workshop in Colorado. This one was held on August 27-30, 1981. Included were the workshops and seminars and camping with meals, an all outdoorsy atmosphere in Telluride, an historic Colorado ghost town on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountain Continental Divide. The cost here for camping out in the cold was $125.00 per person, meals included. This is generally a very straight atmosphere with many straight shroomers. But in the last five years has lightened up on the topics. Speakers included in this 1981 gathering included: Rolf Singer, Bob and Jennifer Harris, Gary Lincoff, Paul Stamets, Andrew Weil and Emanuel Salzman.

10. Mushrooms IV, An Educational Conference held October 27-30, 1983 in the foothills in Oregon At Breitenbush Hot Springs in Lake Detroit. Fee is $135.00 and room and board in a geothermal heated cabin. Very friendly atmosphere and really cool people. Meals include and room included. Speakers at this event included: Michael Beug, Andrew T. Weil, Gary Lincoff, Catherine Scates, James Q. Jacobs, Terence McKenna, Paul Stamets, Jeffrey Chilton, Rick Kerrigan, Michael Foley, Dale Leslie and Steve Morgan.

11. Andrew Weil gave a lecture and workshop Tuesday May 3, 1988 at the CC Ballroom at Campus Center at the University of Hawaii at Manoa campus.

12. Wild Mushrooms 1989 was the Seventh Annual Breitenbush Mycological Conference held from October 26-29, 1989. Room and board included. This one was now $150.00 per person. Speakers included David Arora, Walt Sturgeon, Paul Przybylowics, Annette Simonson, James Q. Jacobs, Kent Powloski, John W. Allen, Nancy Weber, Karl L. R. Jansen, Tjakko Stijve, Paul Stamets, Miriam C. Rice and Brendan McFarlan.

13. Wild Mushrooms 1990. Again held at Breitenbush between November 1-4, 1990 and the cost for room and board was again $150.00 per person. Speakers included: Jim Trappe, Bryce Kendrick, James Q. Jacobs, John W. Allen, Jochen Gartz, Maggie Rogers, Walt Sturgeon, Michael Beug, Thom O'Dell balafon (Raggae Music band).

14. Wild Mushrooms 1991. Also at Breitenbush. This was $175.00 and room and board. Speakers included, John W. Allen, Tjakko Stijve, Karl L. R. Jansen, Jochen Gartz, David Arora, Lorelei Norvell, Bryce Kendrick, Thom O'Dell and Efran Cazares..

15. Plants, Shamanism, and States of Consciousness (Plantas, Chamanismo y Estados de Consciencia) held in San Luis Potosi, México on the 16-22 of November 1992. Jonathan Ott and many speakers on various aspects of Entheogenic plants. Cost for this was phenomenal at about $1200 dollars or more per person but iut was a large conference with many speakers. I could not find the list of speakers. Sorry.

16. Psychedelic Summit, April 16th, 1993. This one is one the 50th anniversary of Albert Hofmann's discovery of LSD, held in San Francisco. Hosted Bruce Eisner, author of Ecstacy and founder of the Island Group. It cost $100.00 dollars per person and include meals. Speakers included Rick Doblin, Oscar Janiger, taped messages from both Albert Hofmann and Humphrey Osmond, Tim Leary, Ralph Abraham, Alura Huxley, Robert Anton Wilson, Stephen Gaskin, Paul Krassner, Willis Harman, Donna Dryer and Richard Yensin, Lester Grinspoon, John Robbins, and Claudio Naranjo.

17. And on the following day another conference titled, "Psychedelics and

Cannabis: Spirituality, Medicine and Policy. April 18th, 1993.. This was an all day conference for $45 dollars with the following speakers present: Rick Doblin, Dale Gieringer, Stephen Gaskin, Timothy Leary, Ken Goffman, Terence McKenna, Caroline Garcia, Alan Cohen, Ed Rosenthal, Donald Abrams, Lester Grinspoon, Ralph Metzner, Kat harrison, Dennis McKenna, Richard Yensin and Donna Dryer, Bob Sisko, Igor Koungourtsev, Claudio Naranjo, Jerry Beck, Bruce Eisner, Nina Graboi, Laura Huxley and others.

18. The Maui Botanical Preservation Corp Conference was held at a boyu scout camp Keanae on August 13-17th in the late summer of 1993. Cost was $175.00 and room and board at the camp was included. Speakers included Jonathan Ott, David Orr, Jonathan “Sparrow” Miller, John W. Allen ,Brett Blausser and Jonathan Ott’s wife Djahel who dance for us. There were other speakers there but again I could not find the flyers.

19. The Gathering of the Minds was the brain child of Ron Piper and James Kent, publisher and editors of the now defunct magazine Psychedelic Illuminations, The conference was phenomenal with more than 50 guest lecturers and presenters and was held at Chapman University in Orange County Los Angeles on April 28, 1994. Meals were only for the speakers. And the cost was $35.00 per person for all day, $25.00 prepaid. Speakers include: John W. Allen, Michael Benner, Cliff Benton, Peter Bralver, Gary Bravo, Chris Conrad, Valeri Corral, Jim DeKorne, Rick Doblin, Troy Donahue (not the movie actor but president of the Mt. Shasta Mycological Society), Donna Dryer, Bruce Eisner, Genie Erstad, Robert Forte, Diana Gail, Jochen Gartz, Steven Gaskin, Michael Gilbert, Charles Grob, Peter Gorman, Nina Graboi, Roberta Hamilton, Jack Herer, Oscar Janiger, James Kent, Leeona Klippstein, Ellen Komb, Paul Krassner, Lorin Lindner, Timothy Leary, Bernard McCrane, Dennis McKenna, Ralph Metzner, David E. Nichols, Judy Osburn, Lynn Osburn, Jonathan Ott, Ron Piper, Caroljo Papac, Thomas Pinkson, Ram Das (Richard Alpert), Retinalogic, mark Riva, Ya’Anna Vera Rocha, Peter Stafford, Cliff Shaffer, Lynnette Shaw, Steven Starsparks, Starroot, Daniel Tvedt, and Richard Yensen.

20. The Ethnobotany and Chemistry of Psychoactive Plants Conference. This one again by Jonathan Ott and Rob Montgomery’s Botanical Preservation Corps. Two 7 day intensive field courses held in the Mayan temples of Palenque in the remote tropical rainforests of southern México between 15-21 January and from 25-31 January, 1995. Cost per person is $1200.00 plus room and board. Speakers included Terence McKenna,

Jonathan Ott, Ralph Metzner, Christian Rätsch, Stacy Schaeffer, Constantino Manuel Torres and Rob Montgomery.

21. Ethnobotany: Shamanic Plant Science held October 18-20, 1996 at the Palace of Fine Arts Theater in San Francisco, California.. This conference cost $225.00 per person without any room or board. Speakers included: Albert Hofmann, Peter T. Furst, Bo Holmstedt, James C. Callaway, Antonio Escohotado, Josep María Firicgla, Jochen Gartz, Luis Eduardo Luna, Dennis J. McKenna, Deborah C. Mash, Richard Evans Schultes, Alexander T. Shulgin, Johannes Wilbert, Kary B. Mullis, Robert Montgomery, Jonathan Ott, Christian Rätsch, Giorgio Samorini, Stacy B. Schaefer, C. Manuel Torres.

22. Ethnobotany and Chemistry of Psychoactive plants. Again we have the annual 1996 Botanical Preservation Corp conference from 13-19 January and 22-28 January 1996 BPC Conference held in the Mayan Temples of Palenque in the remote tropical rainforests of México. $1200 per person with room and board. Speakers included; Sasha and And Shulgin, Terence McKenna, Jonathan Ott, Luis Eduardo Luna, Paul Stamets, Christian Rätsch, Stacy Schaefer, Ken Symington and Rob Montgomery (Founder of BPC).

23. Ethnobotany and Chemistry of Psychoactive Plants, again a Botanical Preservation Corps field course in psychoactive plants from BPC held in Palenque in the tropical rainforests of southern México. Cost again is still $1200.00 per person with room and board. Speakers included: Albert Hofmann, Sasha and And Shulgin, Terence McKenna, Dennis McKenna, Jonathan Ott, Constantino Manuel Torres, Christian Rätsch, Deborah Mash, Ken Symington and Rob Montgomery.

24. Wild Entheogenic Mushrooms 1997. Cost for a four hour mushroom Identification Workshop by John W. Allen is 35 dollars per person. Held in University -Used Bookstore in Seattle, Washington. Speaker: John W. Allen.

25. Psychoactivity. A large conference held at the Tropen Museum in Beautiful Amsterdam, Netherlands 1-4 October, 1998. Cost 474 florins ($235.00 U.S.) . No Room or Board. Speakers included: Simon Vinkenoog, Antonio Escohatabo, Peter Cohen, Pat O'Hare, Patricia Ochsner, Hans van den Hurk, Dick Bierman, Christian Rätsch, Stacy Schaefer, Claus Deimel,

Bruno Illius, Jonathan Ott, Ralph Metzner, And Shulgin, Sasha Shulgin, Richard Yensen, Donna Dryer, Michael Szukaj, Thomas Heinz, Michael Schilichting, Manuel Torres, Peter de Smet, Claudia Mueller-Ebeling, Alex Grey, Hans Plomp and Arno Adelaars.

25a. Kokopelli Smart Shop. Amsterdam October 4, 1998. Speaker, John Allen, attended by 100 partipants, along with Jonathan Ott, Paul Stamets and Sasha and Ann Shulgin. Lecture on psilocybian shrooms in Art throughout the ages, and psilocybian mushroom identification slide show presentation and lecture.

26.All Chemical Arts Presents “Psychoactivity Creativity held on the big Island of Hawaii between 12-17 September 1999. Cost per person was $1500.00 plus Room and Board. Organizers for this art conference regarding the influence enthegenic plant use has in art included Terence Mckenna, Manuel Torres and Ken Symington. Speakers also included Lewis John Carlino, Bruce Damer, Alex Grey Ben Hightower Neil, Mark Pauline, Mark Pesce, Tom Robbins Robert Nevosa and Alice Walker.

27. Ethnobotany Shamanic Plant Seminars In Palenque held on 16-22 January and 25-31 January 1999 in the beautiful tropical rainforest of southern México. Again the cost plus room and board is $1200.00 per person. Speakers included: Giorgio Samorini, Paul Stamets, C. Manuel Torres, Terence McKenna, Rob Montgomery, Ken Symington, Sasha and Ann Shulgin, Christian Rätsch, Michael Bock, Jonathan Ott and Wade Davis.

28. Ethnobotany Plant Seminars two 7-day intensive field seminars at the portal to the Palenque Mayan ruins and México’s mysterious tropical forests. Well now costs run $1300.00 dollars per person with room and board. This time the conference covers Archaic Art and Archeology of Ambrosia; Identification and Cultivation of Mushroomic Entheogens; South American Visionary Snuffs and Ayahuasca; Tryptamines, Phenethylamines, Allied Amritous Alkaloids; Soma, Kykeon, Iboga and Kindred Pschotica; and Collection, Cultivation, and Preparation of Psychoactive Plants.

29. Wild Mushrooms 2000. The 17th Annual Wild Mushroom Conference held October 26-19,2000 at Breitenbush Hot Springs in Lake Detroit, Oregon. Cost per person was $295 Dollars with room and board. Speakers

include John W. Allen, Patrice Benson, Jim Berlstein, Ed Foy, Bryce Kendrick, Paul Kroger, Taylor Lockwood, James Arthur and Jim Trappe.

30.
Chapman University in Orange County at the "Gathering of the Minds. This is also available on two tapes of 14 hours of lectures.

Man of Knowledge

There are also at least 2-4 conferences and drug workshops every month in the USA and Europe for such studies. Not every Tom, Dick or Harry is able to work in drug study research programs as suggested above. However, at Harvard, students in Botanical studies of psychoactive plants are able to participate or attend work in the Amazaon in search of new drugs and I think you have to have several years of work int he field of ethnobotany to be able to go to foreign countries to seek out new drug/plants in order to work in drug research. And then there is the question of what particular sundry field of endevor one would like to study in. Uses for psychedelic studies. Drug abuse, drug cures, studies involving human volunteers. programs such as those like Maps, the Heftner foundation led by Dennis McKenna, The Albert Hofmann foundation.

Addditionally, to be involved in such studies one really needs a medical background in psychiatry, social science, pharmacology, and several degrees in ares devoted to the above fields of study, then when you reach the levels of Ralph Metzner, Andrew Weil, Rick Doblin, Gaston Guzman, Cary Lincoff (mycology

Attached Thumbnails



Attached Files

conferences1desktop.doc **43.5KB** 639 downloads

#868230 Daily Tek: Tips for Newbies (Part 1)

Posted by Sidestreet on 12 April 2011 - 02:03 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Featured Species: P. Tampanensis

Quote:

Psilocybe tampanensis is a very rare psychedelic mushroom whose only known natural specimen was collected in the wild by Steven Pollock, near Tampa, Florida in 1977. All spores and cultivations of this species nowadays are originated from this only specimen. It has never again been seen in Florida but a second sighting was reported from Mississippi, however no culturable material was obtained. Psilocybe tampanensis forms psychoactive sclerotia that are known under the nickname Philosopher's stone.

Quote:

The pictures and information here were generously granted from Olgualion, Shaman in training.

The first pic is four plates from a multispore syringe innoculated onto PDA. The color variation is common, it is all Mycelium , no contams in there. multispore innoc. gives amazing variation on plates. Often times stones and fruits will form on the same plate with Mycelium that is white, orange, some brown, and some even reddish! Transfers were made with the best fruiting Isolate on PDA. The second picture is the tamp. isoate and you can see sclerotia forming in the third picture.

Next WBS (mostly millet) was inoculated with an agar of the isoalte and allowed to colonize. The millet was laid out in a tray (interestingly there weren't many sclerotia) The tray was only filled about 30% of the way. After the Mycelium regenerated, a thin layer of ~50-50 was applied. After the casing showed some mycelial growth the tray was cold shocked for a week or two then fruited. No automation, just frequent hand fanning and spraying, they don't seem to mind the casing being nearly saturated. Tamps grow slowly, if i remember correctly the first flush took nearly 2 weeks to mature. As the flushes progress, the fruits get bigger and easier

to print.

As for the casing layer you want maybe .25 inches for a 2-3 inch substrate layer. Also they seem to like the casing very damp, but not muddy. They seem to like it very humid, but at the same time, constant air exchange is crucial, more so than cubensis. If you are looking to get stones, they are not difficult. The major problem here seems to be substrate that is too wet. If you are going to try to fruit them, I would recommend allowing the jar to fully colonize, this tray was cased from an 8 month old colonised jar.

What I see happening is, the Mycelium colonises the substrate , and gathers energy as it does. Once the Mycelium hits a "barrier" or something non-nutritious, it begins forming sclerotia . In the beginning flushes, the fruits from this Isolate have been extremely numerous! They digress in numbers throughout the flushes each producing fruits a bit larger than the last. And they print much better too! Very contam resistant! They flush about 7 times before contaminating. After all of the flushes were complete, there were many small stones collected from just below the casing layer. I like to macerate a stone between my front teeth, keeping it in my mouth and chewing it for 5 or 10 minutes. I love the metallic like taste from them. Most have found two grams of heavly bluing tampanensis to be EXTREMELY potent. On par with the stongest Copelandias, and probably like 3X cubensis.

Side Note It is possible to grow the stones on agar . It seems to be much more difficult to get older stones to revive on agar without contams. Here's how I did it. First they were placed in sterile distilled water to rehydrate them first. Then a good amount of H2O2 was added. Probably 10% of the total volume of liquid. this was in a 25mL vial. It was shaken periodically over a 24 hr period. continued to bubble for a long time. Pieces were laid on peroxidated PDYA, mostly mold grew over the next couple of days, but there was one good area that was quickly transferred to another plate to grow out.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1302613521

From http://mycotopia.net...ampanensis.html

MORE LINKS!

http://mycotopia.net...ampanensis.html

http://mycotopia.net...-sclerotia.html

http://mycotopia.net...lii-strain.html

Attached Thumbnails



#900989 Daily Tek: Tips for Newbies (Part 1) ~ COPY

Posted by Sidestreet on 12 April 2011 - 02:03 PM in FAQ : Frequently Asked Questions

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Attached Thumbnails



#851626 Friends say they found lib caps last year in MO too...

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 26 February 2011 - 06:43 PM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

ethnobotanica said:

Do Ps. Fimentaria or Ps. Strictipes grow in that area? These could be confused with lib's....or maybe even non-active's like Ps. MONTANA or Coprophilia..

You say they never ate them so there is no confirmation of activity....
Dr. Phail in his post said his friends said they had blackish gills (That is

definitely a species of Panaeolus) Psilocybe species have dark chocolate brown to a purplish brown in color for spores and gills. Black is for Coprinus, Panaeolus and Antillarum species. No Psilocybe species have blackish gills.

To Ethnobotanica:
P. fimetaria is close to blue ringers (P. stuntzii and P. sierrae) and the P. fimetaraia grow in manure heaps in fields in the northern hemisphere (PNW in the well in fertilized lawns and resemble blue ringers. Sierrae in lawns resemble blue ringers (P. stuntzii). Liberty caps (Psilocybe semilanceata's growth trail includes that of NE new york to the east of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to P. E. Island to Newfoundland west to Ontario and northern Quebec and in the PNW from B.C., Canada to Northern Califorinia, more rare. Lib caps are also deposited in herbariums in Peru and Chile in South America and also in Pune, India, as well as from Greenland/Iceland to Scandinavia and across Europe and from the meditoreanean egion of Italy, Souther France and In Spain North to Scandinavia and east to the Baltic states and Russian and China. They do no grow in Mo, and look nothing like P. montana or P. coprophila. P. strictipes resembles libs but are shorter and grow in fields in the PNW (mostly in central Oregon to the coast of the Pacific) and P. fimetaria in fields in manure and it is its sister species P. sierrae which was formerly called P. subfimetaria resembles slighly both a lib cap and a blue ringer (P. stuntzii). That resembles a blue ringer not a lib cap.

You either have a collected a species of Panaeolus non active species, or possibly a Coprinus or Conocybe. The latter two species really do not resemble a lib cap but they do grow musshy in drying or inky in drying stages in field or on paper.

No libs grow west of the Cascades until norhern New York, and possibly Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, but as of yet, no one had identified them from the East Coast of America until Redbone did find them in Upper State NEw York along the area of southern Ontario. and years later he also made a deposited of lib specimens from Northern California.

You should read the Steven Pollock paper on liberty caps in my articles section of my website under the name of Dr. Steven H, Pollock. Here is the URL. More great articles with color photos at my articles scection of my site.

http://www.mushroomj...rg/pollock2.htm

Man of Knowledge

#844640 A Comprehensive Sclerotia Cultivation Guide-From Spore Print To Spore Prints(...

Posted by stonesun on 11 February 2011 - 06:35 AM in Exotic Magic Mushroom Species:MEXICANA, SCLEROTIA

Intro:

I've decided to put this guide together because there are numerous old threads and outdated
information floating around regarding the cultivation of the sclerotia producing *Psilocybes*.
There are however some really great threads too, like the Easier than Cubes! or the Sclerotia FAQ.

Both very good reads, highly recommended.

I'll try to cover the most popular and readily available species:

- *Psilocybe galindoi*/ATL#7
- *Psilocybe mexicana*/A
- *Psilocybe tampanensis*/Pollock
- *Psilocybe mexicana*/Jalisco

I have worked mainly with these four stone producers for the last year.

Section *Mexicanae* is my absolute favorite from the *Psilocybe* genus.

As you probably already know these species have the ability to produce sclerotia (stones) invitro and fruit bodies as well.
Most people cultivate them for stones only but hopefully after reading this thread they'll change their mind and give it a go at fruiting 'em too.
They aren't much harder to fruit than *P. cubensis* just require a thin casing layer and some extra TLC.

Let's get started!

Grain/BRF Substrate Preparation (From Best to Least Optimal):

- Rye Berries
- Rye Grass Seed (RGS)
- Wild Bird Seed (WBS)
- Brown Rice Flour (BRF)

I will not go into details with the BRF, WBS and RGS preparation, because these three methods are truly inferior to a perfectly prepped rye berries substrate.
Here's a short version of those three.

BRF Preparation:

BRF cakes preparation is the regular formula (1/1/2 - BRF/water/verm) but instead of 100% water use a 50% coffee/50% water solution.
Steam sterilize for 90 minutes or PC for 60 minutes @15psi.

P. tampanensis sclerotia forming on BRF substrate



RGS Preparation (/quart jar):

300ml RGS
150ml coffee/water mix (50/50)
Pinch of gypsum
Put RGS and gypsum in your jar, pour coffee/water on it.
Shake to distribute the liquid evenly and let sit for
two hours. Then PC it for 60 minutes @15psi.

P. galindoi sclerotia on Rye Grass Seed



WBS Preparation :

I hate WBS because it's messy and pretty difficult to clean the millet away from the sclerotia.
Use it however if for some reason rye or RGS is not available.
You can also prepare it at the same way like the rye berries below.

P. tampanensis colonizing on Wild Bird Seed



Rye Berries Preparation:

As for the rye berries here's a detailed and pictured preparation method. This is basically identical to RR's Rye Grain Preparation with the addition of coffee to the soak water.

I start it by brewing a full pot (2 quarts) of strong coffee.
In a large pot/kettle heat up 2-2.5 gallon of water and add the coffee.
Add a couple of teaspoons of gypsum and stir.

Prepping the coffee/water soak



While the water/coffee is heating measure out your rye.
Use a cup of rye for each quart jar.
Rinse the grains a few times to clean them from all the dirt/debris.
When the water runs clear drain it. Whenever the coffee/water is around 160F go

ahead and shut off the stove and dump in the grains.
Stir it around, cover and let it sit for 4-24 hours.
I usually do this overnight, with a soaking time of 8-10 hours.

Rinsing the rye and adding it to the coffee/water



Your rye is soaked, now it's time to boil.
Bring it up to a full boil and let it go for 10-15 minutes.
Turn off the stove and strain the grains in to large colanders/strainers.
I like to put a fan on them and move them around a few times while drying.
Make sure that the surface of the kernels are completely dry!

Boiling, straining and drying the Rye Berries



Now they're ready to load into jars.
Use your favorite lids with your favorite filter (mine is synthetic filter disc).
Tyvek or polyfill will work too, but nothing beats the SFDs.
Screw on lids and put a layer of aluminum foil on them.

Filling the jars and fit them with lid & foil



Now you can load the jars in the pressure cooker.
PC them for at least 90 minutes (I like to go with 120...) @15psi.
As always let the PC completely cool before removing the jars.
Jars are room temperature and the foil is removed.
The grains are a little bit compacted so I like to shake them gently a bit now.
Ready to be inoculated!

Jars before & after sterilization



Inoculation Methods:

So you have a spore print or syringe.
If you don't want to complicate things or just simply don't
have the supplies/resources go ahead and inoculate the substrate with your spore syringe. If you have a print, well you know, just make a spore syringe...

Spore print and spore syringe of P. mexicana



If you are a bit advanced and make LCs for you cubensis, these species will
do great in a DME (Dried Malt Extract) and DEX (Dextrose) LC.
Use your favorite recipe.
My preferred one is 1 tsp Malt Extract and 1/8 cup of Dextrose per quart.
The best and most advanced method however is to start your spores on agar.

P. galindoi mycelium on LME/DEX LC



I use premixed MEA media and have never had germination issue.
When you have a nice healthy grow on your plate (not going into isolation...),
you can inoculate your grain substrate or LC with a wedge.

P. galindoi and P. mexicana on agar



Rye inoculated with agar wedge



Now just set it and forget it!
Are you ready for some stones?!
Very often (especially with spore and agar wedge inoculation) sclerotia will form before full colonization of the substrate. This is perfectly normal.
If you inoculate with LC, the mycelium usually just rips through the substrate
and stones will form after 100% colonization.
Either way you should see stones soon.

Some "young" jars (less than 30 days)



There's a controversy on shaking or not at the 20-30% stage of colonization.
Some say it's OK some say don't do it.
I've done it with success, but failed a few times too.
Therefore I don't shake anymore.
When I want to expand and plan on doing G2G transfers, the best method IME
is to start with LC.
I use 3-4cc per jar and it's always done within a week.
Stones are not forming yet or if so, they are very tiny.
Just as usual, break up your colonized grain by shaking your jar,
and transfer a small amount into new sterilized substrate jars.
However if you have a fair amount of LC, I'd rather go that way
instead of G2G.

P. mexicana/A rye jars around 60 days



P. galindoi rye jars around 60 days



Harvesting the Stones:

Well it is time to enjoy the first "fruits" of your labor.
When you're at this stage, your jars should be at least 2 months or older.
There's no point to harvest before 2 months and my latest harvest was 6 months.
Some leave it longer, but I always in need of jars/space.
Anyhow...
Get a spoon and sanitize it with alcohol.
Scrape out and separate the substrate and sclerotia on aluminum foil.
I have done this before in laminar air flow and totally open air.
Never ever get a contam with either method.

Stones harvested from RGS and rye berries substrate



Clean your stones with a brush and store them fresh in paper bags in the fridge
for weeks or dehydrate and store them for months.

P. mexicana/A sclerotia harvested from rye



P. galindoi sclerotia from rye substrate



P. tampanensis sclerotia from manure based bulk substrate



So now you have that leftover sub/very small stones mixture, ready to fruit.

Fruiting Procedures:

Cased Grain Substrate:
This is the easiest method to case the grains and fruit them as is.
I've had OK results by casing RGS.
Had great results by casing Rye.

P. mexicana/Jalisco fruiting on cased RGS



P. galindoi/ATL#7 fruiting on cased RGS



P. galindoi/ATL#7 fruiting on cased Rye Berries





They don't require a special casing layer, I've used pasteurized 50/50, 50/50+, Jiffy Mix and Plantation Seed Starter Mix with equally great results.
Make sure that you use a thin (~1/4") layer of your mix.
Spread it evenly on the top of the substrate and put it into your fruiting

chamber.
I've used a SGFC and Greenhouse and they both perform good.
Keep high humidity and lots of FAE throughout the whole fruiting.
Keep your temperature between 65-80F.
I've had them to fruit on constant 65F and constant 80F and anywhere in between.
Light temperature of 6500K is preferred (although I experimented with a 8200K light
too with good performance as well) with a cycle of 12/12.
Pins should appear within 10-14 days in optimal fruiting conditions.

Grains Spawned to Bulk Substrate:

You can spawn your grains to any pasteurized manure or coir based bulk substrate.
My favorite mix is horse manure/straw/coir/vermiculite/gypsum (40/20/20/15/5).
Let your bulk colonize, case and fruit it as above.

P. mexicana/Jalisco rye berries spawned to pasteurized coir/coffee/verm/gypsum



P. tampanensis spawned to pasteurized horse manure/straw/verm/coir/gypsum





Fruiting BRF Cakes:

With this method I don't harvest the sclerotia from the substrate.
After full colonization birth the cake and wash off the vermiculite barrier.
After this I like to dry the cakes out in the front of the flowhood or a fan.
Dry it for a few hours at least or overnight.

P. tampanensis cakes drying



Please note that the above step is not necessary but IME it will give you a better
flush/pinset.
Now that the cakes are dry you can go ahead and dunk them for 24 hours.
Put them back in the jars and case/fruit in the same manner as with grains (described above).

P. tampanensis cakes dunking and cased





P. galindoi fruits on BRF substrate



Alternative Fruiting Method:

If you're after the fruits and don't care about sclerotia this is the TEK for you!
Prepare a bulk substrate mix in a spawn bag and sterilize it,
then inoculate it directly with LC.
Here's how I prepare my bulk.
Shred the horse manure with a small food processor.
I can't believe that some people still breaking up manure with their hands...

Shredding the manure



Chop up some wheat straw and submerge it in water for a couple of hours.
Prepping wheat straw



Hydrate some coir, and get the vermiculite & gypsum ready.
I don't measure anything exactly just eyeball it.
It's not that important, just be somewhere in the ballpark of the above mentioned ratio...

Ingredients for the substrate



Now mix your dry ingredients (manure/verm/gypsum) then mix in coir and straw.
Hydrate the sub to field capacity and fill into gusseted spawn bags.
I fill the bags with 2-4 quarts of substrate.

Mixed and hydrated substrate



I love RRs idea with the tyvek sleeves inserted in the bags,
you don't have to worry about contamination while your PC cools.

Prepping the spawn bags



Fill your PC with the bags, and PC them for 120 minutes @15psi.

Bags before and after PCing



When the bags are cool I open them in the sterile laminar airflow and inoculate the bulk with 20-60cc of LC.
Inflate it with the sterile air and tie them up.
When fully colonized, cut the top of the bag just above the substrate level.
Case it thin with your favorite casing layer and fruit it.

P. galindoi bag fully colonized, top cut off and cased



P. galindoi fruits on the above mentioned bag





Harvesting & Spore Printing:

Now that the pins developed into mature fruits (anywhere between 5-10 days)
you are ready to harvest them.
This is the same as you would do with any other species of mushroom, but keep it in mind that these guys are pretty fragile.
Gently pull them off the substrate and set them aside.

P. galindoi harvest from BRF



Cut the caps off the stipe as close as you can and place cap onto alcohol sanitized heavy duty aluminum foil.
Do this in your glovebox or front of your flowhood.

P. galindoi caps printing



An other good method is to use a plastic shoebox.
Take the lid, and lay a sheet of sanitized foil in it.
Put the caps on the foil and place the bottom of the box on the top of the lid.
You'll have a nice sheet of good quality prints.

P. tampanensis caps mass-printing on foil in a shoebox



Finished prints of P. tampanensis



Thanks for reading!

Attached Thumbnails









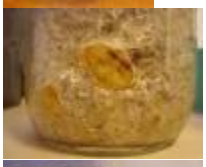


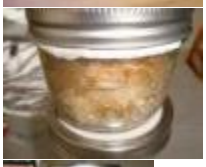










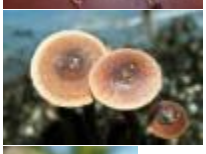


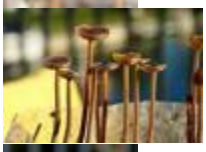






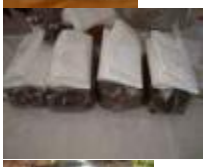




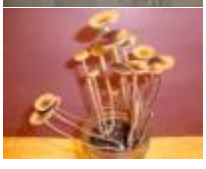






























































#841831 pedigree dog food agar by iamsmiley

Posted by Freaky on 05 February 2011 - 09:14 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

DFA (dog food agar) has been around a while and used by many.

Here's a link to FastFreds media cookbook with a ton of agar recipes.
http://mycotopia.net...a-cookbook.html

Quote:

Dr. Pollock's Modified [Dog Food] Agar
---
10 g dried dog food (ground to flour)
10 g amaranth flour
2 g Dextrose or Malt extract
9 g agar
500 ml potable or distilled water
Sterilize for 20-30 minutes at 15 psi. [20]

I only use potato flakes in my own agar recipes, so much simpler than whole potatoes ime.

#813837 Need ID on this Mushroom Please

Posted by mycowarrier on 16 December 2010 - 03:59 AM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

DrunkinMaster said:

:offtopic: im curious, as to how you know so much! lol where would one start to learn to identify these myself? im heading down the the library tomorrow to check out some books. but other then that i really don't know where else id look lol.

My favorite field guide is "The Audubon Society Field guide to North American Mushrooms". The primary author Gary Lincoff is very cool and infact is the guy who (with Steve Pollock) made the domestication of Psilocybe Tampanensis possible from one specimen.

All books by Paul Stamets are excellent. I like "Mushrooms demystified" by David Arora. There are several on-line sites for ID'ing mushrooms too. I only use them occasionally but some are very good and right up to date on taxomony and new data. Just a hobby for me and i dont have alot of "field experience" like some members. Still Learning :thumbup:

#809040 Alkaloid Concentration of Dried Psilocybin Mushrooms/Psychedelic mushrooms in...

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 03 December 2010 - 03:11 AM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

bartsimpson841 said:

Gymnopilus Junonius, aka Laughing Gym, aka Laughing Jim, aka Spectacular Rustgill

Grows on tree stumps, logs, or tress bases.

CAP - The cap ranges from 7 to 20 cm across, is convex, and is bright orange, orange/brown, or reddish brown with a dry scaly surface. The stem is 25 to 265 mm long, 8 to 9 mm thick, and often narrows near the base. The frail ring is dusted with rusty orange spores, the flesh is yellow and the gill attachment to the stem is adnate to sub-decurrent. It has a bitter taste, stains red with KOH and turns green when cooked in a pan. The spore print

is rusty orange. "Each individual mushroom can weigh several pounds."

SIMILAR SPECIES - This mushroom is often mistaken for Gymnopilus ventricosus, which contains no psilocybin.

DISTRIBUTION AND HABITAT - Gymnopilus junonius is a very widely distributed mushroom which grows in dense clusters on dead hardwoods and conifers. This mushroom grows just about everywhere that decaying wood can be found.

Gymnopilus spectabilis was originally a member of the Genus Pholiota and was known as pholiota spectabilis. In Japan it was referred to as 'O-wa-rai-take' which translates as 'big laughing mushroom.' It was known of in China in the 2nd century during the Chin Dynasty and the medica indexia pharnacotheons listed remedies for the incessant laughter caused by those who ate it. The heading of the cure was titled, "Cures for the Laughing Sickness." One time in the late 1970s, Dr. Steven Pollock (and you can read about 7 of his published shroom papers at my site,which has over 25,ooo photographs related tomushrooms around the world, including photos of farms that produced20,00 kilos a week), But poor Steven, ended up in the ER after eating too many at one of the early Mushroom symposiums held in the open aired log cabins at the Girl Scout Camp on Orcas Island. The mushroom is so unbelievably bitter that alone makes ones mouth pucker up for an hour or more on just a nibble of half an inch of shroom, and the dosage is intense. It was a shame because six months later, he was shot in the head at his own front door and no one has ever been caught who commited the crime. A 1/4 million dollar reward is still on the books in Austin, Texas. Steven marketed the Sclerotia which is now the only legal shroom high in the Nederland.

By the way,Maybe you should hit ebay and see if you can find a copy of Sasha Shulgin's TIHKAL (Tryptamines I Have Known and Loved.") it has all the chemical information one would need, minus my research. On the othr hand, he himself has invented over 350 new drugs from the mescaline phenylethylamine chain of which mescaline is directly related to speed, He synthezive over 200 drugs from the mescaline molecule, many similat to MDA, MMDA, MDMA. 2-CB, 2-CT-7 and scores of unbelieable compounds you will probably never get to experience and his book on tryptamines covers all the DMT compounds as well as the psilocine, psilocybine,

baeocystine, nor-baeocystine, aeruginascine, tryptophan, 5-hydroxytriptamine (Serotonine, your brains own neurotransmitter which has a symbiotic relationship with the shrooms in your body and brain. there is also, urea, the later three are not active, MDA and MMDA, well as MDMA (X) were first invented when they were synthesized in the early 1900s by Dr, George Alles, who synthesized them from amphetamine. in the 1950s, Dr. Sasha Shulgin who worked as a chemist for Dow Chemicals and who also was the DEA's main chemist for court convictions for 30 years. learned that all the essensial oils of most spices were chemically phenylethylamines and could be used to synthesize MDA, etc.

And one more reminder is that each individual mushroom has a completely different collection of tryptamine alkaloids one then in the one sitting to the left or the right of the other mushroom.Youcan haveten eighths of a gram bags and eat one every two weeks and you will get a different amount of chemical high from each 3 and 1/2gram dose.

Unless you take a dried ounce if cubes and completely powder it, there is no other way to quantify a correct dose which is normally around 15 to 25 to 30 milligrams of psilocine in the dose. And a particular species growing on one side of the street can have a complete different dosage than an equalamount growund around the cornerdown the street.

By the way,P. cubensis are the weakest of the psilocybian family followed by P. pelliculosa. It takes from 3-5 dried grams or up to over one fresh ounce. some patches of Psilocybe cyanescens can get 4-10 people or more off on a fresh ounce, It is actually the most potent species of all. more then P. azurescens.

a five dried gram dose of powdered cubes is equal to ten double-ought capsules since a single size of those caps hold half a gram of powder. IT is best to eat them fresh or dried and do not produce candies because those kind of childish actions are what bring heatr because kids sell them now at schools.. That attracts attention and the heat comes on those selling candies and parents do not want their kids doing drugs. Many idiots get busted driveing down the road toking up and get pulled over and the cops smell the pot and then search the car and then they find shroom candies. I have at least 50 news articles alone from the last five years posted at my site about such kids being greedy and stupid.

My favorite shrooms are liberty caps, 20 to 40 or more fresh will give one a Mazatec ceremonial dosage level. that could be one gram dried to two grams and no more

If you really want to learn something about shrooms, stick to the chocolate to purple brown colored gills and spores or the complete black Copelandia species from Manure. Do not be searching for Galerina steglechii as it has only been found two times in 35 years and there are four deadly species of Galerina in the genera which has a few hundred species. I have posted here photos of deadly galerinas growing directly under clusters and clumps of P. cyanescens as well as P. stuntzii and P. fimetaria (blue ringers. Avoide any mushrooms with white gills. Stay away from the Galerina color laughing gyms. every year, asians and russian shroom lovers eat mushroms in Oregon and Washington and some die. they claim that they were eating the same shroom they ate in their home land.

Not.

In 35 years or so, I have had the pleasure of eating 34 species of psilocybian mushrooms/ The average shroomer usually never eats more than 4-6 varieties of psilocybian mushroms..

There are a total of 22 types in the Puget Sound, yet about 7 of those have only been fouond once or twice in the last 50-60 years. Join the Puget Sound Mycological Society. Mostpeople in the region generally eat two or three kindsandneverfind the others. although, if you readmy news articles on Washington and Oregon, every lawn in downtown Seattle, every schooland parkand condos hadblue ringers for close to twenty years until thepasture lands begin to disappear/ Already this seasson I have witness at leatr 20 patches that were destroyed by greedy people who do not let them grow to be bigger shrooms. I find some, take a hundred photos, leave them andcome back three days later and the area is shredded/ Gardens ruined, very destructinve shroom pickers with no respect for the environment or for peoples private property/

And as for the list of species, you can always wait for the guzman revised edition of the genus Psilocybe. ITs only $250.00 a copy. In fact, a month or so ago, someone on ebay bought a first edition of my 1976 book for that very same price.

Man of Knowledge

Man of Knowledge.

I will post this data later in the early morning or sometime tomorrow.

#805763 Psilocybe cyanescens: 2 Locations. Bus Stop and near home

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 25 November 2010 - 04:13 AM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

Alan Rockefeller said:
> Nice pictures.

Do you ever find Psilocybe ovoideocystidiata in your area?

Hi Alan,

No, in 33-years of annual and full year picking, the latter mostly blue ringers and Pan Subbs (Pn. cintulus), I have never seen any Ovoids in this area. I just posted some data at shroom-0-topia (Hope the site name stays.. By Cultosaurus based on a comment you had made somewhere prior inthe last few weeks.

Also I saw the images of the posted P strictipes, a mushroom that grows in grasslands and pastures but never in manure. What was the habitat for the SW collection? One problem is that P. strictipes is a grass-root attached mushroom. similar to P. semilanceata and the blue ringer family, which could include (P. stuntzii, P. fimetaria (manured shroom) and P. sierrae (P. subfimetaria).

According to both Stamets and Guzman, and I along with Tjakko Stijve and the late Rolf Singer who first named a P. baeocystis as P. strictipes. I think that the Arizona/New Mexico Psilocybe yo posted at another site or maybe it was here is not P. strictipes. It actually does not resemble macroscopically, the P. strictipes that Stamets, I, Gary Menser, Haard and Haaed, and even Joseph Amirrati have seen in fields of wild grasses in Oregon where it is common in grass seed fields, with their mycelial roots attached to the base of the wild grasses such as liberty caps attach to wild grasses, and sometimes libs also grow in soccer and park lawns in the

PNW from liquid fertilizers from cattle and horse farms south of Woodinville (Meadow Gold Farms) who sell fertilizers to Bassett and Western Landscaping firms/ In the 1970s and 1980s to 1989, about 70 to 80% of all new lawns at condos, govt. buildings, new restaurants, apartment complexes, hospitals, new side walk lawn paths along new restaurants, including many McDonals, Wendy's, Burger King, Dairy Queen, KFC. etc New city jails had blue ringers in their lawns. In the South of Seattle from Burian to Tukwilla to Kent/Auburn and even along I-5 on one side and 99 on the other, the shrooms also traveled from Tukwilla to Federal Way. South from Auburn/Kent to Bellekirk, Bellevue, Kirkland, to Seattle Center, and all parks and schools had grass root growing shrooms. Mostly blue ringer types, but P. strictipes is rarer in the Seattle region than in the Oregon I-5 Corridor to the Oregon coast. Baeocystis and P. strictipes, which Singer and Smith wrote as similar in macroscopic appearance erred in their taxonomic ID of P. strictipes, and other shrooms also in their original 1958 vol 50. of Mycologia, First ever monograph of the Psilocybe Genus pertaining to the PNW ssection, Caerulescens. More on that later. P. strictipes, common in UK, EUROPE, northern and central europe, serbia, czech republic, sweden, siberia and even Chili.

A variety of P. strictipes grows abundantly in Western Oregon in close association with highland bentgrass (Agrostis tenuis), the latter Latin name that S. Pollock gave to what he thought was a variety of P. stuntzii, of the P.subfimetaria[=P. sierrae]. Hpweverm it dies not griw in wood decris such as alder or other hardwood mulch ir wiidchip branches twigs ir stems. So I have doubts about the SOUTHWESTERN identifuication of that collection actually being P. strictipes. especially due to its hih altitude woody habitat.

Some mycologists of the 1980s believed that P. semilanceata was an intermediate form of P. pelliculosa. Even Guzman confused a new species I gave to him in 1977, In person so he would have it, identified it as P. pelliculosa var. pelliculosa. He said that both species grow together,but I have never seen this. However, at the edges of clearcuts, some grassy areas had small colonies of P. pelliculosa, but two feet into the rainforest from the logging side roads along the cleatcuts, the Pelliculosas slowly disappeared yet in the clear cuts and areas of alder from 3 inches to three feet high trees and not after reacching ten feet high into the clearcut, the shrooms after 2-4 years completely disappear. In the mid 1970s, some P. pelliculosa and P. silvatica appeared in mulched areas of clover leaffed on and off ramps at freeway junctions into small townships along I-5 between

Olympia/Tacoma up to where I-5 meets 405 north of Everett/Marysville, Washington.

All the pasturelands south of Tukwilla towards Kent/Auburn along I-5 from Miltary Road suppliedgrass seed and sod to landscapping firms that laid sod throughout Southcenter Shopping Mall at Tukwill around 160th street south to 22th street and many of those pastures made way to one story non-poluting offices and warehouses. Both on the shopping mall side of South Center and throughout the whole of the Industrielle Park sextion of South Center Area of Tukwilla to Longacres (race track for pan subs. Evergreen Tree Service, landscapped Soputhcenter Industielle and the mall for about 20 years or longer. Many Boing offices had several miles of lawns with blue ringers and Baeos. I once took Andy Weil there for him to photograph the amzing lawns of baeos and stuntzii's, and several lawnsalongboth AndoverEast and Andover West also hadP. strictipes. With the selling of the pasturelands for new Boeing buildingsand lawns, the Evergreen Tree Service no longer did theperpetual lawn care they opnce provided for several dozens of years. And so the massive shroom growth due to liquid fertilizers and newly sodded lawns caused the shrooms to disappear.

The general Seattle area of parks, condos and governmentbuildings also caused the disappearance of theblue ringers and baeos that came with dos and fertilizers from Bassett and Western in Woodinville because those pasturelands at Meadowgold and north of woodinville also began to be resold land for urban development.

And as for cyans, Federal Ways Condos and Apartment complexex were rich in cyanescens in the mulch beds and rich with blue ringers in the lawns.

On other matteris you sentme a pm form a site we both belong about the alledged P. samuiensis from New Zealand. I call that one very doubtful and his only associaton of it in New Zealand is that he identified it from a picture, most likely either Paul's book or my web site which has about 100 photos of P. samuiensis.

Pet fungus also did the same by claiming a farmer in Eastern Oregon had it on his landfrom horses inmported from Thailandby a thai family. It is cheaper to buy a horse in oregon than to ship those midjet Thai horses by

boat to the west coast of America. Pet fungus said it identide the mushroom from photos in Paul's book. However, thatis my photo in Paul's book. No profession mycologist would accept such an id as accurate.. I had many other doubts about the id of theNZ specimen. I have collected several thousand fresh specimens, the shrooms never grow taller than 3 inches. we have now positively identified, with chemical analysis, P. samuiensis in Xiem Riap, Kampuchea, and from Raynong Province in Eastern Thailand northeast of where the Tsunami hit along the Andaman Sea side region of Thailand with Burna to the north and India and Sri Lanka to the east.

The person who foundd the P.samuiensis, also photographed the specimens in situ, and later in the lab, producing several beautiful twio inch and longer fruiting pinners ina petri plate, one specimen with bluing.

So I am confused about the P. strictipes from a mountainous region of a woody habitat. I think most likely it is a new species.

I also again bring up the confusion first created inthe late 1950s by SInger and Smith in their monograph, and then that of Guzman (1995) Following Redhead's (1985) and Watling and Gregory's (1987), confusion in which Guzman finally correctly identified it as P, callosa.

Also, The personal comments to me by Guzman and a few others (Including Ott) claimed that P. semialnceata and P. pelliculosa were indistinguiisable from one another macroscopically.

They so not resemble one another exceept by certain macroscopic characteristics common in the Genus Psilocybe. But there is a lot of physical difference between the two and once someone has picked a few thousand of each of those two shrooms, they can tell the difference between the two species.

Another problem I am working on is the Copelandia papailionacea vs the Panaeolus papilionaceus, the latter which use to be known as Panaeolus sphinctrinus. Thjis accounts for errors inthe identification by Schultes, Wasson, Heim, Hofmann, Singer and Smith who accidentally thought that P. sphinctrinus was the teonanacatl of the Aztec Empire and its shamanic priests who used many shrooms ritual settings/

The early 3nd ventury reference to wa-rai-take as P. sphinctrinus always noted in the chinese herbal medica indexia under the heading of Cures for the Laughing Sickness, and that the mushroom causing the incessant laughter was only found growing on the Feng Tree (Liquidumbar), However, Panaeolus papilionaceus grows mostly in the manure of horses. And not from a tree, and since both Copelandia papailionacea and Panaeolus sphinctrinus (P. papilionaceus) do not look alike and the early mycological sketches of the species suggest that Panaeolus papailionaceus was really C. papilionacea. Too much research at this moment for my mind to think about.

Still would like some more data on P. strictipes of the southwest collection'

Scuse the typos, I am having vision problems due tomy diabetes and other old man aged factors. I have trouble seeing the typing to correct as I type and I have blurred vision in one eye that is pretty bad.
John

#788679 Mjshroomer (Man of Knowledge) Various Cultivated Strains

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 09 October 2010 - 01:50 AM in Magic Mushroom Photos & Art Gallery [FONT=Verdana]
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[COLOR=white]For some reason, the author of the above comments of strains stopped his report with a section on me explaining where the Matias Romero Pollock strain came from.

[COLOR=#ffffff]He also left out the Orissa, India, the ones i produced that grew two specimens of 23 inches in height and with dour and a half to five inch caps.
[COLOR=#ffffff]
[COLOR=#ffffff]And also my Tak Mountain cubes, and the South African Transkei strains I grew that both produced cubensis with wavy caps.
[COLOR=#ffffff]
[COLOR=#ffffff]He also forgot tomention a few other strains in his list that I broght to American and Hawaii that I created or developed, I am assuming he just never finnished his list of strains. I was told there is a post at the Shromery with the title, are there any strains of cubes not found by John

Allen, also with some rude comments about me. So here is a list in no particular order of what strains of cubes that originated with me became a mainstay on many shroom vendors around the world, including some that were mass produced in the Nederland and some that I created and then were improved by my friends in European countries and returned to me for further development and sales.

The Shit, The Flies, The Spores, The Shrooms and the Ants

The New BNN strain: A cool Cloned shroom from the original Ban Nathon strain.

Cool pictorial of several growths of the B+ strain.

The World's Largest Legal Mushroom Farm in Holland.

Some Penis Envy Grown On Kowanite

The Ban Phang Ka Cube In Kowanite

The Tak Mountain Cube From Tak, Central, Thailand

The Ban Lipa Yai Strain from Koh Samui

From The Fabulous Rice Paddies Of Ban Hua Thanon, Koh Samui.

From The Montane Regions Of Ecuador, South America: Psilocybe subcubensis.

From The Sacred Grounds Of The MonasAry Of Ban Nathon, Koh Samui.

From South Africa: The Mighty Transkei Psilocybe cubensis - Robust Bodies And Golden Wavy Caps..

A complete step-by-step pictorial of Psilocybe cubensis
from a sporeprint collected in elephant dung
near Na Muang, Koh Samui.

A series of photo images of Copelandia tropicalis at Kualoa Ranch on Oahu Island in Hawaii.

These mushrooms were found fruiting naturaly in one day old manure over a 21-day period.

Some cool images of 22-22" inch tall Orissa, India cultivated mushrooms.

I also wish to post some images below of the non-hallucinogenic species, Psilocybe pegleriana that grew like lleana vines with 20 inch stems that were intertwined like vines up a wall.

This one I will post below later. I thought it would be easier to let you go to the pages and see all of these fantastic images as they grew in the order of their growth

And also some images of the non-hallucinogenic Panaeolus sphinctrinus, now renamed as Panaeolus papilionaceus. But there is confusion between this species original taxonomic Identification with that of Copelandia papilionacea (Copelandia cyanescens. I am working on that.

Since I am pretty tired and it is my birthday, I will post the Pegleriana cultivation tomorrow and the Panaeolus sphinctrinus (papilionaceus).

thanks for the time in reading this

A few last words. I have a 160 page article with over 150 photos of cult of p. antioquensis from Cambodia and Samuiensis, and other species including the Cuphanburi Goliath and P. mexicana all by Workman who contributed greatly to my unpublished 24-year follow-up to all of my studies with the University in Bangkok, plus shrooms I cultivated, and SEM photography, DNA sequencing of which Alan Rockerfeller already verified some of my results from the DNA bank, chemistry of numerous species with comparative analysis to related species from Mexico, and new species and photos I cannot post here or anywhere. It may be in issue 9 of my journal, Ethnomycological Journals: Sacred Mushroom Studies vol. 9 (fouor unpublished papers over 224 pages and lavishly illustrated with beautiful photography by me, Workman, and others.

Man of Knowledge

I hope the links work, otherwise I will have to post the url's separately

Well tomorrow or Sunday I will have to put in each URL separately as they are not working.

#788629 Daily Tek: Tips for Newbies (Part 1)

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 08 October 2010 - 10:48 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Sidestreet said:

> **Shroom + Citrus Trip Report**
>
> Here's a solid-and detailed- trip report about citrus + mushies by TVCasualty. Notice he eats only 1/3 of a gram! He trips hard enough for visuals, yet the whole experience is completely over by T + 4 hours.

In regards to Sidestreet's post above of Steven Pollock's methods for Magic Mushroom Cultivation:

Regarding Pollock's Referenced papers in the post above donated by Sidestreet.

I will in the next month be posting the following three papers by Steven Pollock:

Steven H. Pollock, "The Psilocybin [/COLOR][/URL] Mushroom Pandemic", Journal of Psychedelic Drugs, Vol. 7 (1): 73-84 (1975).

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I want to mention that I was talking to Andy Weil who had just finished talking with Paul Stamets who had informed Weil that he had just heard from one of Pollock's friends in Austin that Steven had been murdered. For many years, I have been a friend of Linda Deer, Linda was Steven's

original college girlfriend before the lady Steven was dating whne he was murdered. There is a section on my site at this URL of Other Scholarly Journals; A Work in Progress which also includes a beautiful tribute of rare articles by Ethnobotanist and a mentor to me and my published work who helped and encouraged me over the years on how to present my visions of the shroom world and who often told me the same advice given to him by his mentor at Harvard in the 1930's Oake Ames, who told Dick Schultes that if he "did something, do not be afraid to say I did it." Meaning that I should write as if I were directly speaking to the person reading my papers.

Dick Schultes and Steven were two of my idols who wrote what they saw and felt and were not afraid to hide behind hidden names.

You can go to this page at my site if you are interested and scroll down past the papers I wrote and past the tribute to Dick Schultes (incomplete at the moment due to other contributions I am trying to post here freely for all to have a much access to the most meaningful papers that led me to where I am today). A lot of Dicks shroom works and a beautiful biography of Schultes from the New Yorker Magazine, better than Wade Davis bio book (One River) of Dick Schultes.

On this page is several of Stevens published papers and his obituary. I do have some private letters that I have been asked to not post, but you can read the articles I have alreadty posted of Steven's early works at this URL:

A Tribute to Steven Pollock and the High Times Rag article on his death. Scroll down past the Schultes to Other Scholarly Articles.

http://www.mushroomj...rg/articles.htm

Here is a picture of Steven and Andy Weil at a Mycomedia 2 or 3 at the girl scout camp on Orcas Island circa 1979, 1980 or 1981. That was one of four girl scout camp ground open-aired no windows and freezing weather at the end of October into November.I do not have time to look for the original flyer of the conference.

In the first day, my wife and i had a friend who joined us in attending and while he sold copies of my Safe-Pik Shroom ID Guide at $20 dollars a copy (he sold 107 copies), my wife and I spent 8 hours having massive sex in our bunk bed and blocked the cabin door with another bunk bed.

Fortunately no one came to get into their backpacks or needed items for whatever. So we missed the first of the 3-4 days of the conference. Later the Mycomedias were moved to breittenbush in Lake Detroit, Oregon, 60 miles east of Salem. The resort is one of the few legitimate hippie run communes that surviced the Summer of Love, similar to the farm, but more relaxed in their weekly programs of life choice speakers.

Steven and Gary Lincoff, also at that symposium ate some laughing gyms and Steven got too high and paranoid. I was given a knobby half inch of a stem to check its alledged horrble bitter taste and after a few nshews I made the statement that these were not bad. A few more chews of the same piece a few minutes later changed the contours of my lips from a smile to one of a grimmace as the taste became more and more bitter and that lasted about 20 minutes and I agreed that those were not worth eating. Years later Gartz sent me some G. aeruginascens and those were dried and okay. about 7 dried shrooms for the high.

Regarding the eating by Pollock and lincoff of the laughing G. spectabilis I was told later he went to ER for some valiums? I am not sure about that story, but Steven usually carried some medications that he traded for shrooms at that time. I was unaware of his being watched by several state and federal law agencies in Texas over his problems in writing hundreds and probably a few thousand scrips for pharmaceutical uppers and downers and narcotic medications, including quaaludes since I personally traded shrooms for 50 ludes for my wife

A cool photo. Not sure if Andy Weil ever appreciated the publishing of this photo enjoying himself being photographed picking his foot with one hand while scratching his head with the other?

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1286574699

Man of Knowledge (mjshroomer)

Also I am going to start a thread here of various specimens of wild cubes that I created and/or assisted in the creation of super cubes of gigantic proportions.

More of that today.

Attached Thumbnails



#900847 Daily Tek: Tips for Newbies (Part 1) ~ COPY

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 08 October 2010 - 10:48 PM in FAQ : Frequently Asked Questions

Sidestreet said:

> **Shroom + Citrus Trip Report**
>
> Here's a solid-and detailed- trip report about citrus + mushies by TVCasualty. Notice he eats only 1/3 of a gram! He trips hard enough for visuals, yet the whole experience is completely over by T + 4 hours.

In regards to Sidestreet's post above of Steven Pollock's methods for Magic Mushroom Cultivation:

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#783905 For Mrs. Hippie3 and/or Freaky for Corrections

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 28 September 2010 - 09:49 AM in Forum International

Man of Knowledge said:

Give me a few days to remember where it goes.I have been so busy trying to align these in the right order. maybe later I will make a power point slide show of them

john

No that one is already posted in the right forum in the part four of the magic shroom guides. Trying to round up the early Australian I accidentally deleted because while shrooms were popular in the sixties in Mexico and Florida to Harvard, Aussies and New Zealanders where shrooming and surfing and carryiend that to Balie where pollock wrote about it and then to Aisa and other parts of the world before they were popular in England and they were more popular in the PNW then in the UK at that period.

#782420 The Greatest Shroom Library Part IV: Magic Field Guides & Taxonomy

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 24 September 2010 - 08:45 PM in Forum International

PLEASE DO NOT POST HERE UNTIL ALL 220 OR MORE IMAGES OF FIELD GUIDES AND SOME MAGS ON IDENTIFICATION ARE

FINISHED WITH THE YEAR 2009, BY THE WAY. I LOST THE 4-5 IMAGES FOR 2008? THANKS.

Magic Mushroom Identification Field Guides and taxonomic data of 1978 (Part 3 of 1978).

John Allen and R. Gordon Wasson hold the original Safe-Pik Hallucinogenic and Toxic Mushroom poster for poison control units at Hospital ER rooms for treatment in identifying species that may or may not have been consumed.

An incoming patient whohas eaten some shrooms and is either paranoid if they are magic or poisonous, or maybe drank a tea and has no specimens for a doctor to examine, so this poster of 80 photos include 60 Psilocybe species, ten Panaeolus and Panaeolina, and ten poisonous look-a-likes.

A patient can help the doctor in identifying if he may have eaten a magic species or possibly a toxic mushroom. Several toxic shrooms can make one real sick with nausea, vomiting, and profuse sweating but might not kill.

Here to start this page is An image of High Times Number one. A reprint of the original. Wioth a girl holding what appears to be a Marasmius oreades (common fairy ring mushroom). Already themag begins with bullshit on their cover because no one at high Times really had a real shroom for the girl to hold.

Inside was a story of a dude standing on the west coast of Florida Ft. Myers side of the isle and in his article he talked of watching the spores blow across the bay in the Gulf of Mexico to the West Coast of Florida and deposited the spores on the manure paddies in the field where he was standing.

[Author's note: "Jesus Christ, give me a friggin' break?"]

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Now I kinda made a mistake in the order of the months and years between 1974 and 1980. So here we start with Dr. Steven Hayden Pollock's 1974 first report of the Genus Copelandia in Hawaii, primarilly his consuming specimens with surfers on Oahu's North Shore. His shrooms were

identified as Copelandia tropicalis. As many collections I made and deposited in an 11-12 year period, I only found a total of three cow pies that the specimens were later identified as Panaeolus tropicalis.

That is really a rare species that became common in the early days of the Internet and on ALT.DRUGS and became a mainstay for Copelandia in smart shoppes in the nederland.

However, one in every 400 or more specimens of Copelandia cyanescens would probably be a specimen of P. tropicalis.

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This is the cover for High Times Issue number 5. The first year and a half it went from quarterly to monthly.

This particular issue features An Interview by Peter Fremont of Dr. Andrew Weil.

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On page 8 of issue 5 we find a letter from an irate reader concerning mistakes in an article written on Amanita muscaria (soma). Apparently the letter writer wrote to inform high times of a few errors in the article about Amanita.

He notes that the author had referred to Amanita muscaria as Teonanacatl.

Then corrected the error with his own by saying that the Indians called Psilocybe Mexicana as Teonanacatl (a Nahuatl Mazatec/Aztec word implying, flesh of the gods or meat of the gods). Actually not a single Indian, belonging to the 7 primary Indian tribal groups who use psilocybian mushrooms know or even use the word Teonanacatl. The word was used originally by the Spanish clergy when they wrote of the things of New

Spain.

And Richard Evans Schultes collected specimens of Panaeolus spinctrinus, one of several species and was told by native Americans that this was the Aztec mushroom, so Schultes was the first to spread the misinformation about the species being known as teonanacatl.

Page 8, letter to the Editor High Times 5.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1285353592

And here is the four page interview with Andrew Weil about his new book, the Natural Mind. Even Dick Cheney had some rude comments to make about Andy's book. And there were errors concerning some of the drugs in the Interview, as well as Andy, although I only briefly mentioned here that Andy was partially responsible for getting Timothy Francis Leary and Richard Alpert (Baba Ram Dass).

He was a poonie at Harvard and a part time reporter for the Harvard School Daily newspaper, The Harvard Crimson. It was Andrew Weil's reporting of Leary and others giving drugs to undergraduates and their refusal to stop doing so.

So Leary was first fired under the pretext of failure to show up for his lectures. He was not a professor at Harvard and had no tenure. It was true he was having shroom and later LSD sex orgies and parties at his mansion loaned to him by a millionaire who loved acid. A few months later in April of 1963, Alpert was then fired for his refusal to stop giving drugs to undergraduates. I should also mention that at that time in History, LSD was not illegal, nor was DMT and related tryptamine alkaloids. Alpert made a great joke of his firing. "Can you imagine he told his friends and colleagues, that I was fired from my job as a teacher at Harvard University for giving a student the greatest educational experience of their lives?"

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Back now to my 1978, Safe-Pic Mushroom Poster of 80 colored photos of which ten are poisonous look-a-likes. In Feb or 1979, we cut the posters, 1000 of them and made 8 packets of ten cards each. Each card had all the pertinent data referring tot he actual mushroom photo on the other side of the card.

John W. Allen and R. Gordon Wasson holding a poster created by me and paid for by Frank Rinaldo, an ex-policeman from Rockford, Illinois and his wife Cheeri. I met Frank in a record store owned bythe man who owned 2nd Time Around Records, Nanoos one and two, Big Al's. and a couple of other stores. I could smell pot smoke coming from the back of the store and started a rap with the person behin the counter. Told him I was sort of an amateur expert on magic shrooms and was looking for someone who would like to invest some money, pay for printing of my book, and I would split profits with him 50%-50%. He looked me right in the eyes and said, "Done deal."

How can one beat that. That was my normal shroom luck.

The Wasson and me image again.

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Here we have the January-June of 1979. This is the special issue of the Journal of Psychedelic Drugs (whose name was later changed to the Journal of Psychoactive Drugs). This issue covers the published lectures of the scholars who lectured and presented slide presentations at the Conference on Hallucinogens and Shamanism in Native American Life in Oct-Nov of 1978 in San Francisco at the Japan Trade Center. Some people I ran into had ounces of MDA for $250 dollars an ounce. And a lot of people

where looking for shrooms, which were finally in big demand in the Haight-Ashbury. During the Summer of Love when thousands of hippies were given free Mexican Styled GI-haircuts and march across the border after seeking shrooms and pot from Maria Sabina and other shamans,many whom were phony, yet no shrooms were available in the Land of acid and pot. soon speed and smack overtook the scene and everyone good moved away back to their root communities to start their own Alice's restaurants, head shops and hippie record stories.

The Cover

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The Table of Contents of the lectures presented at the conference and reproduced here in this issue of the Journal of Psychoactive Drugs.

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Ed Rosenthal, High Times King of the cultivated pot and seed master writes an article in which he takes the reader on a voyage to Hawaii for some magic shrooms a spiff of pakoloko. While one small photo of a damaged shroom with a slight tinge of blue is most llikely a specimen of Copelandia cyanescens or a close relative, his problem lies in the fact that the other three photographs of his magic shrooms are actually bad old cracked and pitted caps and stems of Panaeolus antillarum, a non-active species. He shows specimens as large as his hand. It is possible that some viewers may have thought they were bad looking cubes,but come on. Plus he shows a view of the shore from a 32 footer Catalina. And a bowl of some Hawaiian fruit. And the article was short and pretty stupid.

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And now for the 1979 cream de mint of shrooms, Author Paul Stamets, floating high of his quick sales in the past 4 months of "Psilocybe Mushrooms and Their Allies," writes an exellent five page field guide, with photos, extracted from his book. A book, by the way, of which I sold for him, the first 100 copies off the press. Took a box of them with me to San Fran and sold them and my mushroom poster. Sold 80 copies of the poster at $20 each and gave away about 30 free ones to many scholars, some like R. Gordon Wasson, Richard Evans Schultes, Weston LaBarre and

Michael Aldridge, as well as five for Albert Hofmann to take back to Europe.

The cover of Hi-Life magazine issue 7, 1979:

The Best Field Guide To Hallucinogenic Mushrooms:

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http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1285353592

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1285353592

Below is a strange case of mistaken identity. The photograph of the Galerina autumnalis was published in Hi-Life magazine to show readers the dangers in picking a deadly poisonous shroom and mistakingly eating it as a magic shroom.

Unsigned. 1979p. (Mag., Letter). Hi-Life vol. 1(10):93. October.
This article offers corrections for an error which appeared in Hi-Life #7. However, the correction is the same as the original error. A photograph of Psilocybe stuntzii and Galerina autumnalis were mis-labeled as each other (see Stamets, 1979c)

Stamets, Paul. 1979c. (Mag.). The best guide to hallucinogenic mushrooms: Where they grow and how to identify them. Hi-Life vol. 1(7):42-49. July.
A photograph of Galerina autumnalis is mis-labeled as Psilocybe stuntzii and a photograph of Psilocybe stuntzii is mis-labeled as Galerina autumnalis. Four months later in issue No. 10 of Hi-Life, the publishers provided a correction of the above error by reprinting the same misidentification of the two species (see Unsigned, 1979p). Also contains a centerfold of various species of psilocybian fungi indigenous to the Pacific Northwest United States. When this error appeared, I and many other friends of paul's brought this error to his attention. It took Hi-Life magazine four months to fcorrect their error and then waht did the stooges do. They repeated the very error that was brought to their attention.

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Here we finally came to the conclusion and masterpiece of my mushroom poster when with Frank and his wife Cheeri and Fred Rose, we put the 80 lamenated cards all cut and set for a ringlet binder and had four colored covers, red, black, blue, and green. here are a copy of the red covered issue, the black covered issue, and the five pages of text, attached to the front of the book with pertinent data of the books purpose and a beautiful forward blurb by my friend and colleague, Dr. Andrew Weil.

red cover
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1285358831

black cover
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1285358826

blue cover
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1285358826

The text for the first five pages of the booklet, a perfect fit in opens front or back pocket to use when picking fresh mushrooms, At the time it was the largest collection of magic mushroom photographs in one book available on the market, mostly sopld on the west coast, although we had about three hundred copies sold in the UK and Europe.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1285358826

A real shame. There were about 2200 posters left in 1990 when I took Jochen Gartz to the USA for the first time he was free of the iron curtain and brought him to America, introduced him to friends and he goes behind my back in 1991, 1992, and 1993 and in 1996 publishes with Stamets, P. azurescens, and furthermore provided false andmisleading information on who collected what, when and where.

I wanted to say that we drove aropund Kingston, Washington to and from Paulsboro and Bremmerton looking for Frank and cheeri. I learned they

had got devorced, he was drinking and arguing and hit her a few times or maybe he kicked in the door, etc. or something like that. Anyway, she and her two daughters lived in a trailer in the woods by an alder clearcut, loaded with P. pelliculosa by the hundreds of thousands, something the three of us often spent a few days picking. She was freezing the year before in 1998 and ended up using the remaining 2200 posters for firewood starter for her wood burning stove. the same one she cooked her meals on. So Gartz and I failed on having the book. At the time I was pretty broke but ten years later had over ten grand from taking people to Thailand, Burma and Cambodia and Indonesia.

I will say I have letters to and from Gartz from the mid 1980s when I introduced him to the species as P. astoriensis, the local name used in Oregon by shroomers for many years,

He never once mentioned it in his published paper and did not use a single foto he took while there with me in 1990. He also published a three page paper of mine in a german language book on outdoor shroom transfer cultivation of P. astoriensis and he wrote me of his analysis of it and outdoor patches in the mid 1980s ro mid 1990s. My friends in Oregon also referred to it to him as P. astoriensis and he wrote that I and Paul Stamets, and Paul's son and two mutual friends of mine and Paul collected specimens with us. One of those people I now know is workman, but I have no quarrel wirh workman, but Gartz cheated me on that and several other projects such as selling my photos in Europe with his name as author, a calendar with three of my photos and no credit, changing the cd covers of my books that I paid an Indian to produce a cover painting for teonananatl: A Bibliography of Entheogenic Fungi by Allen and Gartz. He put his name as first author and did the same with the cultivation history. I have broken all contact with the man as he lied to me, had a big drug bust at his school in Germany and did not let anyone know, yet he asked me in more than a dozen letters had I ever been arrested. Then I found a letter from jan of 1990 from Gartz and he claimed he p found a police report about me at the conference in Amsterdamlying around where anyone could see it and threatened me that my books would never be published in Germany. He refused to loan me his passport in Amsterdam when I was robbed but both Paul Stamets and Dr. Stijve wrote me letters of introduction tot he U.S. Embassy so I could replace my lost passport and also loaned me theres to take to the embassy with me. And that friggin Gartz, lying to me over and over and asking me if I had been in jail. He complained about me leaving a

police report on a table where anyone could see it. The stupid old german fart ws to dumb to realize it was the Amserdam report of my being robbed and I needed a copy for the US Embassy. And then, as I noted, between 1990 and 2008, wrote me more than a dozen or more letters asking if I had ever been in prison. Not jail. Now it was Prison and then he had the nerve to accuse me of stealing money from A book that I wrote that he had nothing to do with. He never contribured shit or any paragaphs or sentences and then thought he had co-authored Mushroom Pioneers.

I can only take so much shit and this thief is a flake,

I was in a good mood for a while here after retyping all the missing text. As for Paul, I have a few minor problems with him but am not mad at him over what Gartz did.l Paul wrote me a letter in 1989 and asked me if I had ever heard of a mushroom in Oregon called Panaeollus azurescens. It never dawned on me that he was thinking up Psilocybe azurescens. But in the Journal, Eleusis, Gartz wrtites that the species was named in honor of Paul's son Azureus/ that means that gartz did that name for Paul to kiss ass. Like the calendars with my photos listed Paul as one of the three editors of the calendar. turns out when I asked Paul about the editiorship position on the calendar, he told me he knew nothing about it until Gartz sent him a free copy of the calendar.

Man of Knowledge

So about 7-10 more replies to this part 4 on field guides and taxonomical illustrations and descriptions of psilocybian fungi from all over the world. Some of these books such as the McKenna's Growers Guide, and Stamets, Psilocybin Mushrooms and their Allies and Psilocybin Mushrooms of the World. Even Peter Stafford's chapter on shrooms from his Psychedelic Encyclopedia into several langages including French and German.

Continued below.

Attached Thumbnails






SAFE-PIK


SAFE-PIK


MAGIC
MUSHROOMS


THE BEST GUIDE TO
HALLUCINOGENIC
MUSHROOMS





JOURNAL OF
PSYCHEDELIC DRUGS







PSILOCYBE STUNTZII









Page 58



Letters...

PAGE 8

Interview...











#780952 Help identifing semilanceata

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 21 September 2010 - 04:34 PM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

First sme very nice specimens. I am lookimg for someone to take me to photo caps this fall. use to grow in the arboretum, 2 times in 33 years. My fvoriteopne of allo, but the least photos I have is of the lib cap/

Here is some ot the real data on lib caps posted at my site/

http://http://wmushroomjohn.org/psilocybesemilanceata1.htm

Pix of species

Lib Caps by the Late and murdered on his home font porch by his girlfrined.

LIBERTY CAPS: RECREATIONAL HALLUCINOGENIC MUSHROOMS

The Story of How Dr. Steven Hayden Pollock was Murdered on his doprstep.

The coolest and longest selling magic shroom field guide:

http://www.mushroomjohn.org/speciem

Scroll down to Field Guides Page on Introduction

Man of Knowledge

#774976 The Greatest Shroom Library Part IV: Magic Field Guides & Taxonomy

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 06 September 2010 - 06:12 AM in Forum International

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Magic Mushroom Identification Field Guides and taxonomic data of 1978 (Part II of 1978).

Allen and R. Gordon Wasson holding the original Safe-Pik Hallucinogenic and Toxic Mushroom poster for poison Control at Hospital ER rooms for treatment in identifying species that may or may not have been consumed.

This is at the "Hallucinogens and Shamanism in Native American Life in the Fall of 1978. See next two images for flyers of Conference and events.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1283748498

Above Conference program where this poster was introduced to the public and academic world of ethnomycology.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1283748498

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1283748498

Richard Cooper's Guide to British psychoactive mushrooms. Only P. semilanceata (liberty cap) and Hypholoma cyanescens (Psilocybe cyanescens) are the only active species in this guide and Panaeolina foenisecii, Panaeolus campanulatus, Psilocybe coprophila and Psilocybe montana, are not psychoactive.. It also lists Amanita muscaria. The guide has a centerfold of 5 images in color of liberty caps. good fotos. Even better are his illustrations of liberty caps and Psilocybe cyanescens.

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Miller and Tatelman presented a 2nd printingof their 2nd edition in 1978,

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Rumack and Salzman's Mushroom Poisoning: Diagnosis and Treatment. Originally $100.00, new revised edition shown here is now $250.00 dollars. The original 1978 book had only 253 pages while the revised 1994 edition has over 464. The articles by Singer and Ott were not corrected in the 1994 expanded reprint.

This has many chapters on all toxic shrooms, with two specific articles on the recreational use of magic shrooms. One by Ott featured below and later one by Rolf Singer. There were other articles on both Psilocybe and Amanita species in this book.

[Rumack, Barry and Emanuell Saltzman (Eds.). 1978. Mushroom Poisoning: Diagnosis and Treatment. 263pp. CRC Press. West Palm Beach.
One of two books dealing specifically with psilocybian mushroom poisoning and other toxic mushrooms. In this particular book, several papers regarding case histories and treatment for psilocybian intoxication are presented. The second book on mushroom poisoning is Lincoff and Mitchell's Toxic and Hallucinogenic Mushroom Poisoning.

Rumack, Barry and David G. Spoerke. 1994. Handbook of Mushroom poisoning: Diagnosis and Treatment. CRC Press. Boca Raton, Ann Arbor, London, Tokyo. 464 Pages.
Reviewed as posted here: "Mushroom Poisoning is a compact hardcover book that contains much useful information. The editors have done an admirable job of assembling some of the most mushroom-knowledgeable experts available and collating sound scientific information about these herbivorous scions.... Overall, this book is much more than a handbook. It really is the definitive clinical text on mushroom poisoning. Any healthcare professional who needs to know about mushrooms and mushroom poisoning or who has more than a cursory interest in the subject will want to have ready access to this text. Additionally, because mushrooming is a relatively common companion activity to hiking and other outdoor recreation, wilderness medicine practitioners should have a copy in their library."

Kenneth W. Kizer, MD, MPH, in Wilderness and Environmental Medicine, 4, 347-353 (1996). This is a revised edition of the above book by Rumack and Salzman. See similar reference at (Spoerke and Rumack, 1978).]

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Two pages of Ott's paper. Red dot indicates species that are not active.

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Ott and Bigwood (1878), Editors. This is the proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Hallucinogenic Mushrooms at Port Townsend, Washington at Ft. Worden from 1977.

Cover of 1978 Ott and Bigwood's book
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1283748498

Table of contents of lectures at Conference in this book.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1285354316

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Back Cover of Ott and Bigwood's book on 2nd Int. Conf. on Hallucinogenic Mushrooms, held in Oct-Nov. 1977.

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Flash Magazine, Issue 3, 1978, Steven Pollock's Field Guide, "Psilocybin Mushrooms of the West Coast." Devoted to species in the PNW.

Cover of Flash.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1283748498

Flash Page 56.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1283748498

Flash Page 57.

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Flash Page 63.

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2 Pages of Dr. Rolf Singer's article, "Hallucinogenic Mushrooms" from the book, "Mushroom Poisoning Diagnosis and Treatment." I only have the new edition so I cannot show the original cover as that book belongs to Dr. George Freibot, as does much of my original autographed collection. Otherwise, every images posted here in this series is in my home library.

Rumack and Salzman's Mushroom Poisoning: Diagnosis and Treatment. Originally $100.00, new revised edition shown here is now $250.00 dollars. The original 1978 book had only 253 pages while the revised 1994 edition has over 464. The articles by Singer and Ott were not corrected in the 1994 expanded reprint.

[Rumack, Barry and Emanuell Saltzman (Eds.). 1978. Mushroom Poisoning: Diagnosis and Treatment. 263pp. CRC Press. West Palm Beach.
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Reviewed as posted here: "Mushroom Poisoning is a compact hardcover book that contains much useful information. The editors have done an admirable job of assembling some of the most mushroom-knowledgeable experts available and collating sound scientific information about these herbivorous scions.... Overall, this book is much more than a handbook. It really is the definitive clinical text on mushroom poisoning. Any healthcare professional who needs to know about mushrooms and mushroom poisoning or who has more than a cursory interest in the subject will want to have ready access to this text. Additionally, because mushrooming is a relatively common companion activity to hiking and other outdoor recreation, wilderness medicine practitioners should have a copy in their library."
Kenneth W. Kizer, MD, MPH, in Wilderness and Environmental Medicine, 4, 347-353 (1996). This is a revised edition of the above book by Rumack and Salzman. See similar reference at (Spoerke and Rumack, 1978).]

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Paul Stamets' 1st book on the identification of Psilocybian Mushrooms: "Psilocybe Mushrooms and their Allies."

Like Psilocybin Mushrooms of the World", this guide also contained many

species that contained no active ingredients. I also want to make a note to all reading, I was the one who sold the 1st 100 copies of this book fresh off the press at the above conference on Hallucinogens and Shamanism in Native American Life in the fall of 1978 at the Japan Trade Center in San Francisco.

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Man of Knowledge

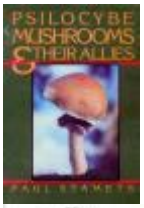
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PSILOCYBE
MUSHROOMS
& THEIR ALLIES
PAUL STAMETS









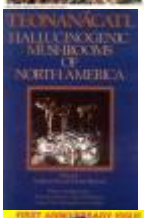












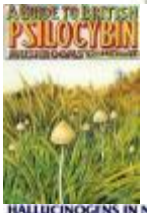




Psilocybin Mushrooms
Of The West Coast













#774124 The Greatest Shroom Library Part IV: Magic Field Guides & Taxonomy

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 03 September 2010 - 11:47 AM in Forum International

PLEASE DO NOT POST HERE UNTIL ALL 230 OR MORE IMAGES OF FIELD GUIDES AND SOME MAGS ON IDENTIFICATION ARE FINISHED WITH THE YEAR 2009, BY THE WAY. I LOST THE 4-5 IMAGES FOR 2008? THANKS.

Field guides for 1976 (Continued) through 1978. !7 images.

I first met Richard Hans Norland in 1977 in Seattle one day when my wife and I had just devoured a tall glass each of San Pedro potioned that I prepared in the Western Shamanistic cooking method using a blender to cut the cooking time of ten to twelve hours Peruvian method to 2-3 hours blender method.
We kept hearing a knock at out window and a repititious voice that was reverberating in an echo saying, "Lets go to the back door." "Lets go to the back door." repeating itself over and over and over and after several minutes my wife exclaimed, "John, we do not have a back door." Okay, the mescaline was intense and close to or equal to a 500 milligram medicinal clinical dosage.

So I opened the door and met author Richard Alan Miller. After an hour of strange communiciation, and showing him some specimens of fresh Psilocybe stuntzii Guzman and Ott, I realized he knew very little about magic mushrooms at all. His book, "Whats in a Mushrom part III, Psychoactive mushrooms." with illustrations, the nicest in many of the subsequent and past field guides to appear in a book. No photos and the majority of the book consists of species in the US, mostly the PNW and some from the SE USA.

However, IT also containes numerous graphs and tables of chemical

analysis of species that I later learned that the author owed a few thousand dollars to the University of Oregon for chemical analysis that he never paid for. The book was published in Salem Oregon and Mr. Norland also gave praise and Thanks to the U of Oregon, D.I.R (Drug Information Center) run by a good friend of mine, Mark Miller.

Here is the front cover for Whats in a Mushroom Part Three. Psychoactive mushrooms.

http://mycotopia.net/forums/attachment.php?attachmentid=186659&stc=1&d=1283506320

The back cover of Norland's book was really strange. He offeres coming soon, yet they were never published, Part II of "Whats in a Mushrooms" information on 426 toxic mushrooms. advertising a release date of October 1, 1976.

And and advertisement for "Wahts in a Mushroom" Part I, "Nutritional and Medical Mushrooms. Release date: Spring of 1977. Neither book ever was printed.

Below those two adds onthe back cover of the book, Mr. Norland presents us with:

Others:
Growing Wild Mushrooms,
Clinical Tests for Poisonous mushrooms, and
Identification of Mushrooms by Chemistry.

Also those above three books were never printed.

Finally, in response to my current revised edition of my bibliography of Entheogenic Mushrooms with more than 2930 references, Mr. Norland had this advertisment.

Psilopcybin Bibliography companion to Part III with summeries, abstracts, and difinitions. 150 pages, 8" c 11". $4.95 + 50 Cents handling from P.T. Publications, P. O. Box 517, Ashland, Oregon, 97520.

Again, the above booklet never appeared in print. And Mr. Norland faded

quitely from the public view of mushroom information.

I always wondered how much money he collected for the advanced sale of his said bibliograpy which in his book he described as containing over 300 references. Interestingly, the original Wasson bibliography published 2 years in a row by the Harvard Botanical Museum Leaflets journal had originally over 300 references and an additonal 30 or more references in the 2nd edition one year later. While my first bibliography published on cd-rom in 2000 only contained about 1400 references.

I get over amped by people who offer shroom data in advance of publication and fail to produce a book after many people send in their money. I want to point out that Jonathan Ott had 300 people contribute $40.00 each in advance for his book Pharmacotheon and all 300 donators were credited for their payments to Ott who published a masterpiece on six major hallucinogens and dozens of other minor entheogenic plants. and He cheated no one. Everyone was pleased with Jonathan's book.

As for Norton, I introduced him to a patch of blue ringers and two days later after he left Seattle, I went to photograph the patch, only to find it had been picked of every mushrooms in the area I took Mr. Norton too. Not sure if he ravaged it but the odds are that it was he. I never saw him again.
The back cover to his book. The inside pages are not worth showing however his illustrations by New Zealand Christchurch zoologist, Janet Mikesilk, also of the U of O and Of Corvalis are fantastic representations of PNW species. He also dedicates the book to his five year old daughter who help him collect specimens for study.

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In 1976, one of the better more reliable books was Jonathan Ott's "Hallucinogenic Plants of North America, a book covering several hallucinogens in the continent. His section on mushrooms is supurb and this book is a must for the serious ethnomycologist enthusiast.

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1977 field guides and shroom books:

Next we have an excerpt of close to 100 pages of mushroom toxicology and identification by Gary Lincoff and D. H. Mitchell, "Toxic and Posiopuos Mushrooms. This was a $60.00 book. Very expensive, but not as much as the Rumack and Salzman book of which the recent reprint is over $250.00 per copy new. This also covered local pnw species and dosages and suggested treatment for overdose conditions. Also with sketches of species.

http://mycotopia.net/forums/attachment.php?attachmentid=186662&stc=1&d=1283506320

Here we have the first of many editions of Gary Mensers Hallucinogenic and Poisonous Mushroom Field Guide, with both collor photographs and hand drawn sketches of species. Printed in paper back size editions this book was later republished by Homestead Book Co of Seattle and last few years by Ronin publishers, the largest published of Drug Books in America run by an obnoxious lady according to the late Peter Stafford, Beverly Potter. A real nut case who actually hates druggies and drug books but earns her living promoting them.

http://mycotopia.net/forums/attachment.php?attachmentid=186663&stc=1&d=1283506371

Now we have the 2nd edition of the Richard Alan Miller book from Homestead, Magikal Mushroom Handbook, this one co-authored by Homestead publisher and CEO, David Tatelman who wrote in my Mushroom Pioneers that he was surprised that my handmade book, Magic mushrooms of the Pacific Northwest, actually at times, outsold his professional printed versions of Magikal Mushroom Handbook. This edition actually corrected the earlier misidentifications of species and also published my photo of Conocybe cyanopus in black and white, insteat of color. Because it was smaller than a normal paperback, it was a great addition to the field guide industry as it fit in everyones back pocket perfectly. A nice little guide of good quality work. IT was after this printing that I talked David into returning to the UW, The collection of magic mushroom photographs that Richard Alan Miiler obtained through his schools student councelor to print the first editions of the book, thus allowing others to finally have access to some of the photos used in the booklet.

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In the summer of 1977, mushroom cultivator and enthusiast, Dr. Steven Hayden Pollock, who advertised in High Times for the Matias Romero cube prints and later he referred to his sclerotia of Psilocybe tampanensis as the Cosmic Camote, published "Magic Mushroom Cultivation", a booklet with beautiful photography of cultivated species of psilocybian containing fungi, Including Copelandia and Psilocybe tampanenesis, and mostly those of a cold weather nature such as Psilocybe cyanescens and Psilocybe baeocystis. With newer methods of cultivation never before offered to the public. This was another book that sold out and was not reprinted due to the sudden unexpected murder of Dr. Pollock on his front doorstep, discovered by his current girlfriend who came to see why he did not show up for their dinner engagement. The night this happened I was talking on the telephone to Dr. Andrew Weil who had just informed me of the death after receiveing a call from mycologist Paul Stamets who a few hours earlier had talked to Steven Pollock. A friend, upon hearing of Pollock's death called Paul who called Andy who then told me the sad news after it had happened. You can read of Dr. Pollock's death at my site in an article from High Times a few months after his death. many Drug agencies raided Pollock's home after the death. Pollock always thought they were watching him because of shrooms, but it turned out that numerous federal and state drug authorities had been watching him over his massive writing of drug prescriptions to junkies and others. I once traded some shrooms at a conference to steven for some quaaludes for my wife. I was unaware of his prescription writing at the time and thought it was just a normal once only natural drug trade and that he only had a small amount of quaaludes. I was shocked when I read the high times report, but since High Times is known for its sensationalism drug writings over resposible reporting, I had a hard time believeing everything High Times wrote regarding Steven Pollock's murder. His fathers reward of over $150,000 dollars or more is still being offered for info to those who commited this horrible crime.

On Memory of Steven hayden Pollock
http://www.mushroomjohn.org/pollock1.htm

Theeare also other articlesby Dr. Pollock posted at my website in the articles section towards the bottom of the page of articles. w are still in

construction on Panaeollus and one on Psilopcybe.

Steven also had numerous ads in High Times and other Drug oriented magazines for several years offering spores with exotic names and sclerotia and growing materials.

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Next in 1977, California drug expert, Peter Stafford published a bible of drug subject matter pertaining to six major hallucinogens, of which one chapter of about 100 pages was devoted to psilocybian mushrooms, also embellished with rare photos and sketches. this book sold well and while there are copies in print, it is basically not going to be reprinted again. Prior to Peter's unfortunate death several years ago, he was converting the six major hallucinogens in his book to individual books so that Ronin could make triple the money off of selling six separate drug books instead of one. This book is the Psychedelic Encyclopedia still offered for sale on Ebay.

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Next we have another fine book titled, How to Identify and grow Psilocybin Mushrooms by biologist Rich Gee and Jules Stevens (Pseudonyms) Jules Stevens, not his real name was a hair dresser and dance instructor with a studio and salon in Pioneer Square in Seattle. Their book was published by Murphy Stevens (also a pseudonym), owner of the two Indoor Sun Shops in Seattle, one in the U-District and another in Aurora Village. Murph was published of all of the first grow books on Marijauana under halydes, finest Marijuana indoors and several others. They were also raided in the late 1990s and charged with massive conspiracy charges for selling grow supplies and lighting fixtures for growing high grade pot. Murph also cornered the market on lighting fixtures to Alaska while pot was legal to grow there.

Years later all charges were dropped but a lot of expensive fixtures and products were condiscated and never returned. This booklet also had one of my photos in it listed as unidentified species. I asked about it and they though it was there photo until a showed them a series of photo images of the mushroom.

However, they also, as seen in the images below, identified liberty caps as Psilocybe pelliculosa with only a few real pelliculosa mushrooms correctly identified as you will see in the images presented below from their book.

The cover

[img]http://mycotopia.net/forums/attachment.php?attachmentid=186671&stc=1&d=1283506371[/img

Two images of liberty caps labeled as P. pelliculosa. For those who pick libs you can tell they are libs and not P. pelliculosa.

[img]http://mycotopia.net/forums/attachment.php?attachmentid=186668&stc=1&d=1283506371[/img]

[img]http://mycotopia.net/forums/attachment.php?attachmentid=186669&stc=1&d=1283506371[/img]

In this next image from the Stevens and Gee booklet, the first image is a liberty cap labeled as P. pelliculosa, while the 2nd and 3rd images are real photos of P. pelliculosa. Sometimes pelliculosa will be in grassy areas in the clearcuts where there is alder crushed mulch under where small patches of some grass take seed and grow.

[img]http://mycotopia.net/forums/attachment.php?attachmentid=186670&stc=1&d=1283506371[/img]

Here, Dr. Roy Watling of the Royal Botanical Gardens in Glascow, Scotland presents a case of intoxication from Panaolus subbalteatus, ande an overview of the species and its relationship to some other species of Panaeolus and Panaeolina as latent or possible psilocybian fungi, which at the time of this writing was mostly misidentified as psilocybian fungi due to false chemical positives. This is when P. sphinctrinus was also labeled as posionous or dangerous or possibly hallucinogenic due to its relationship to related genera species. Sketches show Panaeolus as drawn for this article. The 2nd presented in this pictorial by Dr. Watling who contributed to my paper on Panaolina foenisecii, co-authored by Mark Merlin of the U of Hawaii, as not being a psilocybian fungi.

[img]http://mycotopia.net/forums/attachment.php?attachmentid=186671&stc=1&d=1283506371[/img]

[img]http://mycotopia.net/forums/attachment.php?attachmentid=186672&stc=1&d=1283506371[/img]

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[img]http://mycotopia.net/forums/attachment.php?attachmentid=186674&stc=1&d=1283506371[/img]

Andy Weil wrote this paper for the Harvard Botanical Museum Leaflets, mostly accurate but some minor errors in identification. Again, someone who visited the PNW on 3 or 4 occasions and went shrooming with me or others in Oregon for a day or 2 and then wrote what he learned from others, some of whom really had no idea about the shrooms they picked other than what they also learned from their friends. In the 1970s, most people, including me were pretty clueless, often relying on information from others, including experts who sometimes provided misinformation because they also relied on what others told them.

All in all, this was a good report by Dr. Weil despite some minor errors which I really do not have time to dig out his paper from my hard to reach filing cabinets.

[img]http://mycotopia.net/forums/attachment.php?attachmentid=186675&stc=1&d=1283506371[/img]

Man of Knowledge

Attached Thumbnails







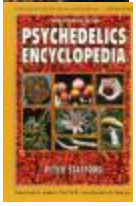








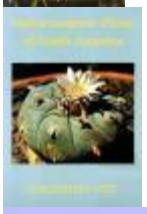

PSILOCYBIN


PSYCHEDELICS
ENCYCLOPEDIA











Group VI
Psilocybin–Psilocin
(Hallucinogenic)
Poisoning



#772909 The Greatest Shroom Library Part IV: Magic Field Guides & Taxonomy

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 31 August 2010 - 08:33 AM in Forum International

Freaky, I goofed again. This needs to go into the next reply post in my thread of The Greatest Shroom Library Part 4: Magic Shroom Field Guides.

It needs no title, but the post should begin with the following heading in the post itself, explaining what this post is showing.

John, Thank you

Just post the whole of below into the reply box at that thread. I was in the mood to do another page or so, so maybe I will note another page below this one for the next post of the above guides,

John

Quote:
Freaky,

Post the following below, in the next reply of my field guides pictorial. I am going to attempt to post another page below this, for the reply to the one below. All in chronological order and also about 10 to 15 or so images per post in the thread so it opens easy for those who want to follow it.

From Ola'h's 1969 to the Botany and Chemisty of the hallucinogens by Richard Evans Schultes and Albert Hofmann

So now we come to 1970 and the beginning of the field guides, manuals, and pamphlets written specifically for the identification and collection of Magic Mushrooms in the USA, UK and EUROPE, Australia and New Zealand and Asia, Mesoamerica and South America, a world wide collection of books and academic and scholarly published journal monographs and literature that I used, and also contributed articles to help others learn the magic as I learned it. I do post a few major magazine contributions in this thread that consisting of identification articles by Paul

Stamets, Steven H. Pollock, Me and a few others, as well as monographs or histoical ethnomycological literature pertaining to species in USA by andrew Weil and a few others, while most similar ethnomycological histories and studies will be covered in another post in this thread. So let me begin to post the first field guides, and I will gladly show some of their errors in identification of species, errors that even I used in my book that came from permission to use photos and id by other authors and many such mistakes were also carried into the scholarly professional field guides of some of the worlds leading mycologists.

The first major monograph written on the Genus Panaeolus appeared in print in 1969, and was reprinted in 1970. It covered both Panaeolus and Copelandia cyanescens and was written by French Canadian mycologist Gyorgy-Miklos Ola'h of the Universitat Laval in Quebec, Canada. It also noted Panaeolina foenisecii as psilocybian and Panaeolus sphinctrinus, and Dr. Ola'h later discussed with me that both species are not active and were the results of false positives of both of those species.

The cover page to his monograph, written in French.

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Also in 1969, Dr. Olah wrote another paper in which he described mushrooms as psilocybian, psilocybian latent and non-active. He also noted 5 species of Panaeolus of which some were actually Copelandia as active and labeled them as Panaeolus. They included, Pn. africanus, Panaeolus cambodgeniensis, Panaeolus cyanescens, Pn. tropicalis and Panaeolus subbalteatus. He also noted that he found no psilocine/psilocybine in fresh collected wild specimens of Panaeolus microsporus, yet found the alkaloids in the mycelia of in vitro grown indoor cultures.

The cover page of this published paper is presented below and several authors of normal mushroom field guides sometimes noted several of these species in their field guides as possibly hallucinogenic or possibly toxic or poisonous or should be avoided, also noting that they may be related to some of their Mexican cousins.

Both of the above book and journal paper appeared in 1996. Not until 1996, was a revised monograph of the Genus Panaeolus published and that was

in the German language by mycologist Ewald Gerhardt, who in the 1990s identified several specimens of the Hawaiian Copelandia species for me and Thakko Stijve that I had collected and deposited in the Bernice P. Bishop Herbarium at the University of Hawaii.

Ola'h's published paper cover page for the new species he notes in French and English.

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Now we come to 1970.

This field guide cover and photoed water-colored renditions by Leonard Enos, who according to Ethnopharmacologist is responsible for narcing on LSD manufacture Nicolas Sands, was the first published field guide to mushrooms of the Pacific Northwest and Southeastern United States and was basically based on the sketches published in vol. 50 of the Journal, Mycologia in 1958.

Many of those original black and white sketches of the species that Singer and Smith did the taxonomy on were incorrect. Some of those sketches are posted in one of the above posts in this thread on thePsilocybe genus monograph of the caerulescent bluing species. And following that paper by Singer and Smith, many of the subsequent published field guides between 1970 to the mid 1980s, including my first guide had ID errors due to the works of Singer and Smith, Enos, Wolman, Jacobs, and Ghouled, and even a major error in my book by a misidentification by Dr. Daniel Stuntz of his own named species before it had been named by Guzman and Ott. And those were later re-published in other peoples field guices following my book which will be discussed in the next thread or the one after.

The Cover of Leonard Enos' book on Psilocybian mushroom identification had no title on the cover other than a drawing in an uly orangy colored cover.

The Enos field guide appeared in 3 separate editions in 1970, 1971 and 1972 for a total print run of 5,000 copies and that was it.

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The title page of the book by Enos.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1283237354

His water-colored rendition of Psilocybe cubensis (originally Stropharia), but Leonard used Singer's renaming the species into the Genus Psilocybe, but Enos labeled it as Psilocybe cubensis var. cyanescens.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1283237354

Many of Leonards water colors were incorrect and really did not look like most of the shrooms he depicted in his 80 page book, of which 20 pages were devoted to his own brand of mushroom philosopy, and it was very strange. His images of liberty caps and Panaeolus subbalteatus were very well done, as was his rendition of Psilocybe caerulescens (not pictured her).

Psilocybe semilanceata.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1283237354

Panaeolus subbalteatus (well done).

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1283237354

Now Conocybe cyanopus and C. smithii (the latter not shown here, are small conic shaped mushrooms. Conocybe cyanopus translates from the latin as Cone-head blue- faced. It's original name was Pholiotina cyanopoda).

Here, Leonard Enos, not knowing this posts two incorrect images of the species as two separate species. Interestingly both images really fail to show a conic-shaped cap, except slightly in the Conocybe cyanopus image and yet in the Pholiotina cyanopoda water-colored rendition, his images are bell-shaped rather than conic. And the species, C. cyanopus generally, like P. samuiensis, never grows taller than 3 inches in heigth. I find them in grassy areas along streams and river banks in sphaghum moss. Sometimes in fields of sheep along river areas in Oregon and Washington. The base of this mushroom is bulbous and watery looking and when carefully lifted from the ground without squeezing the stipe, the base is an

azure heavenly blue.

Conocybe cyanopus.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1283237354

Pholiotina cyanopoda.

A few years later, Hongero Press, the first to sell cube prints from Florida, published a book called the Psilocybin Mushroom Cultivators Bible which had photos and a field guide, but it advertised the photos but they did not appear in his book until about three years after they had been selling it.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1283237354

Next we have F. C. Ghouled's field guide to mushrooms in the Southeast United States.

This 16-page field guide sold for $1.25 per copy and later was reprinted for $1.75 per copy and sold in the tens of thousands. And was never reprinted.

The book was credited to as being written by F. C. Ghouled, edited by Richard meredith, Drawings by Matt Holt and photos by José. In 1976, an updated version, primarilly a guide for cultivation was published by F. C. Ghouled under the name of F. C. Ghoud and Richard Meredith, with 6 species identified which did not include P. cubensis, although that book, called, Psilocybin Production was about cubes, the ID section left it out.

That will be discussed in the appropriate place for the 1976 field guides The Cover of his guide, filled withmany errors which I will present for your viewing. This book is featured on the home mushroom page at Erowid. I sent them the missing photos to the guide which were not in their copy at the site. Not sure if they posted them but they do note that the guide is not a good guide for identifying mushrooms

Ghouled's Field Guide to the Psilocybin Mushroom-species common to North America. (16 pages, color centerfold).

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1283237354

A note on some of the contents of the book as written inside the guide by the author. There are several black and white photos in this guide and a full centerfold, one side only of four photos in color of Psilocybe cubensis. He also notes that Amanita muscaria is the famed magic mushroom of Mexico (Not really used today, may have by Mayans because of a single mushroom stone from around the 14th centurey that represents Amanita). His habitats of the Species P. caerulescens are incorrect and he describes the two most common species in the southeast U.S.A. as Psilocybe cubensis and Panaeolus subbalteatus.

The latter was later listed in an article by Dr. Jacobs on Hallucinogenic Mushrooms of Mississippi, the Dr. noted it was the 2nd most commonly picked mushroom in the Southeast United States, most likely his listing of that species came from the Ghouled booklet. Below You will see the two photos of Panaeolus subbalteatus as presented by Ghouled in this guide and the problem is is that the mushrooms he labeled as Panaeolus subbalteatus are just penis stage baby cubes whose caps had not yet opened up. One is in black and white and the other is in color on the far left of a photo of cubes in a single cow-pie.

Ghouled's preface to the guide.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1283237354

A mislabeled black and white photo of Psilocybe cubensis as Panaeolus subbalteatus.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1283237354

One of 4 colored images in the centerfold of a group of cubes in a cow-pie, noting to the reader to observe the Pan subb in the far left of the image.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1283237354

Here in 1973, we have the first major book on the chemistry of hallucinogenic plants.

The Botany and Chemistry of the Hallucinogens by Richard Evans Schultes and Albert Hofmann. Contains listings of some species of psilocybian mushrooms and their chemical alkaloids.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1283237354

Man of Knowledge

#900762 Daily Tek: Tips for Newbies (Part 1) ~ COPY

Posted by Sidestreet on 12 August 2010 - 12:28 PM in FAQ : Frequently Asked Questions

> Growing Shrooms OLD SKOOL!

This one comes from 1977. Some of the methods are pretty outdated, but there's a lot of great info in here. I'm particularly interested in the sections on compost.

http://mycotopia.net...ollock-m-d.html

> Quote
> Magic Mushroom Cultivation

Steven H. Pollock, M. D.

Art and Illustrations by
Robin Klause

Herbal Medicine Research Foundation
San Antonio, Texas 1977

"This novel magic mushroom grower's guide offers new organic methods that are simpler than any before made available to the public for growing mushrooms. It also offers innovative improvements on popular techniques of magic mushroom cultivation and is lavishly illustrated with explicit drawings an 15 full-color photographs.
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A MUST FOR MAGIC MUSHROOM ENTHOUSIASTS!

$5.00”

Foreword

In Mexico there is an ancient native tradition that the sacred mushroom speaks. Es habla! It is language! Indeed plants that alter consciousness have been used by man for psychogenesis as early as civilization itself. Even today, sacred mushrooms play a vital role as divinatory medicinal agents in Latin America. Naturally enough, with the Twentieth Century explosive rise in psychotropic mushroom consciousness, magic mushroom use has become a worldwide transcultural phenomenon. The mushrooms speak for themselves.

When psychobotanicals are employed prudently, they can be of great benefit to the mind and body. Used inappropriately, however, they can induce unpleasant or bad trips. Organic psilocybin-containing mushrooms are safer and more pleasant than LSD, STP, PCP and other synthetic hallucinogens. Home-grown magic mushrooms are truly marvelous herbs and should be regarded always with deep respect. Like their wild progenitors, cultivated psilocybian mushrooms have powerful natural energies that can soar the mushroom eater to paradise or deposit him into abysmal psychic turmoil.

Interest in growing magic mushrooms at home has increased tremendously in recent times. It is a worthwhile endeavor because persons who grow their own psychobotanicals usually tend to live in a harmonious relationship with them. Diverse techniques for magic mushroom cultivation are offered in this book. Some are novel and have never before been made available

to the public, whereas others include innovative improvements on well established methods. Each technique offers certain advantages compared with other techniques, and enthusiasts may want to experiment with all of them or choose one most suitable for a particular cultivation project

Introduction

Psychotropic mushrooms naturally grow throughout most of the terrestrial world and are eagerly hunted by psychomycophiles, i.e. magic mushroom enthusiasts, worldwide (Pollock, 1975-77). The majority of these mushrooms produce Psilocin (4-hydroxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine) as a hallucinogenic constituent but store their magic predominantly in the form of Psilocybin (4-phosphoryloxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine). This unique phosphate analog of serotonin (5-hydroxy-tryptamine), a neurotransmitter in the human central nervous system, is biosynthesized not only by numerous psilocybian mushroom species belonging to the genera Panaeolus and Psilocybe but also by at least two species of Conocybe and some Stropharias. Even serotonin itself occurs as a metabolite in some of these mushrooms, but it is not responsible for their psychotropic effects.

Psychoactive Stropharia species, such as the magnificent cubensis and the less well known subaerugina.scens, are regarded by some taxonomists to be Psilocybes because they lack certain sterile cells called chrysocystidia, the function of which is still unknown. The genera Stropharia and Psilocybe are in fact so closely related through these intergrades that Stropharias should probably be reclassified as Psilocybes . The binomials Psilocybe cubenis, P. stuntzii, and P. subaeruginascens will therefore be employed in this book.

Most psilocybian species stain cyan blue when bruised, especially on the stem, but not all mushroom species that stain blue are hallucinogenic. Some are actually poisonous and correct identification of field collections is important. Some Amanita species, notably the striking muscaria and the divine pantherina, contain the hallucinogenic amino acids ibotenic acid and muscimol. Because of the ecological nature of Amanitas , no one has been able to obtain fruit from them under artificial conditions. In contrast, many species of Psilocybe and Panaeolus have been successfully cultivated. The first successful cultivation of sacred hallucinogenic mushrooms from Mexico was accomplished by the mycologists Roger Heim and Roger

Cailleux in Paris during the late
1950's. They were able to obtain fruit of some Psilocybe species under sterile conditions on Compost in glass flasks and also grew various species under nonsterile conditions on composts in earthenware pots in a greenhouse (Heim & Cailleux, 1957; Heim & Wasson, 1959; Heim & coll., 1967). The latter technique was found to be ideal for obtaining plenty of magic fruit since beautiful flushes of mushrooms appeared. Psilocybe mexicana Heim, P. caerulescens Murrill, and P. cubensis (Earle) Singer were the first hallucinogenic species fruited in this manner and P. semperviva Heim & Cailleux, P. mixaeensis Heim, and P. zapotecorum Heim soon followed. P. cubensis not only turned out to be the most aggressive species to fruit in cultivation but also produced the largest mushrooms. It is no wonder that P. cubensis has become the mushroom of choice for cultivation by magic mushroom enthusiasts.

Psychotropic fungi from diverse areas of the world have been tested by the author for growth and fruiting ability on various media. Observations have been made on the following Psilocybes : a strain of P. argentipes Yokoyama from Japan; strains of P. baeocystis Singer & Smith from Oregon. Washington, and British Columbia; two strains of P. Caerulescens Murrill from Mexico; a strain of P. coprophila (Bulliard per Fries) Kummer from Texas; multiple strains of P. cubensis (Earle) Singer from Texas, Mexico, and Colombia; strains of P. cyanescens Wakefield from British Columbia, Washington, and Scotland; two strains of P. fasciata Hongo from Japan; strains of P. semilanceata (Fries) Kummer from British Coltunbia and Oregoii ; strains of P. subaerugiuascens Höhnel from California and Japan; a strain of P. subaeruginosa Cleland from Australia; a strain of P. subcaerulipes Hongo from Japan; multiple strains of P. stuntzii Guzmán & Ott from British Columbia, Oregon, and Washington; and finally a strain of P. zapotecorum Heim from Mexico.

Observations have also been made on the following species of Panaeolus: a strain of P. cambodginiensis Ola'h & Heim from Colombia; strains of P. cyanescens (Berkeley & Broome) Saccardo from Hawaii and Mexico; and two strains of P. subbalteatus (Berkeley & Broome) Saccardo from Oregon. Mexican strains of Psilocybe yungensis Singer & Smith, a species that typically inhabits fallen trees and humus, were fruited after five or more months of culture on a moss medium in glass flasks (Heim & coll., 1967). But such a lag is entirely impractical for psilocybian mushroom fanciers. Therefore, this book will focus primarily on cultivation of species that can be

grown easily and relatively rapidly. Techniques for their cultivation are applicable, nevertheless, to many other magic mushroom species and to various “food” mushrooms as well.

The Magic Mushroom Life Cycle

Mushrooms are spore bearing organs (carpophores or sporocarps) of higher fungi, which live in soil, on dung of wild and domesticated animals, or in other habitats. Amanita species live in symbiosis with the roots of various trees and have largely undefined growth factor requirements. Amanitas therefore cannot be readily brought to fruition in the laboratory or at home. The life cycles of all magic mushrooms nevertheless follow the same basic pattern as portrayed for Psilocybe cubensis (figure 1).
The vegetative or somatic fungal organisms exist as strands of interconnected mycelia . Generally in nature the mycelia cannot be seen in the substrate with the naked eye. The fluffy or stringy white mycelia of Psilocybe cyanescens and P. cubensis, however, are characteristically luxuriant and readily perceptible when probing the substrate . Although carpophores are normally regarded as fruit because of their fleshiness, the purpose of a mushroom is to make and disperse germ cells (gametes) for propagation of the species. A mushroom is actually analogous more to a flower than to a fruit in this respect.

Specialized cells known as basidia and located on mushroom gill edges undergo reduction division (meiosis), which allows for genetic recombination in the successive generation. The nucleus of a diploid basidium contains paired chromosomes that separate and double in the reduction division. This results in the formation of four nuclei with unpaired chromosomes. These nuclei migrate into basidial cell wall extensions which pinch off and become spores. Each spore is borne by the basidium on a pedicel known as a sterigma and is ultimately ejected by electrostatic forces. Spores have a protective surface covering enabling them to survive for months or even years in a dormant state. An hallucinogenic strain of Panaeolus sphinctrinus (Fries) Quélet was even revived from a seven year old spore deposit (Ola’h, 1970).

Spores and the monokaryotic hyphae which germinate from them are haploid, i.e. they have unpaired chromosomes. After forming clamp connections, the monokaryotic hyphal cells undergo somatogamy exchanging nuclear material and becoming dikaryotic. The diploid mycelia

(strands of hyphal cells) have paired chromosomes. If the genetic makeup of the diploid mycelia permits, the proper environmental conditions will stimulate mushroom formation. primordia or “pinheads” appear first and expand into mature mushrooms by absorbing water. Some psilocybian species, such as Psilocybe cubensis, P. subaeruginascens, P. stuntzii, and Panaeolus semiovatus (Fries) Lundell, possess a partial veil that encloses the undersurface of the Pileus (cap), thereby helping to maintain a humid micro-environment for spore development. As the mushroom matures, its partial veil ruptures leaving an Annulus (ring) on the Stipe (stem). These features are so obvious that P. stuntzii sporocarps are sometimes called “Blue Veils” and P. cub ensis “Purple Rings.” Although mushrooms do not have chlorophyll, some have light sensitive pigments which cause them to orient toward natural and artificial light (phototropism) as they are growing, and indeed light is necessary to induce fruiting of psilocybian mushrooms. Individual spores are invisible to the naked eye, but adeposit of spores known as a spore print (figure 2) can easily be obtained from a fresh mushroom by cutting off the cap, placing it bottom-side down on a piece of clean paper, and setting a glass or cup over it for a few hours or overnight. Usually white paper is used in order to discern the color of the spore print. The print will have a characteristic color depending on the genus of mushroom. Panaeolus spore prints are black except for those of P. foenisecii (Persoon per Fries) Kühner and P. castaneifolius (Murrill) Smith which are dark brown. Psilocybe spore prints are typically purplishbrown. P. cubensis usually gives such a dark print that it appears black, often with a purple hue. Under a microscope Psilocybe spores such as those of P. cubensis (figure 3) appear yellowish-brown in 10% KOH solution. Black Panaeolus spores retain their color even in concentrated sulfuric acid solution. This readily distinguishes them from the black spores of Coprinus, etc., which fade in sulfuric acid solution. Spores of P. foenisecii and P. castaneifolius have a warted internal appearance that is distinctive under the microscope.

It is nof known whether spores of psilocybian mushrooms contain Psilocin and Psilocybin , but conceivably they do. mycelia of Psilocybe cubensis, P. baeocystis, and numerous Panaeolus species, have been reported to biosynthesize Psilocybin , Psilocin , or both of these psychoactive compounds in liquid culture (Catalfomo & Tyler, Jr., 1964; Leung & Paul, 1969; Ola’h, 1970). On solid media such as agar , psilocybian mycelia will often develop a blue discoloration. This is probably due to an enzymatically catalyzed oxidation of Psilocin to a blue quinone.

The Simplest Technique from Scratch

The simplest cultivation technique for growing magic mushrooms from spores requires very little in the way of supplies. All that is needed is some manure, vermiculite , water, canning jars , a Pressure Cooker , and of course spores. This technique works well for San Isidro (Psilocybe cubensis) and other mushrooms which grow on dung in nature, especially Panaeolus species.

The selection of manure is very important. Slightly aged manure should be used. If the manure is too fresh, it is messy to work with. But if it is too old, it is less suitable as a growth medium. Because of its porous texture, horse manure is preferable to cattle manure but manure from other herbivorous mammals, such as sheep and even elephants, can be used for growing mushrooms. Composted manure is excellent. If the manure is gathered directly from a stall in a stable after breaking down for over a year, however, it is sometimes unsuitable for this method. Do not use commercially packaged manure either. After commercial processing, it is usually more like dirt than real manure. Sometimes farms will sell cow manure that has been largely separated from dirt by a machine and placed in a huge pile, where it begins to Compost . This is ideal!
After manure is selected, the next step is to pour some vermiculite (about 1/4 to 1/3 cup) into a wide mouth canning jar. Then add some manure. You should not overdo it. Add enough to cover the vermiculite with a layer of about 1 to 1½ inch manure. The amount is not critical. For instance, it is not necessary to cover all the vermiculite . The purpose of the vermiculite is to hold moisture and to keep the manure from burning onto the bottom of the jar when it is steam sterilized in the Pressure Cooker . The manure layer need not have uniform thickness. In fact, it is best to use relatively small broken pieces of manure with irregular shapes in order to provide plenty of surface area for growing mycelia . Besides, relatively large intact pieces of manure tend to be more resistant to complete sterilization in the pressure cooker.

After the manure layer is in place, squirt it well with water from a spray bottle. It is desirable to start with plenty of water so as to produce an environment with adequate moisture for the spores to germinate . Pressure cooking tends to dry out the manure unless, there is sufficient water. If water cannot easily be seen accumulating at the bottom of the jar in the vermiculate layer after spraying, then add about 1/8 cup water (more or

less as deemed necessary). Too much water, however, can cause the manure to undergo dissolution into a muddy consistency during sterilization. This is not desirable. An advantage of uncomposted horse manure is that it is rather resistant to dissolution during sterilization. It should not take much effort to get the knack of how much water to use. Prepare as many jars as desired, the more the better. Other glass containers, such as Erlenmeyer flasks, may be used in lieu of canning jars for this method of starting spores, but canning jars are convenient and practical.

After enough water has been added, place the dome of each canning jar lid upside down over the mouth of each jar so that the rubber seal faces up and screw on the band of each lid (figure 4). Leave it loose because the object is to allow pressure on the inside of the jar to equilibrate with that in the Pressure Cooker during sterilization. The jars are ready for the Pressure Cooker . If flasks or other glass containers are being used, cotton plugs can be employed with aluminum foil as an outer wrapping. A 22 quart Pressure Cooker holds 7 quart canning jars . A larger Pressure Cooker with room for two layers of quart jars allows for greater production.

Place the jars on a bottom rack in the Pressure Cooker and add water. Usually about three quarts of water is sufficient for a 22 quart cooker. One way to be sure enough water has been added is to fill the Pressure Cooker until the jars start to tip over from floating and then to scoop out some water with a small cup to prevent this. Pressure cookers that do not require a rubber gasket are a better buy, but either type will work fine. Be sure to use a little vaseline to obtain a good seal with either type. Then pressure cook the jars at 15 lbs. pressure for a full hour from the time the pressure has reached 15 lbs. After the steam sterilization is completed, allow the Pressure Cooker and contents to cool. Open the pressure lock to release any excess residual pressure and remove the jars. Screw the lids tight until ready to begin spore inoculation.

To prepare for spore inoculation , heat the end of a wireloop or probe, dull knife, or any other suitable object in the flame of an alcohol lamp or -gas burner on a stove until it begins to glow. Then carefully set it down being sure to keep the end from touching anything. It is best to lay down the wire loop or eqijivalent object at the edge of a counter so that the heat sterilized end is not near any surface. Carefully upfold a spore print if it is folded. Then lift off the lid of the jar to be inoculated, removing both the band and

inverted dome together. As soon as the two piece lid is off, turn it over so that the dome will not fall out and set it down. Pick up the unfolded spore print and hold it at an acute angle over the jar with one hand. The spore print should be facing the jar. With the other hand take the loop and scrape off some spores, letting them fall into the jar (figure 5). Gentle tapping of the spore print with the loop insures that lots of spores will fall into the jar. Do not overdo the tapping as it is not good to cause air currents. Then put the lid back on the jar with the rubber seal of the dome still facing up. Do not screw the band too tight since is is necessary to let oxygen diffuse into the jar and carbon dioxide out.

Many jars can be started from one large spore print. During the entire inoculating procedure, it is important to work in a draft-free area. Therefore keep doors and windows closed and do not run heating or air conditioning for at least several hours before making the spore inoculations. It is also important to control breathing when inoculating the jars, since breathing over the open jars may contaminate them. It is not really necessary in most cases to wear a mask, but it may make a difference for some enthusiasts. In anywhere from three days to a couple of weeks, depending on the age of the spore print, white mycelia should be noticeable in each jar at multiple sites on the manure. San Isidlro mycelia are more fluffy than mycelia from Panaeolus. If contaminants start to grow, they will usually be some other color, most often green. Since manure is a natural substrate for the mushroom species being grown, ordinarily growth of mushroom mycelia rather than contaminants will be favored. San Isidro mycelia will frequently complete growth and commence to form mushrooms within a month but may take up to six weeks or rarely longer. Panaeolus species are slower to make mushrooms in small containers.

Furthermore, when mushrooms are grown in small containers such as quart jars, they tend to be much smaller than when grown in larger containers or on Compost outdoors. Therefore magic mushroom growers might reasonably wish to use mycelia in the quart jars as “spawn” for larger containers or Compost beds. It is advisable to refrain from using such spawn for large scale cultivation projects until after it has been observed to make mushrooms.

Culture on agar Media

agar is a concentrated extract of red marine algae belonging to the genera

Gelidium, Gracilaria and Pterocladia. It is principally employed as a gelatinizing agent for microbiological culture media and has a history of use as a non-habit-forming laxative, a gelatin substitute in food preparation, and a sizing for paper and silk. agar is sometimes called agar-agar or Japanese Isinglass and is available in powder form from many biological supply companies or in strips from health food stores. The commercial powdered agar is less expensive. If agar strips are purchased, they should be ground into powder prior to use. agar does not dissolve in cold water but readily dissolves in at least 65 times its weight of boiling water. Upon cooling, the agar becomes a firm jelly that is particularly suitable as a medium for germinating magic mushroom spores and isolating pure cultures of mycelia

agar media are also excellent for the growing and storage of stock mycelia.

agar is actually a polysaccharide composed mainly of the sugars galactose and uronic acid in various combinations and chemical forms, but the nutritional value of agar is minimal. Therefore, it is necessary to fortify agar media with extra nutrients for growing magic mushroom mycelia . PDY (potato-dextrose-yeast) agar is superb. This medium consists of potato water, Dextrose sugar (D-glucose), an extract of yeast, and agar . Potato water is made by cutting a moderately large unpealed potato, or at least 200 grams of small potatoes, into one-inch sections and boiling them in a liter of tap or distilled water for an hour. The water is then strained, through a metal strainer or cheesecloth to remove pieces of potato and extra water is added to bring the final volume back to one liter. The potato water is heated to a gentle boil and 20 grams Dextrose , 3 to 10 grams yeast extract, and 15 grams agar are stirred in until completely dissolved. The yeast extract is rich in vitamins, protein and minerals. Nutritional Yeast may be used as a substitute for the yeast extract, but the extract is better. Fresh potato water is rich in essential growth factors. This is evident since mushroom mycelia will grow rather poorly in glass culture tubes containing commercial potato Dextrose agar with yeast extract but will grow very well on PDY agar made with fresh potato water.
If the PDY agar is going to be used to germinate spores of Psilocybe or Panaeolus mushrooms, it is important to lower the pH , which is normally about 5.6, to 4.5 with a weak organic acid such as lactic, oxalic, or tartaric acid. The pH can be easily measured with pH paper and germination is much faster at the lower pH . Also, growth of undesired bacteria is significantly inhibited at the lower pH . With this pH 4.5 medium, it is not necessary to use any antibiotics. If the spore print is greatly contaminated,

the benzimidazole compound known as benomyl may be added to the medium prior to sterilization. About 1 mg benomyl per liter of agar solution generally inhibits growth of many different potential fungal contaminants much more than it retards growth of mushroom mycelia (Edington, Khew & Barron, 1971).

The medium is now ready for sterilization. If an autoclave is going to be used, pour each 500 ml of agar solution into a liter flask. If a Pressure Cooker is going to be used, pour each 250 ml portion of agar solution into a quart canning jar or liter flask. Sterilize at 15 lbs. pressure for at least thirty minutes but preferably f or a full hour. After sterilized PDY agar has been allowed to cool in the Pressure Cooker or autoclave, carefully pour it into plastic petri dishes, which come presterilized and can only be used once. They would melt in the Pressure Cooker . Glass petri dishes can also be used and are recyclable. After use they can be cleaned and then resterilized in the Pressure Cooker . They should be wrapped in a dish towel and placed on a rack for sterilization. Petri dishes of media are excellent for germinating spores or growing stock mycelia because of their large surface area and ease of making transfers.

Other containers such as canning jars , baby food jars, glass test tubes, etc. will also work for culturing mycelia . Glass culture tubes with autoclavable plastic screw-on caps are available in various sizes. When using any of these containers, pour in a small volume of unsterilized agar solution and loosely screw on each cap. If using canning jars , invert the domes. If using containers without autoclavable lids such as flasks or glass test tubes, the openings should be plugged with cotton or glass wool and covered with aluminum fail prior to sterilization. If using glass beakers, aluminum foil will suffice as a cover. The containers with agar solution are then placed in a Pressure Cooker using appropriate racks and sterilized for an hour. Glass culture or test tubes should be taken out while media are still warm. Tubes of liquid agar media are then placed at an angle of less than 20° to cool. When the agar media solidify in the inclined tubes, there is more surface area for growth of mycelia than if the tubes had been allowed to cool in the vertical position. Since the tubes have a slanted agar surface, they are often referred to as “slant tubes.”
It is important to work ‘in a draft-free place when opening the sterile containers of agar media to inoculate with spores, make transfers of mycelia , or make tissue cultures from the mushrooms themselves. To make an inoculation from a spore print, heat the end of a wire loop in the

flame of an alcohol lamp or gas burner. It will rapidly begin to glow. Then lift up the cover of the petri dish and dip the loop into the sterile agar medium. This will both cool the loop and give it a coating of agar to which spores will adhere. Immediately recover the petri dish and gently scrape the wire loop across the spore print. Many spores will stick to the loop. Then open the petri dish and smear the spores on the agar . This is ordinarily accomplished by first streaking the wire loop across the agar medium and then sweeping over the agar surface in a narrow “S” pattern (figure 6). Recover the petri dish and flame the wire loop for the next spore inoculation.

When all the dishes are inoculated, seal them with strips of paper masking tape. This will help to keep the agar media from drying out. Store the dishes in a convenient place at room temperature. It is best to label them with the date, species, strain , etc. in order to follow their development. It is not necessary to wear a mask during the inoculation procedure, but caution should be taken not to breathe on open petri dishes. It is important to keep the risk of contamination to a minimum.

Another inoculation technique which can be employed is the “quadrant dilution technique.” Divide each petri dish into four equal quadrants and spread out the spores by sweeping at first only in one quadrant. Recover the petri dish and reflame the loop. Allow it to cool. Then streak once across the inoculated quadrant and move to the next quadrant into which spores should be spread using a recurring “S” pattern. Time can be saved by flaming more than one inoculating loop at a time. The process is repeated, streaking spores from the second into the third quadrant and finally from the third into the fourth. The fourth quadrant will have the fewest spores but should also be least likely to be invaded with contaminants in the original spore sample.

If a mushroom enthusiast does not have a spore print but does have a sun-dried or air-dried magic mushroom, it may be possible to Isolate a pure mycelial culture. This is especially true if the specimen is not very old. Two approaches can be tried. The first is simply to flame a wire loop, cool it in the agar medium as if preparing to streak spores from a spore print, dip the loop briskly into the gill tissue of the mushroom, and finally streak it on the agar medium using the “quadrant dilution technique.”
The other apprpach is a spore dilution technique using sterile water. A piece of mushroom gill tissue is placed in a vial containing less than 1 ml

sterile water. The tissue is then broken up and swirled around with a flamed wire loop. Then a small sample of the water containing spores is transferred to another vial containing a small amount of sterile water. The more transfers the better, but five is usually plenty. Finally, a small amount of the spore-containing solution from the last vial is streaked on agar media using a wire loop.

Vials and transfer implements should be sterilized prior to use for best chances of success. If glass eyedroppers are used for making transfers, they can be sterilized without their rubber suction pieces in a Pressure Cooker along with other supplies. This technique can also be applied to spores from fresh mushrooms by dripping sterile water over the gills, collecting it, and making spore dilutions.

Often within a few days or so, white mycelia formed from hyphae germinating from the spores become visible to the naked eye. Contaminants are rarely white but are usually colored due to green, black or other pigments. The most frequent contaminants are molds and seem to be Penicillium, Neurospora , and Aspergillus species. The desired white mycelia can be transferred to agar media in other petri dishes or the contaminants may be carefully removed using. a flamesterilized probe or scalpel that has been allowed to cool. In either manner a pure culture of mycelia can be successfully “isolated.” Since fungal contaminants often grow much more rapidly than mushroom mycelia , it is necessary to remove contaminants with the surrounding medium very promptly or they will quickly take over. If the spores are several months or more old, it may take a month or even longer to observe germination . If the spores are less than a couple of months old, however, luxuriant fluffy white mycelia will usually begin to cover the surface of the agar medium within about one to three weeks (see color plate on page 33).
Mycelial strains isolated from spore prints may possess different fruiting characteristics. One culture obtained from a print may fruit aggressively, whereas another may not make mushrooms at all. Still another may make only tiny abortive mushrooms. Therefore it is necessary to test a strain for fruiting ability rather than to make assumptions that it will fruit. Nutrient requirements are also important in determining fruiting . For instance, a strain of San Isidro from the village of Huautla de Jiménez in Oaxaca, Mexico has been observed to make typical healthy mushrooms on composted straw with manure, unusually small mushrooms on brown rice, and only dwarfed abortive mushrooms on cased rye grass seed. Other

strains of San Isidro have been observed to make large healthy mushrooms on all these media. Many different substances can serve as growth media for mushroom mycelia . The diversity of media is only limited by the genetically controlled ability of the mycelia to utilize available nutrients. Although some strains produce mushrooms aggressively, they loose their vigor upon prolonged growth. Sometimes a manifestation of this reduced vitality is that the strain will become erratic in making mushrooms or cease to make mushrooms altogether.

One way to combat loss of vigor is to challenge the mycelia periodically with different media, MEA (Malt extract agar) is excellent, for example, to alternate with PDY agar . Commercial MEA powder is available from biological supply companies or may he made by adding 20 grams Malt extract. powder or syrup and 20 grams agar to liter of gently boiling water. Also, 15 to 20 ml corn-steep liquor can be added as an optional ingredient to the preparation. Liquid Malt extract and sometimes Malt extract powder are available from supermarkets. Corn-steep liquor can be made by boiling uncooked fresh or dried corn in water, allowing the resulting corn-steep water to stand for a few days and then sterilizing it in a canning par. The agar preparation is sterlized prior to use.

Another excellent agar preparation is DFA (dog food agar). Purina Dog Chow works well. Simply boil a cup of dry dog chow in a liter of tap water, strain the solution, stir in 15 grams agar powder, and sterilize prior to use. Psilocybian mushroom mycelia will occasionally yield limited fruitings directly on PDY or other agar media such as MEA. In contrast, DFA is an excellent medium for growing San Isidro mushrooms in canning jars , beakers or other glass containers. Within limits, the more concentrated the dog food extract

the more biomass of mushrooms will be produced.
Although mycelial cultures isolated from spores may have different fruiting characteristics than the parental strain by virtue of a difference in genetic makeup, mycelial cultures obtained via direct tissue culture from a mushroom should behave the same as the mycelia that produced the mushroom. This is expected because the genetic makeup of the tissue culture Isolate is the same as that of the parental mycelia . Tissue cultures are easy to make, especially when working with large fleshy mushrooms such as San Isidro. The object is to transfer a piece of uncontaminated mushroom tissue to a sterile medium for culturing. Glass culture tubes

containing a medium such as PDY agar are very useful.
To make a tissue culture first flame-sterilize a scalpel containing a narrow blade. A #11 scalpel blade is ideal. In the case of a large mushroom such as San Isidro, a sharp probe can be used in place of a scalpel, but the latter is more effcient for the excision: Then break apart the mushroom to obtain a cross section through the middle of the cap and stem. This can ordinarily be done with one gentle but brisk tear. If the mushroom is young, free of rain damage, and without insect larvae, the inner tissue should be uncontaminated. Carefully excise a small piece of newly exposed tissue from the cap or stem and place it on the slanted agar medium in a culture tube (figure 7). It is sometimes easier to make the excision with a scalpel but to transfer the piece of tissue with a probe to the agar medium. It is a good practice to flame the mouth of the glass culture tube before recapping, but it is not essential. Since the stem of San Isidro and most other magic mushroom species is hollow, tissue should be taken from as high on the stem as possible to minimize the risk of contamination. Contaminating organisms tend to be more numerous at the lower end of the stem in young specimens. Within a few days white mycelia can usually be seen growing upon and spreading from the piece of mushroom tissue used for culture. If some tubes show signs of contamination, sterilize and recycle them. Tissue cultures should he

transferred for growing stock inocula and can be used directly as starter for spawn production.

When mycelia are not being intentionally propagated, it is best to store them in a refrigerator at about 4° C (almost 40° F). If petri dishes are being used, they should be placed in plastic bags to reduce the rate of drying of the agar media. Culture tubes are better for storage. Some magic mycelia will keep for over a year if stored on agar media in sealed glass culture tubes at 40° C.

The Rice-Cake Technique

This technique is extremely easy and highly recommended for its convenience in growing Psilocybe cubensis mushrooms. All that is needed is a Pressure Cooker , some canning jars , uncontaminated live mushroom starter (mycelia), and brown rice. Either long grain or short grain brown rice may be used. The former is usually more economical. Do not use white

rice. It is inferior in quality to brown rice because most of the vitamins have been lost in converting brown to white rice.

Into each quart jar place ¼ cup brown rice and between 1/3 to ½ cup tap water. One-half cup or more of water is too much because The rice will turn into mush rather than a cake. One-third cup water leads to a dry cake that is adequate, but mycelia grow faster on the wetter cakes resulting from use of more than 1/3 cup of water. Up to 1/8 teaspoon of agricultural gypsum (calcium sulfate) may be added to each jar prior to sterilization to serve as a buffer, but gypsum is not really necessary. Some cubensis strains seem to prefer it, but so do many contaminants. It seems more practical not to bother using gypsum except for purposes of experimentation to find out if a particular mushroom strain will fruit more aggressively with it. In most cases it probably will not make any difference.

Invert the dome of each two-piece lid and place it on the mouth of each canning jar with the rubber seal facing upward. Then loosely screw on the lid bands. Pressure cook the jars at 15 lbs. pressure for an hour. Actually 45 minutes at 15 lbs. pressure is adequate, but an hour gives even greater likelihood of complete sterilization. Allow the Pressure Cooker to cool and remove the jars, screwing the bands tighter until ready to inoculate the rice-cakes with mushroom mycelia . Using a flame-sterilized probe, carefully transfer a piece of agar medium containing live uncontaminated mycelia into each jar (figure 10). It is best to loosen the jar lid beforehand so that it will lift off easily. To make the transfer, cut out a section of agar medium containing mycelia using a flame-sterilized scalpel or probe. Then spear the agar block of mushroom starter with the probe, life up the lid of the jar, and drop in the piece of mushroom starter. Close the lid but do not screw it too tight since it is necessary for growing myeelia to breathe. To enhance the rate of mycelial growth, very soon after the jar is inoculated the lid can be screwed tight and the jar shaken to bring the piece of mushroom starter into contact with more of the rice-cake surface. Then loosen the lid before setting the jar in place to incubate. In about four weeks mushrooms will start to grow. Sometimes they commence after only three weeks, but they may frequently take up to six weeks to appear. This depends a lot on the strain and room temperature.

The mycelia can be grown in the dark but light is needed when it is time for the fungus to make mushrooms. As little as five minutes twice a day from an overhead incandescent light in a closet can be sufficient to initiate

mushroom formation. But much better crops seem to come when fluorescent “grow lights’’ are used for longer periods during the day. When mushrooms are growing, the lid of each jar should be very loose since much condensation occurs as the mushrooms breathe.

Some growers remove the lids completely at this time or replace the domes with a double layer of paper towels. The towels can be secured in place with the lid bands and the jars may be set near a window for natural light. Paper towel tops should be sprayed with water at least once a day to help maintain a humid environment. As the rice-cake dries, fruition is promoted. But if the dome is left very loosely in place, fruiting continues much longer. Sometimes fruiting occurs for three months or more! Mushrooms will keep appearing after harvesting of previous crops.

To harvest the magic mushrooms, a fancier can reach in through the mouth of the jar and pull them out. It is best to grasp each mushroom near the bottom of the stem and to give it a twist. If the mushroom cap is tugged, it might just break off from the stem. Alternatively, a long knife may be used to cut the mushrooms at the bottom of the stem. Still another method is to turn the jar facing down so that the cake will fall near the orifice. This makes it easier to grasp the mushrooms. Sometimes it is advantageous after a second or third harvest to flip the cake over in the jar before putting the lid back on. This maneuver often promotes a luxuriant fruiting from the newly exposed rice-cake surface.

When the cakes have dried out too much for mushrooms to appear, they can be squirted with water from a spray bottle to induce another fruiting or better yet used as spawn for a mushroom garden on Compost . If there is absolutely no sign of contamination, the cakes themselves may be fried or broken up and cooked in mushroom soup or other cuisine for a Psychedelic Experience . One cake is usually sufficient for two to four enthusiasts.
The rice-cake technique is very efficient. A 14 ounce package of brown rice can be obtained often for less than fifty cents and is enough for seven quart jars. When the cakes have completely become covered by mycelia , small pieces can be cut out with a sterilized scalpel or probe and transferred to newly prepared rice-cakes in other jars. This will not interfere significantly with mushroom production and will insure a continuing supply of magic San Isidro mushrooms.

San Isidro is the only species that has been observed so far to make

mushrooms on rice-cakes. Rice-cake medium nevertheless can be used to grow mycelia of other Psilocybe species besides cubensis. Psilocybe cyanescens and subaeruginascens mycelia thrive on brown rice, whereas baeocystis, caerulescens, semilanceata, stuntzii, subaeruginosa, and zapotecorum mycelia spread more slowly on this medium. Brown rice also supports growth of Panaeolus mycelia . With further experimentation, especially with temperature regulation, modifications of the rice-cake technique may render it useful for obtaining fruit from various magic mushroom species.

Growing spawn On Seed

Seeds make excellent growth media for psilocybian mushroom mycelia . Especially suitable for spawn production is the seed of perennial ryegrass (Lolium perenne), which is available from many nurseries and garden supply centers. Usually it is possible to purchase ryegrass seed in bulk quantity, such as in 50 lb. bags. This makes it a very convenient medium for quantity spawn production. Furthermore, ryegrass seed is more economical than many other seeds.

When preparing ryegrass seed medium, it is important to use carefully measured volumes of seed and water. First an appropriate amount of seed is poured into canning jars and then tap water is added. If using one-quart wide mouth canning jars , place 2 cups ryegrass seed with 7/8 cup tap water in each jar. One cup water seems to turn the seed into mush, whereas ¾ cup water leaves the seed too dry after sterilization. For 1½ pint tapered wide mouth canning jars , which are truly ideal in size for ryegrass seed spawn production, use 1 1/3 cup ryegrass seed with 5/8 cup water. For wide mouth pint canning jars use 1 cup ryegrass seed with ½ cup water.

Invert the dome of each canning jar lid so that the rubber seal faces upward and loosely screw on the band of each lid. Place the jars on a bottom rack in a Pressure Cooker , pour a sufficient quantity of water into the Pressure Cooker , and steam sterilize the jars with ryegrass seed by cooking at 15 lbs. pressure for a full hour. Remember to start timing after 15 lbs. pressure is reached. It is best to remove jars of ryegrass seed media or other seed media from the Pressure Cooker while they are still warm but not hot. Use heat resistant gloves. Then screw the lids tight and shake each jar vigorously to loosen the seeds. If the jars are not adequately shaken prior

to cooling, seed media will usually clump into a solid mass that is very hard to break up and that retards mycelial growth considerably. This is especially true of the ryegrass seed medium.

Keep cooled jars in a draft-free place such as on a shelf in a closet. Mushroom mycelia can be added as soon as desired after the jars have cooled. But if the jars have been sitting for three or more days, inspect them for early signs of contamination. Any mold growing in a jar at this point is a contaminant. Remove any contaminated jars for resterilization in the Pressure Cooker . Most, if not all, the jars should be free of contamination. It is necessary to shake these jars again just prior to the time of inoculation with magic mycelia to be sure the seed medium is lo,ose rather than a solid mass. inoculation is accomplished using a flame-sterilized probe that has been allowed to cool.

Uncontaminated live mushroom starter (mycelia) on an agar medium in a glass culture tube, petri dish, or other container is cut into sections with the probe. An agar section containing mycelia is then speared with the probe and placed on ryegrass seed medium in a canning jar (figure 8). This constitutes a transfer of magic mycelia from agar to seed medium. It is most practical to loosen each canning jar lid prior to inoculation so that it will open easily dctring the transfer procedure. For convenience more than one probe can be used. Each time a probe is used for a transfer, it should be resterilized in a flame and allowed to cool. This helps to reduce the chance of making a contaminated transfer. Sterile technique is critical for success. Therefore, do not leave mycelia exposed to the open air any longer than necessary and control breathing. Breathing directly into a mycelial culture or into an open container of sterilized medium may contaminate it. An enthusiast who has difficulty regulating his breathing can wear a mask over his mouth and nose.

Petri dishes of mycelia on agar media are easy to work with, can be sectioned in advance with a sterilized scalpel or probe, and provide sufficient mushroom starter for many jars. Because of their large surface area, however, petri dishes of media become contaminated more easily than culture tubes of media when opened. But culture tubes of mycelia on agar media are more difficult from which to make transfers. To excise a block of mycelia from a culture tube, it is more practical to use a probe that is bent at an acute angle near the tip rather than straight (see figure 8). Maintain the inoculated jars of ryegrass seed in a draft-free place. For

convenience the jars can be put back into the cardboard box in which they were shipped. After three days but no later than the fifth day, the jars should be inspected for mycelial growth and given a brisk shaking to help spread the mycelia . Then every four or five days the shaking is repeated. Shaking allows the mycelia to break up and come in contact with seed at multiple sites in the, jar to insure a fast rate of growth. Sometimes within two weeks but usually in about four weeks the mycelia will have completely permeated the seed media in the jars. Occasionally there are some jars that take up to six weeks to fill with mycelia , but this usually is a result of neglect. mycelia that have completed growth in the jars can be employed at once to inoculate other jars of media using sterile technique, cased to produce mushrooms (see next chapter), or used as spawn to start Compost cultivation.

mycelia of Psilocybe and Panaeolus species thrive on ryegrass seed medium. mycelia of Psilocybe cyanescens, cubensis, subaeruginascens, and subaeruginosa grow profusely and luxuriantly on this medium, whereas mycelia of Psilocybe argentipes, baeocystis, caerulescens, fasciata, semilanceata, stuntzii, Psilocybe subcaerulipes, and zapotecorum grow diffusely. Panaeolus cambodginiensis and cyanescens also produce luxuriant mycelia on ryegrass seed medium, whereas Panaeolus subbalteatus mycelia are aggressive but grow diffusely onthis medium. Other types of seed can also be sterilized and used for spawn production. Even seeds of Cannabis sativa work well for growing San Isidro mycelia . Grain, the seed of cereal grasses, is very suitable for spawn production. Crimped oats, machine cracked seed of the cereal grass Avena sativa, are particularly useful for mycelial growth of Panaeolus and certain Psilocybe species such as the Mexican “derrumbe” (Psilocybe caerulescens). Curiously, this medium is not very suitable for San Isidro spawn production. For preparation of crimped oat medium, pour 2 cups crimped oats and between ½ and ¼ cup water into each quart canning jar. The amount of water depends on the brand of crimped oats. Since some brands contain other ingredients, such as alfalfa pellets, corn chops, and even molasses, more water is absorbed in cooking. Screw on each lid band tightly with the dome inverted and shake each jar well to evenly wet the oats. Then loosen the lids and pressure cook for an hour at 15 lbs. pressure as in preparation of other media. It is important with crimped oat media, as with all grain media, to remove the jars while still quite warm from the Pressure Cooker for shaking. Be sure to tighten the lids first. As with other seed media, grain media also need to be shaken again prior to

inoculation with mycelia and then shaken periodically afterwards to help the mycelia spread throughout the media in the jars.
rye grain, seed from the hardy annual grass Secale cereale (rye), is a very popular medium for grdwing San Isidro mycelia . In 1968, a method using rye grain for P. Cubensis spawn production was first offered to the public (Brown et al., 1968). For quart canning jars it calls for 225 grams rye grain (just over 1 cup) with 275 ml water (about 1 and 1/10 cup) and 4 grams chalk as a buffer. For pint jars it calls for the use of 100 grams rye grain (just under ½ cup) with 160 ml water (just under 2/3 cup) and 2 grams chalk. Sterilized rye grain is inoculated with mycelia . Instructions suggest that the spawn can then be used to inoculate Compost in order to grow San Isidro mushrooms. This method of spawn production did not seem to catch the imagination of the public for some time.

In 1976, interest in magic mushroom cultivation via rye grain spawn skyrocketed owing to the discovery that San Isidro mushrooms can be made to grow simply by casing spawn (see next chapter). Oss and Oeric (1976) popularized the technique using 112 grams whole rye grain with 180 ml tap or distilled water, 2.0 grams calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$), and 0.2 grams monobasic potassium phosphate (K_2HPO_3) as an optional buffer. The 112 grams rye grain is just over ½ cup and the 180 ml water is just under ¾ cup. This same quantity of rye grain and water can also be employed in a pint canning jar and the calcium carbonate is not really needed. It seems easier to shake up the sterilized rye grain after pressure cooking if a little more grain or a little less water is used than called for in the recipe.

An alternate procedure suggested for preparing rye grain medium is to pre-cook rye grain by boiling it in a pot for 35 to 50 minutes (anonymous, 1976). For each quart jar ¾ cup rye grain is boiled in 1½ cup water. Quart canning jars are then filled ¾ full and sterilized for a half hour at 15 lbs. pressure. The recipe calls for calcium carbonate and yeast extract but these ingredients are not really necessary. Brown rice, seed of the annual cereal grass Oryza sativa, may be substituted for rye grain in this procedure. Still other grains such as wheat berries, which are seeds of the annual cereal grass Triticum aestivum, and milo seeds can also be used for growing spawn . The seed of milo, an Old World tropical grain sorphum (Sorghum vulgare), seems to have a greater tendency than rye grain to clump after pressure cooking and is therefore less likely than rye grain to bring satisfaction as a medium for spawn production.

In addition to growing spawn , certain seed media may be used for storage of mycelia . The seeds should be small for ease in filling culture tubes. Parakeet seed, which often contains a mixture of white millet, canary seed and hulled oats, is ideal. Millet, grain of the annual cereal grass Panicum miliaceum, is frequently used for spawn production of Agaricus bisporus by commercial mushroom growers. Canary seed comes from a grass (Phalaris canariensis) that is indigenous to the Canary Islands. To prepare parakeet seed medium, gently boil the seed in a pot for thirty minutes using an excess of tap water. strain the seed and place it with some gypsum in a pan. Roll the seed in the gypsum by hand to coat it. Then fill glass culture tubes about 2/3 to ¾ full with the gypsum coated seed, screw on the caps loosely, place the tubes upright in a rack, and sterilize them at 15 lbs. pressure for 45 minutes. Carefully remove the tubes while still warm, screw on the caps tightly, and shake up the media. Shake the media again before inoculating with mushroom mycelia . When mycelia has permeated the seed, the tubes may be placed in a refrigerator at 4° C (near 40° F) for storage. Some magic mycelia will remain viable for over a year if stored in this manner.

Cultivation On Compost

Compost cultivation is a versatile method suitable for most psilocybian mushroom species. The pioneering procedure that first brought Psilocybe mexicana to fruition on composts in Paris during the late 1950’s is illuminating. spawn of P. mexicana was grown in flasks under sterile conditions on composted straw that had been well washed. mycelia used to inoculate the sterilized Compost were initially grown on a Malt extract agar medium. Unwashed straw Compost was placed in earthenware pots and sterilized. The pots of Compost were then inoculated with spawn from the flasks and set in a greenhouse. After about two weeks the Compost was well invaded by the mycelia and covered with a thin layer of casing material. The casing material consisted of an unspecified mixture of various sands and calcareous (chalky) earths. The greenhouse temperature oscillated between about 19 to 25° C. In three to six weeks after casing , mushroom sporocarps appeared. It was found that spawn could not be easily grown in the flasks unless the Compost was well washed prior to sterilization. In contrast, unwashed Compost was observed to be superior for obtaining mushroom fruit. Composted corn debris (leaves and stalks) worked almost as well as composted straw for fruiting P. nrexicana in the clay pots.

Psilocybe caerulescens was grown in a similar manner to P. mexicana but would not produce fruit on composted straw . Composted corn debris served as a suitable medium, however, for fruiting P. caerulescens in greenhouse culture. Less abundant crops of P. caerulescens were obtained using a mixture of straw and corn debris composts. Psilocybe semperviva readily fruited on composted straw , but yielded more luxuriant flushes on the corn debris Compost . Psilocybe mixaeensis produced carpophores on various composted media, such as wheat straw , corn debris, and horse dung. Psilocybe cubensis was fruited on cased horse dung Compost in earthenware pots. Some specimens attained a full twenty centimeters (almost eight inches) in Pileus diameter.

Psilocybe zapotecorum, a species first fruited on a medium of moss, was grown both on straw and horse dung composts in glazed earthenware pots designed to retain water. The mycelial laden Compost was cased with calcareous sand and then completely submerged under water. Magnificent P. zapotecorum mushrooms came up right through the water! This interesting phenomenon is in keeping with the “sub-aquatic” ecological nature of the species.

For the home cultivator it is especially convenient when ready-to-use Compost can be obtained, such as “separated” manure that has composted after being piled in gigantic mounds. Commercial packaged Compost is often of very poor quality for mushroom growiilg despite artificial chemical enrichment. Fresh completely organic Compost is without doubt the best. Industrial Compost production for mushroom growing usually utilizes about 95% straw and 5% horse manure for Compost starter. Manure contains thermophilic

bacteria, which break down the straw into Compost . For home preparation of Compost it is best to use more horse or cattle manure (about one ton per ten bales of hay) and to shred the hay by machine. Either a shredder can be rented or a motor driven lawn mower can be used. Commercial composting require less manure per given amount of straw because it is done in such vast quantity that there is great pressure from the weight of the composting material. The pressure aids in breaking down the straw. straw from wheat (Triticum aestivum) is better to use for composting than straw from oats (Avena sativa) or barley (Hordeum vulgare). Other grasses, such as Johnson grass (Sorghum halepense) and timothy grass (Phleum pratense), also make suitable hay for composting as do various leguminous

herbs of the pea family, such as alfalfa (Medicago sativa) and certain clovers (Trifolium species).

Procedures for making Compost vary considerably. One to two tons poultry manure, five tons cattle manure, or three to four tons sheep or horse manure is layered with one ton of shredded straw (dry weight) that has been soaked with water. The taller the Compost heap the better. There is flexibility regarding the addition of extra ingredients. Gypsum (calcium sulfate) is often used to decrease greasiness of the final Compost . If it is intended to cultivate species that are lignicolous or grow on soil enriched with woody debris, such as Psilocybe cyanescens, plenty of sawdust should be added to the Compost . Beauty bark or wood chips may also be added.

An- excellent Compost recipe in use in the Pacific Northwest utilizes a pickup truck load of fresh leached cow manure available from dairy farms, 2 to 3 bales of well soaked wheat straw , 25 lbs. of horticultural gypsum, and commerical Compost starter. Also, 5 lbs. of cottonseed meal or oil is added. The Compost pile is made by stacking the straw and manure in layers 10 to 12 inches thick, adding the other ingredients in the process. Soaking of the straw should be started about two or three days prior to preparing the heap. The bales must be broken up first to insure thorough soaking. Gypsum, cottonseed meal or oil, and Compost starter may be added at this time and the straw is fluffed up with a pitchfork for layering. The layered heap should be made at least 4 feet tall by 4 feet wide by 6 feet long.
The temperature of the composting heap should soon reach greater than 140° F. A temperature of 145° F (68° C) for 48 hours will kill pests and most unwanted fungal spores. It is necessary to keep the stack moist. Therefore water every day if the weather is hot and dry or cover the heap with a plastic tarpaulin. The temperature of the inside of the heap can be checked with a candy thermometer. Within two weeks the heap should have heated up and composted sufficiently on the inside to be ready for turning with a pitchfork. Sometimes heaps are ready to turn after only a few days. In turning, the center of the heap is moved and placed as a new bottom, the top and side portions of the heap become the new center, and the bottom becomes the top. Each part is shaken thoroughly with the pitchfork when it is moved. After another three days or more this process is repeated. Still another few days later, the pile is thoroughly shaken and mixed, fluffing it up for aeration. In a couple of days after that, the Compost

is ready to use. As an alternate procedure instead of turning the pile, the center portion may be removed and used as soon as it has maintained a high temperature for a few days. Finished Compost from the center of the pile should be somewhat black and soft.

For outdoor cultivation Compost beds at least a foot high and several feet wide should be made. The beds are inoculated with spawn and kept moist by watering with a hose using a spray nozzel or running a lawn sprinkler system. It is necessary to water at least once a day in hot dry climates but not necessary to water at all in wet climates. spawn from canning jars or other containers is broken up and placed about six inches under the suface of the Compost bed. A couple of quarts of spawn is plenty for a six foot long bed but more can be used to reduce the chance of takeover by “weed” mushrooms such as Coprinus species. Ironically, the hallucinogenic Panaeolus subbalteatus used be a common weed mushroom in commercial mushroom houses, but for magic mushroom growers weed mushrooms usually happen to be non-psychoactive.

Outdoor Compost cultivation works especially well for coprophilous mushrooms such as Psilocybe cubensis, Psilocybe coprophila, and many Panaeolus species. There are other magic mushrooms that can be grown this way, but none are as easily fruited as dung-inhabiting species. In fact, beds of fresh uncomposted horse manure may be used to grow coprobious mushrooms outdoors, especially Panaeolus species. It usually takes about a month to six weeks for’ mushrooms to appear on outdoor beds and flushes may continue for over two months, but the fruition is largely dependent on rain. Rain is what it takes for successful outdoor mushroom growing. Without adequate rain, crops can be induced to appear by frequent watering with sprinklers or a hose set in place with a sprinkler attachment. Compost beds inoculated with Panaeolus mycelia should not be cased and it is not necessary to case Compost beds when growing Psilocybe cubensis.

Compost can also be placed outdoors in various containers such as flower pots, wooden fruit boxes, and so forth. It is important for whatever container is used to have good drainage, since it is necessary to provide periodic sprayings with water to keep the Compost from drying out. The containers of Compost should therefore not be placed in direct hot sun. In a month at most after inoculation with mushroom spawn , Compost in containers ought to be permeated with mycelia and ready for casing . If growing a species

for the first time, case some containers but not others and observe the difference. vermiculite , peatmoss, sand, and crushed oyster shells make a good mixture for casing compost.

Indoor Compost gardens also work quite well. If an enthusiast happens to have a spare bathtub in a garage, he can line it with kitty litter, add Compost and a heater if the garage is cold, and grow San Isidro (Harris, 1976). It is more practical, however, to use containers such as plastic wastebaskets, cardboard boxes lined with plastic garbage bags, or styrofoam ice chests. Cellophane tops are easy to make and convenient for maintaining a humid environment in such chambers. To reduce the chance of getting mushroom flies in the indoor Compost gardens, the Compost should first be well watered, then placed in Brown-In-Bags and baked in an oven at 300° F for at least several hours. Also, heat-treat dry vermiculite in the oven.

Place a half-inch layer of vermiculite at the bottom of each clean container to be used for an indoor magic mushroom garden. Then layer on a couple of inches of heat-treated Compost and inoculate it with spawn . Seed spawn is usually employed but mycelia grown directly from spores on sterilized manure or Compost may be used instead. It is best in making an inoculation to mix a pint of spawn per container evenly through the Compost . Using a spray bottle with boiled water that has been allowed to cool, mist the inoculated Compost and place the cellophane top over the container. Each day the container should be well aerated and misted lightly. In about a month mushrooms should appear if there is sufficient light. It does not take much light to initiate fruiting though, so mushrooms will probably appear.

Often contaminants grow on the Compost , but mushroom mycelia will usually take over and eventually make mushrooms. If plenty of spawn was employed for the inoculation and the containers are adequately aerated from the beginning, contaminants normally will not flourish. If the containers are kept humid without sufficient air circulation, contaminants may initially outgrow.the mushroom mycelia . It is not advisable to eat mushrooms grown on grossly contaminated substrate because some contaminants, notably species of Aspergillus, produce deady toxins.

If a magic mushroom fancier does not have a greenhouse, a room can easily be converted into a growth chamber by providing fluorescent lights

and employing a humidifier. Removable shelves can be built with wooden Compost trays. If growing tropical species such as P. cubensis, a heater can be used to provide daytime temperatures near 80° F. For growing temperate species such as Psilocybe cyanescens, a cold environment is needed such as an attic or basement during winter months. The temperature should fluctuate between about 40° F at night and 60° F during the day.

A useful source of live spawn that has ‘not yet been mentioned is the mycelial substrate from nature. Cow patties with San Isidro mushrooms or beauty bark mulch on which Psilocybe cyanescens is fruiting , for example, may be gathered. The natural substrate containing magic mushroom mycelia is then broken up and placed in the Compost gardens.

Unfortunately this procedure can introduce undesirable insects into the gardens. casing indoor Compost gardens often improves the yield of San Isidro and other Psilocybe species but can interfere with fruition of various Panaeolus species. It is best to experiment with a particular strain of any species to find out its preferences. After fruiting is completed, the spent Compost with live mycelia can be used directly as spawn for new Compost gardens. This process can be repeated indefinitely.

Storing the Harvest

By following methodology described in this book, enthusiasts can grow bountiful crops of psilocybian mushrooms. In harvesting each delectable fruit, remember that it is best to grasp the lower portion of the stem firmly and then to twist the mushroom free from the mycelial network. Handle the mushrooms with care, being cautious not to crush them because damage diminishes their potency. Various storage techniques are available to mushroom fanciers for preserving the magic harvest.

Mushrooms should be cleaned prior to storing. A good way to clean a magic mushroom that has some Compost or casing material at the bottom of the stem is to use a sharp serrated knife. Carefully scrape off the outer surface of the lower portion of stem. If it is deemed necessary to clean the cap of a mushroom, it can be wiped gently with a paper towel. It is not advisable to wash magic mushrooms, since they decompose faster if stored wet. Also, washing may slightly decrease their potency because the hallucinogenic agents in the mushrooms are water soluble.

Fresh cleaned mushrooms may be placed in paper bags and stored for several days or longer in a refrigerator. Do not store fresh mushrooms in cellophane, plastic bags, or containers that hold in moisture lest the magic harvest will become soggy and rapidly lose potency.

A popular way of preserving magic mushrooms is to immerse them in a jar of honey. The mushrooms should first be cut into small pieces and then stirred into the honey. “Mushroom honey” is savory when fresh, but do not let it sit around for months. Microorganisms eventually will decompose the mushroom biomass, rendering the mushroom honey rather unpalatable and unsuitable for consumption.

Magic mushrooms can be preserved by canning. The jars are first packed full with fresh clean mushrooms. Water is then added to fill residual volume to about 11/4 inch from the top of each jar and lids are put on loosely. Jars are next placed on a bottom rack in a Pressure Cooker and sterilized at 15 lbs. pressure for an hour. After the pressure has dissipated, the Pressure Cooker is opened and the lids are sealed completely air-tight. Some canners prefer to boil mushrooms to reduce their volume prior to filling the canning jars . If this is done, the broth should be canned along with the mushrooms. The canned mushroom soup that results should keep for many months and conceivably even for years. But canning is risky. If sterilization is not complete or the jars inadvertently later become contaminated, enthusiasts can acquire severe food poisoning such as botulism.

The most practical way to prepare mushrooms for prolonged storage is to completely dry them. If climatic conditions are favorable, sun-drying is ideal. Otherwise, pieces of stiff wire can be put through the stems and the mushrooms suspended upside down from racks in an oven. The oven should be set at low temperature (less than 200° F) and the oven door should be left slightly open to provide plenty of air circulation. Paper clips can be pulled fully open and used instead of wire. After a few hours the mushrooms should be thoroughly dry and ready for storage.

Another drying technique is to place the mushrooms on a drying rack. A drying rack can be made simply by putting a hot plate or incandescent light source under a screen. More sophisticated drying racks can be made with a wooden frame and screen shelves that slide in and out. An infra-red heat

lamp works well for drying mushrooms, making them crisp. Caution must be taken not to burn mushrooms by placing them too close to the heat source.

The ability of magic mushrooms to retain potency after drying appears to be species related. If they are kept in a cool dry place, some species such as Psilocybe cyanescens and P. cubensis can remain psychoactive for months or sometimes for even over a year. There tends to be a gradual diminution of potency as time progresses.

Some devotees prefer to store their magic harvest in a freezer. The mushrooms need to be thoroughly dry and may be placed in air-tight plastic containers, plastic Ziploc bags, or plastic bags that are heat-sealed with a bag sealer prior to freezing. Fresh mushrooms, which contain about 90% water, should not be placed in a freezer because the intracellular water expands as it freezes and fractures cell membranes. With the cellular integrity destroyed, enzymes in the mushrooms gradually seem to catalyze the breakdown of Psilocybin to Psilocin by dephosphorylation and to facilitate the oxidation of Psilocin to a blue quinone. The beautiful dark blue mushrooms are then unfortunately devoid of psychotropic properties.

The Magic Mushroom Agape

Be sure to treat psilocybian mushrooms with the respect they deserve, for these magical herbs are powerful psychostimulants. Outside of a shamanic ritual, they should be consumed only by persons in good mental health who are at peace with themselves and their surroundings or by persons in a genuine psychotherapeutic situation with appropriate supervision and a supportive environment. This is important because the outcome of a psychedelic mushroom experience is largely dependent on each participant’s personality make-up, psychological set, setting, and dose of mushrooms. Six to ten grams of fresh psilocybian mushrooms usually provide an effective psychedelic dose and one to five grams of dried mushrooms constitute an average dose.

It is best for novices to start with small doses in the company of an experienced “guide.” Small doses may not induce colorful visual imagery but provide interesting and worthwhile experiences. Appropriate dosage depends on body weight of the consumer. Therefore women should usually employ smaller doses than men. It is imperative to keep magic mushrooms

out of reach of young children. For reasons that are not completely understood, children are much more prone than adults to experience psilocybian psychotoxicity with manifestations such as high fever and convulsions.

Magic mushrooms are effective and taste delicious in omelettes, spaghetti sauce, or any other dish which is good with ordinary mushrooms. Especially popular is a mushroom “smoothie.” This psychedelic beverage can be made in a blender with milk, banana, honey or chocolate and magic mushrooms. Another option is to blend fresh fruit or fruit juice with magic mushrooms, adding honey or sugar if desired for sweetness. “Strawberry psilocybin” made with fresh strawberries and ice, for example, is a supreme treat. Magic mushroom tea is a popular brew that is also customarily sweetened with honey. The flavor may be enhanced by adding spices such as cinnamon, cloves, or nutmeg. After gently boiling sliced psilocybian mushrooms for about fifteen minutes, most of the Psilocybin is in the tea itself. Therefore an enthusiast can experience the magic of mushroom tea without actually eating the mushrooms themselves. On the other hand, with sufficient parboiling, which requires usually at least thirty minutes, the mushrooms can be enjoyed in cuisine without triggering any psychotropic effects.

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#765700 Daily Tek: Tips for Newbies (Part 1)

Posted by Sidestreet on 12 August 2010 - 12:28 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

> Growing Shrooms OLD SKOOL!

This one comes from 1977. Some of the methods are pretty outdated, but there's a lot of great info in here. I'm particularly interested in the sections on compost.

http://mycotopia.net...ollock-m-d.html

> Quote
> Magic Mushroom Cultivation

Steven H. Pollock, M. D.

Art and Illustrations by
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San Antonio, Texas 1977

"This novel magic mushroom grower's guide offers new organic methods that are simpler than any before made available to the public for growing mushrooms. It also offers innovative improvements on popular techniques of magic mushroom cultivation and is lavishly illustrated with explicit drawings an 15 full-color photographs.

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A MUST FOR MAGIC MUSHROOM ENTHOUSIASTS!

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Foreword

In Mexico there is an ancient native tradition that the sacred mushroom speaks. Es habla! It is language! Indeed plants that alter consciousness have been used by man for psychogenesis as early as civilization itself. Even today, sacred mushrooms play a vital role as divinatory medicinal agents in Latin America. Naturally enough, with the Twentieth Century explosive rise in psychotropic mushroom consciousness, magic mushroom use has become a worldwide transcultural phenomenon. The mushrooms speak for themselves.

When psychobotanicals are employed prudently, they can be of great benefit to the mind and body. Used inappropriately, however, they can induce unpleasant or bad trips. Organic psilocybin-containing mushrooms are safer and more pleasant than LSD, STP, PCP and other synthetic hallucinogens. Home-grown magic mushrooms are truly marvelous herbs and should be regarded always with deep respect. Like their wild progenitors, cultivated psilocybian mushrooms have powerful natural energies that can soar the mushroom eater to paradise or deposit him into abysmal psychic turmoil.

Interest in growing magic mushrooms at home has increased tremendously in recent times. It is a worthwhile endeavor because persons who grow their own psychobotanicals usually tend to live in a harmonious relationship with them. Diverse techniques for magic mushroom cultivation are offered in this book. Some are novel and have never before been made available

to the public, whereas others include innovative improvements on well established methods. Each technique offers certain advantages compared with other techniques, and enthusiasts may want to experiment with all of them or choose one most suitable for a particular cultivation project

Introduction

Psychotropic mushrooms naturally grow throughout most of the terrestrial world and are eagerly hunted by psychomycophiles, i.e. magic mushroom enthusiasts, worldwide (Pollock, 1975-77). The majority of these mushrooms produce Psilocin (4-hydroxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine) as a hallucinogenic constituent but store their magic predominantly in the form of Psilocybin (4-phosphoryloxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine). This unique phosphate analog of serotonin (5-hydroxy-tryptamine), a neurotransmitter in the human central nervous system, is biosynthesized not only by numerous psilocybian mushroom species belonging to the genera Panaeolus and Psilocybe but also by at least two species of Conocybe and some Stropharias. Even serotonin itself occurs as a metabolite in some of these mushrooms, but it is not responsible for their psychotropic effects.

Psychoactive Stropharia species, such as the magnificent cubensis and the less well known subaerugina.scens, are regarded by some taxonomists to be Psilocybes because they lack certain sterile cells called chrysocystidia, the function of which is still unknown. The genera Stropharia and Psilocybe are in fact so closely related through these intergrades that Stropharias should probably be reclassified as Psilocybes . The binomials Psilocybe cubenis, P. stuntzii, and P. subaeruginascens will therefore be employed in this book.

Most psilocybian species stain cyan blue when bruised, especially on the stem, but not all mushroom species that stain blue are hallucinogenic. Some are actually poisonous and correct identification of field collections is important. Some Amanita species, notably the striking muscaria and the divine pantherina, contain the hallucinogenic amino acids ibotenic acid and muscimol. Because of the ecological nature of Amanitas , no one has been able to obtain fruit from them under artificial conditions. In contrast, many species of Psilocybe and Panaeolus have been successfully cultivated.

The first successful cultivation of sacred hallucinogenic mushrooms from Mexico was accomplished by the mycologists Roger Heim and Roger Cailleux in Paris during the late
1950’s. They were able to obtain fruit of some Psilocybe species under sterile conditions on Compost in glass flasks and also grew various species

under nonsterile conditions on composts in earthenware pots in a greenhouse (Heim & Cailleux, 1957; Heim & Wasson, 1959; Heim & coll., 1967). The latter technique was found to be ideal for obtaining plenty of magic fruit since beautiful flushes of mushrooms appeared. Psilocybe mexicana Heim, P. caerulescens Murrill, and P. cubensis (Earle) Singer were the first hallucinogenic species fruited in this manner and P. semperviva Heim & Cailleux, P. mixaeensis Heim, and P. zapotecorum Heim soon followed. P. cubensis not only turned out to be the most aggressive species to fruit in cultivation but also produced the largest mushrooms. It is no wonder that P. cubensis has become the mushroom of choice for cultivation by magic mushroom enthusiasts.

Psychotropic fungi from diverse areas of the world have been tested by the author for growth and fruiting ability on various media. Observations have been made on the following Psilocybes : a strain of P. argentipes Yokoyama from Japan; strains of P. baeocystis Singer & Smith from Oregon. Washington, and British Columbia; two strains of P. Caerulescens Murrill from Mexico; a strain of P. coprophila (Bulliard per Fries) Kummer from Texas; multiple strains of P. cubensis (Earle) Singer from Texas, Mexico, and Colombia; strains of P. cyanescens Wakefield from British Columbia, Washington, and Scotland; two strains of P. fasciata Hongo from Japan; strains of P. semilanceata (Fries) Kummer from British Coltunbia and Oregoii ; strains of P. subaerugiuascens Höhnel from California and Japan; a strain of P. subaeruginosa Cleland from Australia; a strain of P. subcaerulipes Hongo from Japan; multiple strains of P. stuntzii Guzmán & Ott from British Columbia, Oregon, and Washington; and finally a strain of P. zapotecorum Heim from Mexico.

Observations have also been made on the following species of Panaeolus: a strain of P. cambodginiensis Ola'h & Heim from Colombia; strains of P. cyanescens (Berkeley & Broome) Saccardo from Hawaii and Mexico; and two strains of P. subbalteatus (Berkeley & Broome) Saccardo from Oregon. Mexican strains of Psilocybe yungensis Singer & Smith, a species that typically inhabits fallen trees and humus, were fruited after five or more months of culture on a moss medium in glass flasks (Heim & coll., 1967). But such a lag is entirely impractical for psilocybian mushroom fanciers. Therefore, this book will focus primarily on cultivation of species that can be grown easily and relatively rapidly. Techniques for their cultivation are applicable, nevertheless, to many other magic mushroom species and to various "food" mushrooms as well.

The Magic Mushroom Life Cycle

Mushrooms are spore bearing organs (carpophores or sporocarps) of higher fungi, which live in soil, on dung of wild and domesticated animals, or in other habitats. Amanita species live in symbiosis with the roots of various trees and have largely undefined growth factor requirements. Amanitas therefore cannot be readily brought to fruition in the laboratory or at home. The life cycles of all magic mushrooms nevertheless follow the same basic pattern as portrayed for Psilocybe cubensis (figure 1).

The vegetative or somatic fungal organisms exist as strands of interconnected mycelia . Generally in nature the mycelia cannot be seen in the substrate with the naked eye. The fluffy or stringy white mycelia of Psilocybe cyanescens and P. cubensis, however, are characteristically luxuriant and readily perceptible when probing the substrate . Although carpophores are normally regarded as fruit because of their fleshiness, the purpose of a mushroom is to make and disperse germ cells (gametes) for propagation of the species. A mushroom is actually analogous more to a flower than to a fruit in this respect.

Specialized cells known as basidia and located on mushroom gill edges undergo reduction division (meiosis), which allows for genetic recombination in the successive generation. The nucleus of a diploid basidium contains paired chromosomes that separate and double in the reduction division. This results in the formation of four nuclei with unpaired chromosomes. These nuclei migrate into basidial cell wall extensions which pinch off and become spores. Each spore is borne by the basidium on a pedicel known as a sterigma and is ultimately ejected by electrostatic forces. Spores have a protective surface covering enabling them to survive for months or even years in a dormant state. An hallucinogenic strain of Panaeolus sphinctrinus (Fries) Quélet was even revived from a seven year old spore deposit (Ola’h, 1970).

Spores and the monokaryotic hyphae which germinate from them are haploid, i.e. they have unpaired chromosomes. After forming clamp connections, the monokaryotic hyphal cells undergo somatogamy exchanging nuclear material and becoming dikaryotic. The diploid mycelia (strands of hyphal cells) have paired chromosomes. If the genetic makeup of the diploid mycelia permits, the proper environmental conditions will stimulate mushroom formation. primordia or “pinheads” appear first and expand into mature mushrooms by absorbing water. Some psilocybian species, such as Psilocybe cubensis, P. subaeruginascens, P. stuntzii, and Panaeolus semiovatus (Fries) Lundell, possess a partial veil that encloses the undersurface of the Pileus (cap), thereby helping to maintain a humid micro-environment for spore development. As the mushroom matures, its

partial veil ruptures leaving an Annulus (ring) on the Stipe (stem). These features are so obvious that P. stuntzii sporocarps are sometimes called “Blue Veils” and P. cub ensis “Purple Rings.” Although mushrooms do not have chlorophyll, some have light sensitive pigments which cause them to orient toward natural and artificial light (phototropism) as they are growing, and indeed light is necessary to induce fruiting of psilocybian mushrooms. Individual spores are invisible to the naked eye, but adeposit of spores known as a spore print (figure 2) can easily be obtained from a fresh mushroom by cutting off the cap, placing it bottom-side down on a piece of clean paper, and setting a glass or cup over it for a few hours or overnight. Usually white paper is used in order to discern the color of the spore print. The print will have a characteristic color depending on the genus of mushroom. Panaeolus spore prints are black except for those of P. foenisecii (Persoon per Fries) Kühner and P. castaneifolius (Murrill) Smith which are dark brown. Psilocybe spore prints are typically purplishbrown. P. cubensis usually gives such a dark print that it appears black, often with a purple hue. Under a microscope Psilocybe spores such as those of P. cubensis (figure 3) appear yellowish-brown in 10% KOH solution. Black Panaeolus spores retain their color even in concentrated sulfuric acid solution. This readily distinguishes them from the black spores of Coprinus, etc., which fade in sulfuric acid solution. Spores of P. foenisecii and P. castaneifolius have a warted internal appearance that is distinctive under the microscope.

It is nof known whether spores of psilocybian mushrooms contain Psilocin and Psilocybin , but conceivably they do. mycelia of Psilocybe cubensis, P. baeocystis, and numerous Panaeolus species, have been reported to biosynthesize Psilocybin , Psilocin , or both of these psychoactive compounds in liquid culture (Catalfomo & Tyler, Jr., 1964; Leung & Paul, 1969; Ola’h, 1970). On solid media such as agar , psilocybian mycelia will often develop a blue discoloration. This is probably due to an enzymatically catalyzed oxidation of Psilocin to a blue quinone.

The Simplest Technique from Scratch

The simplest cultivation technique for growing magic mushrooms from spores requires very little in the way of supplies. All that is needed is some manure, vermiculite , water, canning jars , a Pressure Cooker , and of course spores. This technique works well for San Isidro (Psilocybe cubensis) and other mushrooms which grow on dung in nature, especially Panaeolus species.

The selection of manure is very important. Slightly aged manure should be

used. If the manure is too fresh, it is messy to work with. But if it is too old, it is less suitable as a growth medium. Because of its porous texture, horse manure is preferable to cattle manure but manure from other herbivorous mammals, such as sheep and even elephants, can be used for growing mushrooms. Composted manure is excellent. If the manure is gathered directly from a stall in a stable after breaking down for over a year, however, it is sometimes unsuitable for this method. Do not use commercially packaged manure either. After commercial processing, it is usually more like dirt than real manure. Sometimes farms will sell cow manure that has been largely separated from dirt by a machine and placed in a huge pile, where it begins to Compost . This is ideal!

After manure is selected, the next step is to pour some vermiculite (about 1/4 to 1/3 cup) into a wide mouth canning jar. Then add some manure. You should not overdo it. Add enough to cover the vermiculite with a layer of about 1 to 1½ inch manure. The amount is not critical. For instance, it is not necessary to cover all the vermiculite . The purpose of the vermiculite is to hold moisture and to keep the manure from burning onto the bottom of the jar when it is steam sterilized in the Pressure Cooker . The manure layer need not have uniform thickness. In fact, it is best to use relatively small broken pieces of manure with irregular shapes in order to provide plenty of surface area for growing mycelia . Besides, relatively large intact pieces of manure tend to be more resistant to complete sterilization in the pressure cooker.

After the manure layer is in place, squirt it well with water from a spray bottle. It is desirable to start with plenty of water so as to produce an environment with adequate moisture for the spores to germinate . Pressure cooking tends to dry out the manure unless, there is sufficient water. If water cannot easily be seen accumulating at the bottom of the jar in the vermiculate layer after spraying, then add about 1/8 cup water (more or less as deemed necessary). Too much water, however, can cause the manure to undergo dissolution into a muddy consistency during sterilization. This is not desirable. An advantage of uncomposted horse manure is that it is rather resistant to dissolution during sterilization. It should not take much effort to get the knack of how much water to use. Prepare as many jars as desired, the more the better. Other glass containers, such as Erlenmeyer flasks, may be used in lieu of canning jars for this method of starting spores, but canning jars are convenient and practical.

After enough water has been added, place the dome of each canning jar lid upside down over the mouth of each jar so that the rubber seal faces up

and screw on the band of each lid (figure 4). Leave it loose because the object is to allow pressure on the inside of the jar to equilibrate with that in the Pressure Cooker during sterilization. The jars are ready for the Pressure Cooker . If flasks or other glass containers are being used, cotton plugs can be employed with aluminum foil as an outer wrapping. A 22 quart Pressure Cooker holds 7 quart canning jars . A larger Pressure Cooker with room for two layers of quart jars allows for greater production.

Place the jars on a bottom rack in the Pressure Cooker and add water. Usually about three quarts of water is sufficient for a 22 quart cooker. One way to be sure enough water has been added is to fill the Pressure Cooker until the jars start to tip over from floating and then to scoop out some water with a small cup to prevent this. Pressure cookers that do not require a rubber gasket are a better buy, but either type will work fine. Be sure to use a little vaseline to obtain a good seal with either type. Then pressure cook the jars at 15 lbs. pressure for a full hour from the time the pressure has reached 15 lbs. After the steam sterilization is completed, allow the Pressure Cooker and contents to cool. Open the pressure lock to release any excess residual pressure and remove the jars. Screw the lids tight until ready to begin spore inoculation.

To prepare for spore inoculation , heat the end of a wireloop or probe, dull knife, or any other suitable object in the flame of an alcohol lamp or -gas burner on a stove until it begins to glow. Then carefully set it down being sure to keep the end from touching anything. It is best to lay down the wire loop or eqijivalent object at the edge of a counter so that the heat sterilized end is not near any surface. Carefully upfold a spore print if it is folded. Then lift off the lid of the jar to be inoculated, removing both the band and inverted dome together. As soon as the two piece lid is off, turn it over so that the dome will not fall out and set it down. Pick up the unfolded spore print and hold it at an acute angle over the jar with one hand. The spore print should be facing the jar. With the other hand take the loop and scrape off some spores, letting them fall into the jar (figure 5). Gentle tapping of the spore print with the loop insures that lots of spores will fall into the jar. Do not overdo the tapping as it is not good to cause air currents. Then put the lid back on the jar with the rubber seal of the dome still facing up. Do not screw the band too tight since is is necessary to let oxygen diffuse into the jar and carbon dioxide out.

Many jars can be started from one large spore print. During the entire inoculating procedure, it is important to work in a draft-free area. Therefore keep doors and windows closed and do not run heating or air conditioning for at least several hours before making the spore inoculations. It is also

important to control breathing when inoculating the jars, since breathing over the open jars may contaminate them. It is not really necessary in most cases to wear a mask, but it may make a difference for some enthusiasts. In anywhere from three days to a couple of weeks, depending on the age of the spore print, white mycelia should be noticeable in each jar at multiple sites on the manure. San Isidlro mycelia are more fluffy than mycelia from Panaeolus. If contaminants start to grow, they will usually be some other color, most often green. Since manure is a natural substrate for the mushroom species being grown, ordinarily growth of mushroom mycelia rather than contaminants will be favored. San Isidro mycelia will frequently complete
growth and commence to form mushrooms within a month but may take up to six weeks or rarely longer. Panaeolus species are slower to make mushrooms in small containers.
Furthermore, when mushrooms are grown in small containers such as quart jars, they tend to be much smaller than when grown in larger containers or on Compost outdoors. Therefore magic mushroom growers might reasonably wish to use mycelia in the quart jars as “spawn” for larger containers or Compost beds. It is advisable to refrain from using such spawn for large scale cultivation projects until after it has been observed to make mushrooms.
Culture on agar Media

agar is a concentrated extract of red marine algae belonging to the genera Gelidium, Gracilaria and Pterocladia. It is principally employed as a gelatinizing agent for microbiological culture media and has a history of use as a non-habit-forming laxative, a gelatin substitute in food preparation, and a sizing for paper and silk. agar is sometimes called agar-agar or Japanese Isinglass and is available in powder form from many biological supply companies or in strips from health food stores. The commercial powdered agar is less expensive. If agar strips are purchased, they should be ground into powder prior to use. agar does not dissolve in cold water but readily dissolves in at least 65 times its weight of boiling water. Upon cooling, the agar becomes a firm jelly that is particularly suitable as a medium for germinating magic mushroom spores and isolating pure cultures of mycelia . agar media are also excellent for the growing and storage of stock mycelia.
agar is actually a polysaccharide composed mainly of the sugars galactose and uronic acid in various combinations and chemical forms, but the nutritional value of agar is minimal. Therefore, it is necessary to fortify agar

media with extra nutrients for growing magic mushroom mycelia . PDY (potato-dextrose-yeast) agar is superb. This medium consists of potato water, Dextrose sugar (D-glucose), an extract of yeast, and agar . Potato water is made by cutting a moderately large unpealed potato, or at least 200 grams of small potatoes, into one-inch sections and boiling them in a liter of tap or distilled water for an hour. The water is then strained, through a metal strainer or cheesecloth to remove pieces of potato and extra water is added to bring the final volume back to one liter. The potato water is heated to a gentle boil and 20 grams Dextrose , 3 to 10 grams yeast extract, and 15 grams agar are stirred in until completely dissolved. The yeast extract is rich in vitamins, protein and minerals. Nutritional Yeast may be used as a substitute for the yeast extract, but the extract is better. Fresh potato water is rich in essential growth factors. This is evident since mushroom mycelia will grow rather poorly in glass culture tubes containing commercial potato Dextrose agar with yeast extract but will grow very well on PDY agar made with fresh potato water.

If the PDY agar is going to be used to germinate spores of Psilocybe or Panaeolus mushrooms, it is important to lower the pH , which is normally about 5.6, to 4.5 with a weak organic acid such as lactic, oxalic, or tartaric acid. The pH can be easily measured with pH paper and germination is much faster at the lower pH . Also, growth of undesired bacteria is significantly inhibited at the lower pH . With this pH 4.5 medium, it is not necessary to use any antibiotics. If the spore print is greatly contaminated, the benzimidazole compound known as benomyl may be added to the medium prior to sterilization. About 1 mg benomyl per liter of agar solution generally inhibits growth of many different potential fungal contaminants much more than it retards growth of mushroom mycelia (Edington, Khew & Barron, 1971).

The medium is now ready for sterilization. If an autoclave is going to be used, pour each 500 ml of agar solution into a liter flask. If a Pressure Cooker is going to be used, pour each 250 ml portion of agar solution into a quart canning jar or liter flask. Sterilize at 15 lbs. pressure for at least thirty minutes but preferably f or a full hour. After sterilized PDY agar has been allowed to cool in the Pressure Cooker or autoclave, carefully pour it into plastic petri dishes, which come presterilized and can only be used once. They would melt in the Pressure Cooker . Glass petri dishes can also be used and are recyclable. After use they can be cleaned and then resterilized in the Pressure Cooker . They should be wrapped in a dish towel and placed on a rack for sterilization. Petri dishes of media are excellent for germinating spores or growing stock mycelia because of their

large surface area and ease of making transfers.
Other containers such as canning jars , baby food jars, glass test tubes, etc. will also work for culturing mycelia . Glass culture tubes with autoclavable plastic screw-on caps are available in various sizes. When using any of these containers, pour in a small volume of unsterilized agar solution and loosely screw on each cap. If using canning jars , invert the domes. If using containers without autoclavable lids such as flasks or glass test tubes, the openings should be plugged with cotton or glass wool and covered with aluminum fail prior to sterilization. If using glass beakers, aluminum foil will suffice as a cover. The containers with agar solution are then placed in a Pressure Cooker using appropriate racks and sterilized for an hour. Glass culture or test tubes should be taken out while media are still warm. Tubes of liquid agar media are then placed at an angle of less than 20° to cool. When the agar media solidify in the inclined tubes, there is more surface area for growth of mycelia than if the tubes had been allowed to cool in the vertical position. Since the tubes have a slanted agar surface, they are often referred to as “slant tubes.”
It is important to work ‘in a draft-free place when opening the sterile containers of agar media to inoculate with spores, make transfers of mycelia , or make tissue cultures from the mushrooms themselves. To make an inoculation from a spore print, heat the end of a wire loop in the flame of an alcohol lamp or gas burner. It will rapidly begin to glow. Then lift up the cover of the petri dish and dip the loop into the sterile agar medium. This will both cool the loop and give it a coating of agar to which spores will adhere. Immediately recover the petri dish and gently scrape the wire loop across the spore print. Many spores will stick to the loop. Then open the petri dish and smear the spores on the agar . This is ordinarily accomplished by first streaking the wire loop across the agar medium and then sweeping over the agar surface in a narrow “S” pattern (figure 6). Recover the petri dish and flame the wire loop for the next spore inoculation.
When all the dishes are inoculated, seal them with strips of paper masking tape. This will help to keep the agar media from drying out. Store the dishes in a convenient place at room temperature. It is best to label them with the date, species, strain , etc. in order to follow their development. It is not necessary to wear a mask during the inoculation procedure, but caution should be taken not to breathe on open petri dishes. It is important to keep the risk of contamination to a minimum.
Another inoculation technique which can be employed is the “quadrant dilution technique.” Divide each petri dish into four equal quadrants and

spread out the spores by sweeping at first only in one quadrant. Recover the petri dish and reflame the loop. Allow it to cool. Then streak once across the inoculated quadrant and move to the next quadrant into which spores should be spread using a recurring “S” pattern. Time can be saved by flaming more than one inoculating loop at a time. The process is repeated, streaking spores from the second into the third quadrant and finally from the third into the fourth. The fourth quadrant will have the fewest spores but should also be least likely to be invaded with contaminants in the original spore sample.

If a mushroom enthusiast does not have a spore print but does have a sun-dried or air-dried magic mushroom, it may be possible to Isolate a pure mycelial culture. This is especially true if the specimen is not very old. Two approaches can be tried. The first is simply to flame a wire loop, cool it in the agar medium as if preparing to streak spores from a spore print, dip the loop briskly into the gill tissue of the mushroom, and finally streak it on the agar medium using the “quadrant dilution technique.”

The other apprpach is a spore dilution technique using sterile water. A piece of mushroom gill tissue is placed in a vial containing less than 1 ml sterile water. The tissue is then broken up and swirled around with a flamed wire loop. Then a small sample of the water containing spores is transferred to another vial containing a small amount of sterile water. The more transfers the better, but five is usually plenty. Finally, a small amount of the spore-containing solution from the last vial is streaked on agar media using a wire loop.

Vials and transfer implements should be sterilized prior to use for best chances of success. If glass eyedroppers are used for making transfers, they can be sterilized without their rubber suction pieces in a Pressure Cooker along with other supplies. This technique can also be applied to spores from fresh mushrooms by dripping sterile water over the gills, collecting it, and making spore dilutions.

Often within a few days or so, white mycelia formed from hyphae germinating from the spores become visible to the naked eye. Contaminants are rarely white but are usually colored due to green, black or other pigments. The most frequent contaminants are molds and seem to be Penicillium, Neurospora , and Aspergillus species. The desired white mycelia can be transferred to agar media in other petri dishes or the contaminants may be carefully removed using. a flamesterilized probe or scalpel that has been allowed to cool. In either manner a pure culture of mycelia can be successfully “isolated.” Since fungal contaminants often grow much more rapidly than mushroom mycelia , it is necessary to

remove contaminants with the surrounding medium very promptly or they will quickly take over. If the spores are several months or more old, it may take a month or even longer to observe germination . If the spores are less than a couple of months old, however, luxuriant fluffy white mycelia will usually begin to cover the surface of the agar medium within about one to three weeks (see color plate on page 33).

Mycelial strains isolated from spore prints may possess different fruiting characteristics. One culture obtained from a print may fruit aggressively, whereas another may not make mushrooms at all. Still another may make only tiny abortive mushrooms. Therefore it is necessary to test a strain for fruiting ability rather than to make assumptions that it will fruit. Nutrient requirements are also important in determining fruiting . For instance, a strain of San Isidro from the village of Huautla de Jiménez in Oaxaca, Mexico has been observed to make typical healthy mushrooms on composted straw with manure, unusually small mushrooms on brown rice, and only dwarfed abortive mushrooms on cased rye grass seed. Other strains of San Isidro have been observed to make large healthy mushrooms on all these media. Many different substances can serve as growth media for mushroom mycelia . The diversity of media is only limited by the genetically controlled ability of the mycelia to utilize available nutrients. Although some strains produce mushrooms aggressively, they loose their vigor upon prolonged growth. Sometimes a manifestation of this reduced vitality is that the strain will become erratic in making mushrooms or cease to make mushrooms altogether.

One way to combat loss of vigor is to challenge the mycelia periodically with different media, MEA (Malt extract agar) is excellent, for example, to alternate with PDY agar . Commercial MEA powder is available from biological supply companies or may he made by adding 20 grams Malt extract. powder or syrup and 20 grams agar to liter of gently boiling water. Also, 15 to 20 ml corn-steep liquor can be added as an optional ingredient to the preparation. Liquid Malt extract and sometimes Malt extract powder are available from supermarkets. Corn-steep liquor can be made by boiling uncooked fresh or dried corn in water, allowing the resulting corn-steep water to stand for a few days and then sterilizing it in a canning par. The agar preparation is sterlized prior to use.

Another excellent agar preparation is DFA (dog food agar). Purina Dog Chow works well. Simply boil a cup of dry dog chow in a liter of tap water, strain the solution, stir in 15 grams agar powder, and sterilize prior to use. Psilocybian mushroom mycelia will occasionally yield limited fruitings directly on PDY or other agar media such as MEA. In contrast, DFA is an

excellent medium for growing San Isidro mushrooms in canning jars , beakers or other glass containers. Within limits, the more concentrated the dog food extract
the more biomass of mushrooms will be produced.
Although mycelial cultures isolated from spores may have different fruiting characteristics than the parental strain by virtue of a difference in genetic makeup, mycelial cultures obtained via direct tissue culture from a mushroom should behave the same as the mycelia that produced the mushroom. This is expected because the genetic makeup of the tissue culture Isolate is the same as that of the parental mycelia . Tissue cultures are easy to make, especially when working with large fleshy mushrooms such as San Isidro. The object is to transfer a piece of uncontaminated mushroom tissue to a sterile medium for culturing. Glass culture tubes containing a medium such as PDY agar are very useful.
To make a tissue culture first flame-sterilize a scalpel containing a narrow blade. A #11 scalpel blade is ideal. In the case of a large mushroom such as San Isidro, a sharp probe can be used in place of a scalpel, but the latter is more effcient for the excision: Then break apart the mushroom to obtain a cross section through the middle of the cap and stem. This can ordinarily be done with one gentle but brisk tear. If the mushroom is young, free of rain damage, and without insect larvae, the inner tissue should be uncontaminated. Carefully excise a small piece of newly exposed tissue from the cap or stem and place it on the slanted agar medium in a culture tube (figure 7). It is sometimes easier to make the excision with a scalpel but to transfer the piece of tissue with a probe to the agar medium. It is a good practice to flame the mouth of the glass culture tube before recapping, but it is not essential. Since the stem of San Isidro and most other magic mushroom species is hollow, tissue should be taken from as high on the stem as possible to minimize the risk of contamination. Contaminating organisms tend to be more numerous at the lower end of the stem in young specimens. Within a few days white mycelia can usually be seen growing upon and spreading from the piece of mushroom tissue used for culture. If some tubes show signs of contamination, sterilize and recycle them. Tissue cultures should he
transferred for growing stock inocula and can be used directly as starter for spawn production.
When mycelia are not being intentionally propagated, it is best to store them in a refrigerator at about 4° C (almost 40° F). If petri dishes are being used, they should be placed in plastic bags to reduce the rate of drying of the agar media. Culture tubes are better for storage. Some magic mycelia

will keep for over a year if stored on agar media in sealed glass culture tubes at 40° C.

The Rice-Cake Technique

This technique is extremely easy and highly recommended for its convenience in growing Psilocybe cubensis mushrooms. All that is needed is a Pressure Cooker , some canning jars , uncontaminated live mushroom starter (mycelia), and brown rice. Either long grain or short grain brown rice may be used. The former is usually more economical. Do not use white rice. It is inferior in quality to brown rice because most of the vitamins have been lost in converting brown to white rice.

Into each quart jar place ¼ cup brown rice and between 1/3 to ½ cup tap water. One-half cup or more of water is too much because The rice will turn into mush rather than a cake. One-third cup water leads to a dry cake that is adequate, but mycelia grow faster on the wetter cakes resulting from use of more than 1/3 cup of water. Up to 1/8 teaspoon of agricultural gypsum (calcium sulfate) may be added to each jar prior to sterilization to serve as a buffer, but gypsum is not really necessary. Some cubensis strains seem to prefer it, but so do many contaminants. It seems more practical not to bother using gypsum except for purposes of experimentation to find out if a particular mushroom strain will fruit more aggressively with it. In most cases it probably will not make any difference.

Invert the dome of each two-piece lid and place it on the mouth of each canning jar with the rubber seal facing upward. Then loosely screw on the lid bands. Pressure cook the jars at 15 lbs. pressure for an hour. Actually 45 minutes at 15 lbs. pressure is adequate, but an hour gives even greater likelihood of complete sterilization. Allow the Pressure Cooker to cool and remove the jars, screwing the bands tighter until ready to inoculate the rice-cakes with mushroom mycelia . Using a flame-sterilized probe, carefully transfer a piece of agar medium containing live uncontaminated mycelia into each jar (figure 10). It is best to loosen the jar lid beforehand so that it will lift off easily. To make the transfer, cut out a section of agar medium containing mycelia using a flame-sterilized scalpel or probe. Then spear the agar block of mushroom starter with the probe, life up the lid of the jar, and drop in the piece of mushroom starter. Close the lid but do not screw it too tight since it is necessary for growing myeelia to breathe. To enhance the rate of mycelial growth, very soon after the jar is inoculated the lid can be screwed tight and the jar shaken to bring the piece of mushroom starter into contact with more of the rice-cake surface. Then loosen the lid before

setting the jar in place to incubate. In about four weeks mushrooms will start to grow. Sometimes they commence after only three weeks, but they may frequently take up to six weeks to appear. This depends a lot on the strain and room temperature.

The mycelia can be grown in the dark but light is needed when it is time for the fungus to make mushrooms. As little as five minutes twice a day from an overhead incandescent light in a closet can be sufficient to initiate mushroom formation. But much better crops seem to come when fluorescent “grow lights’’ are used for longer periods during the day. When mushrooms are growing, the lid of each jar should be very loose since much condensation occurs as the mushrooms breathe.

Some growers remove the lids completely at this time or replace the domes with a double layer of paper towels. The towels can be secured in place with the lid bands and the jars may be set near a window for natural light. Paper towel tops should be sprayed with water at least once a day to help maintain a humid environment. As the rice-cake dries, fruition is promoted. But if the dome is left very loosely in place, fruiting continues much longer. Sometimes fruiting occurs for three months or more! Mushrooms will keep appearing after harvesting of previous crops.

To harvest the magic mushrooms, a fancier can reach in through the mouth of the jar and pull them out. It is best to grasp each mushroom near the bottom of the stem and to give it a twist. If the mushroom cap is tugged, it might just break off from the stem. Alternatively, a long knife may be used to cut the mushrooms at the bottom of the stem. Still another method is to turn the jar facing down so that the cake will fall near the orifice. This makes it easier to grasp the mushrooms. Sometimes it is advantageous after a second or third harvest to flip the cake over in the jar before putting the lid back on. This maneuver often promotes a luxuriant fruiting from the newly exposed rice-cake surface.

When the cakes have dried out too much for mushrooms to appear, they can be squirted with water from a spray bottle to induce another fruiting or better yet used as spawn for a mushroom garden on Compost . If there is absolutely no sign of contamination, the cakes themselves may be fried or broken up and cooked in mushroom soup or other cuisine for a Psychedelic Experience . One cake is usually sufficient for two to four enthusiasts.

The rice-cake technique is very efficient. A 14 ounce package of brown rice can be obtained often for less than fifty cents and is enough for seven quart jars. When the cakes have completely become covered by mycelia , small pieces can be cut out with a sterilized scalpel or probe and transferred to newly prepared rice-cakes in other jars. This will not interfere significantly

with mushroom production and will insure a continuing supply of magic San Isidro mushrooms.
San Isidro is the only species that has been observed so far to make mushrooms on rice-cakes. Rice-cake medium nevertheless can be used to grow mycelia of other Psilocybe species besides cubensis. Psilocybe cyanescens and subaeruginascens mycelia thrive on brown rice, whereas baeocystis, caerulescens, semilanceata, stuntzii, subaeruginosa, and zapotecorum mycelia spread more slowly on this medium. Brown rice also supports growth of Panaeolus mycelia . With further experimentation, especially with temperature regulation, modifications of the rice-cake technique may render it useful for obtaining fruit from various magic mushroom species.

Growing spawn On Seed

Seeds make excellent growth media for psilocybian mushroom mycelia . Especially suitable for spawn production is the seed of perennial ryegrass (Lolium perenne), which is available from many nurseries and garden supply centers. Usually it is possible to purchase ryegrass seed in bulk quantity, such as in 50 lb. bags. This makes it a very convenient medium for quantity spawn production. Furthermore, ryegrass seed is more economical than many other seeds.
When preparing ryegrass seed medium, it is important to use carefully measured volumes of seed and water. First an appropriate amount of seed is poured into canning jars and then tap water is added. If using one-quart wide mouth canning jars , place 2 cups ryegrass seed with 7/8 cup tap water in each jar. One cup water seems to turn the seed into mush, whereas ¾ cup water leaves the seed too dry after sterilization. For 1½ pint tapered wide mouth canning jars , which are truly ideal in size for ryegrass seed spawn production, use 1 1/3 cup ryegrass seed with 5/8 cup water. For wide mouth pint canning jars use 1 cup ryegrass seed with ½ cup water.
Invert the dome of each canning jar lid so that the rubber seal faces upward and loosely screw on the band of each lid. Place the jars on a bottom rack in a Pressure Cooker , pour a sufficient quantity of water into the Pressure Cooker , and steam sterilize the jars with ryegrass seed by cooking at 15 lbs. pressure for a full hour. Remember to start timing after 15 lbs. pressure is reached. It is best to remove jars of ryegrass seed media or other seed media from the Pressure Cooker while they are still warm but not hot. Use heat resistant gloves. Then screw the lids tight and shake each jar

vigorously to loosen the seeds. If the jars are not adequately shaken prior to cooling, seed media will usually clump into a solid mass that is very hard to break up and that retards mycelial growth considerably. This is especially true of the ryegrass seed medium.

Keep cooled jars in a draft-free place such as on a shelf in a closet. Mushroom mycelia can be added as soon as desired after the jars have cooled. But if the jars have been sitting for three or more days, inspect them for early signs of contamination. Any mold growing in a jar at this point is a contaminant. Remove any contaminated jars for resterilization in the Pressure Cooker . Most, if not all, the jars should be free of contamination. It is necessary to shake these jars again just prior to the time of inoculation with magic mycelia to be sure the seed medium is lo,ose rather than a solid mass. inoculation is accomplished using a flame-sterilized probe that has been allowed to cool.

Uncontaminated live mushroom starter (mycelia) on an agar medium in a glass culture tube, petri dish, or other container is cut into sections with the probe. An agar section containing mycelia is then speared with the probe and placed on ryegrass seed medium in a canning jar (figure 8). This constitutes a transfer of magic mycelia from agar to seed medium. It is most practical to loosen each canning jar lid prior to inoculation so that it will open easily dctring the transfer procedure. For convenience more than one probe can be used. Each time a probe is used for a transfer, it should be resterilized in a flame and allowed to cool. This helps to reduce the chance of making a contaminated transfer. Sterile technique is critical for success. Therefore, do not leave mycelia exposed to the open air any longer than necessary and control breathing. Breathing directly into a mycelial culture or into an open container of sterilized medium may contaminate it. An enthusiast who has difficulty regulating his breathing can wear a mask over his mouth and nose.

Petri dishes of mycelia on agar media are easy to work with, can be sectioned in advance with a sterilized scalpel or probe, and provide sufficient mushroom starter for many jars. Because of their large surface area, however, petri dishes of media become contaminated more easily than culture tubes of media when opened. But culture tubes of mycelia on agar media are more difficult from which to make transfers. To excise a block of mycelia from a culture tube, it is more practical to use a probe that is bent at an acute angle near the tip rather than straight (see figure 8).

Maintain the inoculated jars of ryegrass seed in a draft-free place. For convenience the jars can be put back into the cardboard box in which they were shipped. After three days but no later than the fifth day, the jars

should be inspected for mycelial growth and given a brisk shaking to help spread the mycelia . Then every four or five days the shaking is repeated. Shaking allows the mycelia to break up and come in contact with seed at multiple sites in the, jar to insure a fast rate of growth. Sometimes within two weeks but usually in about four weeks the mycelia will have completely permeated the seed media in the jars. Occasionally there are some jars that take up to six weeks to fill with mycelia , but this usually is a result of neglect. mycelia that have completed growth in the jars can be employed at once to inoculate other jars of media using sterile technique, cased to produce mushrooms (see next chapter), or used as spawn to start Compost cultivation.

mycelia of Psilocybe and Panaeolus species thrive on ryegrass seed medium. mycelia of Psilocybe cyanescens, cubensis, subaeruginascens, and subaeruginosa grow profusely and luxuriantly on this medium, whereas mycelia of Psilocybe argentipes, baeocystis, caerulescens, fasciata, semilanceata, stuntzii, Psilocybe subcaerulipes, and zapotecorum grow diffusely. Panaeolus cambodginiensis and cyanescens also produce luxuriant mycelia on ryegrass seed medium, whereas Panaeolus subbalteatus mycelia are aggressive but grow diffusely onthis medium.

Other types of seed can also be sterilized and used for spawn production. Even seeds of Cannabis sativa work well for growing San Isidro mycelia . Grain, the seed of cereal grasses, is very suitable for spawn production. Crimped oats, machine cracked seed of the cereal grass Avena sativa, are particularly useful for mycelial growth of Panaeolus and certain Psilocybe species such as the Mexican “derrumbe” (Psilocybe caerulescens). Curiously, this medium is not very suitable for San Isidro spawn production.

For preparation of crimped oat medium, pour 2 cups crimped oats and between ½ and ¼ cup water into each quart canning jar. The amount of water depends on the brand of crimped oats. Since some brands contain other ingredients, such as alfalfa pellets, corn chops, and even molasses, more water is absorbed in cooking. Screw on each lid band tightly with the dome inverted and shake each jar well to evenly wet the oats. Then loosen the lids and pressure cook for an hour at 15 lbs. pressure as in preparation of other media. It is important with crimped oat media, as with all grain media, to remove the jars while still quite warm from the Pressure Cooker for shaking. Be sure to tighten the lids first. As with other seed media, grain media also need to be shaken again prior to inoculation with mycelia and then shaken periodically afterwards to help the mycelia spread throughout the media in the jars.

rye grain, seed from the hardy annual grass Secale cereale (rye), is a very

popular medium for grdwing San Isidro mycelia . In 1968, a method using rye grain for P. Cubensis spawn production was first offered to the public (Brown et al., 1968). For quart canning jars it calls for 225 grams rye grain (just over 1 cup) with 275 ml water (about 1 and 1/10 cup) and 4 grams chalk as a buffer. For pint jars it calls for the use of 100 grams rye grain (just under ½ cup) with 160 ml water (just under 2/3 cup) and 2 grams chalk. Sterilized rye grain is inoculated with mycelia . Instructions suggest that the spawn can then be used to inoculate Compost in order to grow San Isidro mushrooms. This method of spawn production did not seem to catch the imagination of the public for some time.

In 1976, interest in magic mushroom cultivation via rye grain spawn skyrocketed owing to the discovery that San Isidro mushrooms can be made to grow simply by casing spawn (see next chapter). Oss and Oeric (1976) popularized the technique using 112 grams whole rye grain with 180 ml tap or distilled water, 2.0 grams calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$), and 0.2 grams monobasic potassium phosphate (K_2HPO_3) as an optional buffer. The 112 grams rye grain is just over ½ cup and the 180 ml water is just under ¾ cup. This same quantity of rye grain and water can also be employed in a pint canning jar and the calcium carbonate is not really needed. It seems easier to shake up the sterilized rye grain after pressure cooking if a little more grain or a little less water is used than called for in the recipe.

An alternate procedure suggested for preparing rye grain medium is to pre-cook rye grain by boiling it in a pot for 35 to 50 minutes (anonymous, 1976). For each quart jar ¾ cup rye grain is boiled in 1½ cup water. Quart canning jars are then filled ¾ full and sterilized for a half hour at 15 lbs. pressure. The recipe calls for calcium carbonate and yeast extract but these ingredients are not really necessary. Brown rice, seed of the annual cereal grass Oryza sativa, may be substituted for rye grain in this procedure. Still other grains such as wheat berries, which are seeds of the annual cereal grass Triticum aestivum, and milo seeds can also be used for growing spawn . The seed of milo, an Old World tropical grain sorphum (Sorghum vulgare), seems to have a greater tendency than rye grain to clump after pressure cooking and is therefore less likely than rye grain to bring satisfaction as a medium for spawn production.

In addition to growing spawn , certain seed media may be used for storage of mycelia . The seeds should be small for ease in filling culture tubes. Parakeet seed, which often contains a mixture of white millet, canary seed and hulled oats, is ideal. Millet, grain of the annual cereal grass Panicum miliaceum, is frequently used for spawn production of Agaricus bisporus by

commercial mushroom growers. Canary seed comes from a grass (Phalaris canariensis) that is indigenous to the Canary Islands. To prepare parakeet seed medium, gently boil the seed in a pot for thirty minutes using an excess of tap water. strain the seed and place it with some gypsum in a pan. Roll the seed in the gypsum by hand to coat it. Then fill glass culture tubes about 2/3 to ¾ full with the gypsum coated seed, screw on the caps loosely, place the tubes upright in a rack, and sterilize them at 15 lbs. pressure for 45 minutes. Carefully remove the tubes while still warm, screw on the caps tightly, and shake up the media. Shake the media again before inoculating with mushroom mycelia . When mycelia has permeated the seed, the tubes may be placed in a refrigerator at 4° C (near 40° F) for storage. Some magic mycelia will remain viable for over a year if stored in this manner.

Cultivation On Compost

Compost cultivation is a versatile method suitable for most psilocybian mushroom species. The pioneering procedure that first brought Psilocybe mexicana to fruition on composts in Paris during the late 1950's is illuminating. spawn of P. mexicana was grown in flasks under sterile conditions on composted straw that had been well washed. mycelia used to inoculate the sterilized Compost were initially grown on a Malt extract agar medium. Unwashed straw Compost was placed in earthenware pots and sterilized. The pots of Compost were then inoculated with spawn from the flasks and set in a greenhouse. After about two weeks the Compost was well invaded by the mycelia and covered with a thin layer of casing material. The casing material consisted of an unspecified mixture of various sands and calcareous (chalky) earths. The greenhouse temperature oscillated between about 19 to 25° C. In three to six weeks after casing , mushroom sporocarps appeared. It was found that spawn could not be easily grown in the flasks unless the Compost was well washed prior to sterilization. In contrast, unwashed Compost was observed to be superior for obtaining mushroom fruit. Composted corn debris (leaves and stalks) worked almost as well as composted straw for fruiting P. nrexicana in the clay pots.

Psilocybe caerulescens was grown in a similar manner to P. mexicana but would not produce fruit on composted straw . Composted corn debris served as a suitable medium, however, for fruiting P. caerulescens in greenhouse culture. Less abundant crops of P. caerulescens were obtained using a mixture of straw and corn debris composts. Psilocybe semperviva readily fruited on composted straw , but yielded more luxuriant

flushes on the corn debris Compost . Psilocybe mixaeensis produced carpophores on various composted media, such as wheat straw , corn debris, and horse dung. Psilocybe cubensis was fruited on cased horse dung Compost in earthenware pots. Some specimens attained a full twenty centimeters (almost eight inches) in Pileus diameter.
Psilocybe zapotecorum, a species first fruited on a medium of moss, was grown both on straw and horse dung composts in glazed earthenware pots designed to retain water. The mycelial laden Compost was cased with calcareous sand and then completely submerged under water. Magnificent P. zapotecorum mushrooms came up right through the water! This interesting phenomenon is in keeping with the “sub-aquatic” ecological nature of the species.
For the home cultivator it is especially convenient when ready-to-use Compost can be obtained, such as “separated” manure that has composted after being piled in gigantic mounds. Commercial packaged Compost is often of very poor quality for mushroom growiilg despite artificial chemical enrichment. Fresh completely organic Compost is without doubt the best. Industrial Compost production for mushroom growing usually utilizes about 95% straw and 5% horse manure for Compost starter. Manure contains thermophilic
bacteria, which break down the straw into Compost . For home preparation of Compost it is best to use more horse or cattle manure (about one ton per ten bales of hay) and to shred the hay by machine. Either a shredder can be rented or a motor driven lawn mower can be used. Commercial composting require less manure per given amount of straw because it is done in such vast quantity that there is great pressure from the weight of the composting material. The pressure aids in breaking down the straw. straw from wheat (Triticum aestivum) is better to use for composting than straw from oats (Avena sativa) or barley (Hordeum vulgare). Other grasses, such as Johnson grass (Sorghum halepense) and timothy grass (Phleum pratense), also make suitable hay for composting as do various leguminous herbs of the pea family, such as alfalfa (Medicago sativa) and certain clovers (Trifolium species).
Procedures for making Compost vary considerably. One to two tons poultry manure, five tons cattle manure, or three to four tons sheep or horse manure is layered with one ton of shredded straw (dry weight) that has been soaked with water. The taller the Compost heap the better. There is flexibility regarding the addition of extra ingredients. Gypsum (calcium sulfate) is often used to decrease greasiness of the final Compost . If it is intended to cultivate species that are lignicolous or grow on soil enriched

with woody debris, such as Psilocybe cyanescens, plenty of sawdust should be added to the Compost . Beauty bark or wood chips may also be added.

An- excellent Compost recipe in use in the Pacific Northwest utilizes a pickup truck load of fresh leached cow manure available from dairy farms, 2 to 3 bales of well soaked wheat straw , 25 lbs. of horticultural gypsum, and commerical Compost starter. Also, 5 lbs. of cottonseed meal or oil is added. The Compost pile is made by stacking the straw and manure in layers 10 to 12 inches thick, adding the other ingredients in the process. Soaking of the straw should be started about two or three days prior to preparing the heap. The bales must be broken up first to insure thorough soaking. Gypsum, cottonseed meal or oil, and Compost starter may be added at this time and the straw is fluffed up with a pitchfork for layering. The layered heap should be made at least 4 feet tall by 4 feet wide by 6 feet long.

The temperature of the composting heap should soon reach greater than 140° F. A temperature of 145° F (68° C) for 48 hours will kill pests and most unwanted fungal spores. It is necessary to keep the stack moist. Therefore water every day if the weather is hot and dry or cover the heap with a plastic tarpaulin. The temperature of the inside of the heap can be checked with a candy thermometer. Within two weeks the heap should have heated up and composted sufficiently on the inside to be ready for turning with a pitchfork. Sometimes heaps are ready to turn after only a few days. In turning, the center of the heap is moved and placed as a new bottom, the top and side portions of the heap become the new center, and the bottom becomes the top. Each part is shaken thoroughly with the pitchfork when it is moved. After another three days or more this process is repeated. Still another few days later, the pile is thoroughly shaken and mixed, fluffing it up for aeration. In a couple of days after that, the Compost is ready to use. As an alternate procedure instead of turning the pile, the center portion may be removed and used as soon as it has maintained a high temperature for a few days. Finished Compost from the center of the pile should be somewhat black and soft.

For outdoor cultivation Compost beds at least a foot high and several feet wide should be made. The beds are inoculated with spawn and kept moist by watering with a hose using a spray nozzel or running a lawn sprinkler system. It is necessary to water at least once a day in hot dry climates but not necessary to water at all in wet climates. spawn from canning jars or other containers is broken up and placed about six inches under the suface of the Compost bed. A couple of quarts of spawn is plenty for a six foot

long bed but more can be used to reduce the chance of takeover by “weed” mushrooms such as Coprinus species. Ironically, the hallucinogenic Panaeolus subbalteatus used be a common weed mushroom in commercial mushroom houses, but for magic mushroom growers weed mushrooms usually happen to be non-psychoactive.

Outdoor Compost cultivation works especially well for coprophilous mushrooms such as Psilocybe cubensis, Psilocybe coprophila, and many Panaeolus species. There are other magic mushrooms that can be grown this way, but none are as easily fruited as dung-inhabiting species. In fact, beds of fresh uncomposted horse manure may be used to grow coprobious mushrooms outdoors, especially Panaeolus species. It usually takes about a month to six weeks for’ mushrooms to appear on outdoor beds and flushes may continue for over two months, but the fruition is largely dependent on rain. Rain is what it takes for successful outdoor mushroom growing. Without adequate rain, crops can be induced to appear by frequent watering with sprinklers or a hose set in place with a sprinkler attachment. Compost beds inoculated with Panaeolus mycelia should not be cased and it is not necessary to case Compost beds when growing Psilocybe cubensis.

Compost can also be placed outdoors in various containers such as flower pots, wooden fruit boxes, and so forth. It is important for whatever container is used to have good drainage, since it is necessary to provide periodic sprayings with water to keep the Compost from drying out. The containers of Compost should therefore not be placed in direct hot sun. In a month at most after inoculation with mushroom spawn , Compost in containers ought to be permeated with mycelia and ready for casing . If growing a species for the first time, case some containers but not others and observe the difference. vermiculite , peatmoss, sand, and crushed oyster shells make a good mixture for casing compost.

Indoor Compost gardens also work quite well. If an enthusiast happens to have a spare bathtub in a garage, he can line it with kitty litter, add Compost and a heater if the garage is cold, and grow San Isidro (Harris, 1976). It is more practical, however, to use containers such as plastic wastebaskets, cardboard boxes lined with plastic garbage bags, or styrofoam ice chests. Cellophane tops are easy to make and convenient for maintaining a humid environment in such chambers. To reduce the chance of getting mushroom flies in the indoor Compost gardens, the Compost should first be well watered, then placed in Brown-In-Bags and baked in an oven at 300° F for at least several hours. Also, heat-treat dry vermiculite in the oven.

Place a half-inch layer of vermiculite at the bottom of each clean container to be used for an indoor magic mushroom garden. Then layer on a couple of inches of heat-treated Compost and inoculate it with spawn . Seed spawn is usually employed but mycelia grown directly from spores on sterilized manure or Compost may be used instead. It is best in making an inoculation to mix a pint of spawn per container evenly through the Compost . Using a spray bottle with boiled water that has been allowed to cool, mist the inoculated Compost and place the cellophane top over the container. Each day the container should be well aerated and misted lightly. In about a month mushrooms should appear if there is sufficient light. It does not take much light to initiate fruiting though, so mushrooms will probably appear.

Often contaminants grow on the Compost , but mushroom mycelia will usually take over and eventually make mushrooms. If plenty of spawn was employed for the inoculation and the containers are adequately aerated from the beginning, contaminants normally will not flourish. If the containers are kept humid without sufficient air circulation, contaminants may initially outgrow.the mushroom mycelia . It is not advisable to eat mushrooms grown on grossly contaminated substrate because some contaminants, notably species of Aspergillus, produce deady toxins.

If a magic mushroom fancier does not have a greenhouse, a room can easily be converted into a growth chamber by providing fluorescent lights and employing a humidifier. Removable shelves can be built with wooden Compost trays. If growing tropical species such as P. cubensis, a heater can be used to provide daytime temperatures near 80° F. For growing temperate species such as Psilocybe cyanescens, a cold environment is needed such as an attic or basement during winter months. The temperature should fluctuate between about 40° F at night and 60° F during the day.

A useful source of live spawn that has ‘not yet been mentioned is the mycelial substrate from nature. Cow patties with San Isidro mushrooms or beauty bark mulch on which Psilocybe cyanescens is fruiting , for example, may be gathered. The natural substrate containing magic mushroom mycelia is then broken up and placed in the Compost gardens. Unfortunately this procedure can introduce undesirable insects into the gardens. casing indoor Compost gardens often improves the yield of San Isidro and other Psilocybe species but can interfere with fruition of various Panaeolus species. It is best to experiment with a particular strain of any species to find out its preferences. After fruiting is completed, the spent Compost with live mycelia can be used directly as spawn for new Compost

gardens. This process can be repeated indefinitely.

Storing the Harvest

By following methodology described in this book, enthusiasts can grow bountiful crops of psilocybian mushrooms. In harvesting each delectable fruit, remember that it is best to grasp the lower portion of the stem firmly and then to twist the mushroom free from the mycelial network. Handle the mushrooms with care, being cautious not to crush them because damage diminishes their potency. Various storage techniques are available to mushroom fanciers for preserving the magic harvest.

Mushrooms should be cleaned prior to storing. A good way to clean a magic mushroom that has some Compost or casing material at the bottom of the stem is to use a sharp serrated knife. Carefully scrape off the outer surface of the lower portion of stem. If it is deemed necessary to clean the cap of a mushroom, it can be wiped gently with a paper towel. It is not advisable to wash magic mushrooms, since they decompose faster if stored wet. Also, washing may slightly decrease their potency because the hallucinogenic agents in the mushrooms are water soluble.

Fresh cleaned mushrooms may be placed in paper bags and stored for several days or longer in a refrigerator. Do not store fresh mushrooms in cellophane, plastic bags, or containers that hold in moisture lest the magic harvest will become soggy and rapidly lose potency.

A popular way of preserving magic mushrooms is to immerse them in a jar of honey. The mushrooms should first be cut into small pieces and then stirred into the honey. “Mushroom honey” is savory when fresh, but do not let it sit around for months. Microorganisms eventually will decompose the mushroom biomass, rendering the mushroom honey rather unpalatable and unsuitable for consumption.

Magic mushrooms can be preserved by canning. The jars are first packed full with fresh clean mushrooms. Water is then added to fill residual volume to about 11/4 inch from the top of each jar and lids are put on loosely. Jars are next placed on a bottom rack in a Pressure Cooker and sterilized at 15 lbs. pressure for an hour. After the pressure has dissipated, the Pressure Cooker is opened and the lids are sealed completely air-tight. Some canners prefer to boil mushrooms to reduce their volume prior to filling the canning jars . If this is done, the broth should be canned along with the mushrooms. The canned mushroom soup that results should keep for many months and conceivably even for years. But canning is risky. If sterilization is not complete or the jars inadvertently later become contaminated, enthusiasts can acquire severe food poisoning such as

botulism.
The most practical way to prepare mushrooms for prolonged storage is to completely dry them. If climatic conditions are favorable, sun-drying is ideal. Otherwise, pieces of stiff wire can be put through the stems and the mushrooms suspended upside down from racks in an oven. The oven should be set at low temperature (less than 200° F) and the oven door should be left slightly open to provide plenty of air circulation. Paper clips can be pulled fully open and used instead of wire. After a few hours the mushrooms should be thoroughly dry and ready for storage.
Another drying technique is to place the mushrooms on a drying rack. A drying rack can be made simply by putting a hot plate or incandescent light source under a screen. More sophisticated drying racks can be made with a wooden frame and screen shelves that slide in and out. An infra-red heat lamp works well for drying mushrooms, making them crisp. Caution must be taken not to burn mushrooms by placing them too close to the heat source.
The ability of magic mushrooms to retain potency after drying appears to be species related. If they are kept in a cool dry place, some species such as Psilocybe cyanescens and P. cubensis can remain psychoactive for months or sometimes for even over a year. There tends to be a gradual diminution of potency as time progresses.
Some devotees prefer to store their magic harvest in a freezer. The mushrooms need to be thoroughly dry and may be placed in air-tight plastic containers, plastic Ziploc bags, or plastic bags that are heat-sealed with a bag sealer prior to freezing. Fresh mushrooms, which contain about 90% water, should not be placed in a freezer because the intracellular water expands as it freezes and fractures cell membranes. With the cellular integrity destroyed, enzymes in the mushrooms gradually seem to catalyze the breakdown of Psilocybin to Psilocin by dephosphorylation and to facilitate the oxidation of Psilocin to a blue quinone. The beautiful dark blue mushrooms are then unfortunately devoid of psychotropic properties.
The Magic Mushroom Agape

Be sure to treat psilocybian mushrooms with the respect they deserve, for these magical herbs are powerful psychostimulants. Outside of a shamanic ritual, they should be consumed only by persons in good mental health who are at peace with themselves and their surroundings or by persons in a genuine psychotherapeutic situation with appropriate
supervision and a supportive environment. This is important because the outcome of a psychedelic mushroom experience is largely dependent on

each participant's personality make-up, psychological set, setting, and dose of mushrooms. Six to ten grams of fresh psilocybian mushrooms usually provide an effective psychedelic dose and one to five grams of dried mushrooms constitute an average dose.

It is best for novices to start with small doses in the company of an experienced "guide." Small doses may not induce colorful visual imagery but provide interesting and worthwhile experiences. Appropriate dosage depends on body weight of the consumer. Therefore women should usually employ smaller doses than men. It is imperative to keep magic mushrooms out of reach of young children. For reasons that are not completely understood, children are much more prone than adults to experience psilocybian psychotoxicity with manifestations such as high fever and convulsions.

Magic mushrooms are effective and taste delicious in omelettes, spaghetti sauce, or any other dish which is good with ordinary mushrooms. Especially popular is a mushroom "smoothie." This psychedelic beverage can be made in a blender with milk, banana, honey or chocolate and magic mushrooms. Another option is to blend fresh fruit or fruit juice with magic mushrooms, adding honey or sugar if desired for sweetness. "Strawberry psilocybin" made with fresh strawberries and ice, for example, is a supreme treat. Magic mushroom tea is a popular brew that is also customarily sweetened with honey. The flavor may be enhanced by adding spices such as cinnamon, cloves, or nutmeg. After gently boiling sliced psilocybian mushrooms for about fifteen minutes, most of the Psilocybin is in the tea itself. Therefore an enthusiast can experience the magic of mushroom tea without actually eating the mushrooms themselves. On the other hand, with sufficient parboiling, which requires usually at least thirty minutes, the mushrooms can be enjoyed in cuisine without triggering any psychotropic effects.

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#764174 My Library: of things to come

 Posted by Man of Knowledge on 06 August 2010 - 08:18 PM in Forum International

rockawayrooms said
:bow:

I erred at three in themorn when I wrote the above post. the Poisoning was in the UK, Accidentally said the intoxication of the father and children occurred in France.

It will be a week or more to chronologically place all the covers and references in the right order, make 72 DPI copies to post and text of what occurred etc.

I spent this morning since 3 ammaking the list of the books. I myself am missing about 7-8 guides that were lost in the US mail from Hawaii to Seattle. he Vancouver BC field guide. I had two or three and the Georgia Straight shroom guide from that publication. A few PNW and a few English and the Xavier Hollander gui from gthe Nederlands.

Also some pages were missing on copies from library reproduction on shitty xerox of sketchs of species of the Singer and Smitgh Psilocybe monograph.. not sure if they were not in the repaired copy of the journal.

Man of Knowledge. But this is only a small sectin but alread is 20 pages of references to the magic ID guides and such.

Stillto come is the ethnomycological, the leary, Weil, Schultes. McKenna, Pollock etc works who all contributed greatly their books others.

#764026 My Library: of things to come

 Posted by Man of Knowledge on 06 August 2010 - 06:50 AM in Forum International

I thank each and every member for their support over the years that i have been a member of this site.

I am now putting together the history of psilocybian identification for all of you, a monumental task of article covers, original sketches of species, the earliest from 1803 of a liberty cap involved in an accidental high of a father and four children in 1792 France and the actual descriptions of the trip. The first pan subb photos and chemical research in 1918 and the 2nd Pan subb photos, both as Panaeolus venonosus (French for venomous or poisonous or just plain toxic) then 1957's Life Magazine article by Wason with the 7 original know newly discovered species from Mexico which included cubes, however, a majority of Mexicans shamans, etc do not use or like the species associated with dung. and then the 1958 sketches from Singer and Smiths, the 1st Psilocybe monograph described below the horror of library thieves whose hands should be cut off by Sharia law for dishonor of the information so others could not have access. many libraries had along the West Coast, Hawaii, even Harvard had articles cut out or photos of Psilocybe mushrooms.

A few cases in point.

I am missing some pages form Singer and Smith's monograph of Psilocybe form vol. 50 of Mycologia, 1958, pages 300-303, I imaginge one or two are species drawings and the rest is references. the article ran from page 262-203. Unfortunately, years ago, someone ripped and exicise the article, part two from the journal and when the school ordered repair, they had to send the vol out to another university and when it was restructured by the library, the idiot who scaned the pages did a shitty job on a xerox and then scanned one page empty and one copied, so it cost twice the price for me to copy it.

About ten years ago or so, a member of the shroomery who lived in Seattle told me he went to the chemistry departments library where they keep the journal of Ethnopharmacology to look at my paper with Dr. Mark D. Merlin on Species Identification of Psychoactive Agarics in the Hawaiian Islands and he called to tell me someone had razor bladed all the Copelandia and

other photos from the journals pages. That journal has slick magazine kinda paper, shiny and black and white images.
I just happened to have two copies of my original printing of the article from the publishers 50 copies to each author. So I gave it to the Chemistry department and they did a great book binding repair job,
ALsomissing from the U of Washington's library are every article by Roger heim and Wason in French. Those particular articles were the chemistry, psychology and cultivation and ethnomycological and historical data of the magic shrooms and their potential in modern medicine.
Later they were the basis for the 1958 two volume set of books by French mycologist, Roger Heim and R. Gordon Wasson, which also contain the first cult photos of many Mexican Species. The 2nd vol. was printed ten years later in 1967 and covered liberty caps, P. semperviva and Copes. Also the 1st vol. contained all the Allan Richardson photos of Wasson's first mushroom voyage with Maria Sabina.
They first appeared inthe French journal beginning with Revue du mycologie. About 5 pages per article for a year, however, about one and a half months after each separate article appeared, they were then submitted to a 2nd French journal, Comtus Rendus Academie Sciences. and then a few months later began their printing in a third publication, Deux Supplemente, also in French. Then also on hand made paper, hand type set and hand printed page by page and bound individually with thread. My set is one of the series of 1000 copies only from the Museum in Paris. The pages were not cut to open each page up so it is a rare edition. About three hundred were never cut opened at the finger turning stage to read. I ppsted a few images already ion one of the three posts.
This next section will cover a few articles on their taxonomy that showed drawings and sketchs of their descriptions from a 1792 article of a father and four children who ate lib caps for breakfast and their experience and in 1803, Sowerby drew the images all will recognize as P. semilanceata, the liberty cap from the UK. then in 1917, a U.S. doctor sought to investigate Panaeolus venonosus (a syn. for P. subbalteatus which is now called P. sphinctrinus. He used rabbits, dogs, cats, turtles, frogs, guinea pigs and ducks to inject dried shroom extracts trying to determine its activity but no chemical analysis. and then he posted two pages of photos which show the first photos of pan subbs. Then in 1920, mycologist Louis Krieger who wrote a field guide for shrooms years later, wrote the 1st of only 2 articles on mushrooms for National Geographic, "Common Mushrooms of the United States." It the geo they have one photograph of panaeolus subbalteatus. Later in the 1990s or so early 2000s, National Geo published

an all color Mushroom article.
After that I will Post in that thread, the complete 19 pages typed Seeking the Magic mushrooms by Wasson in Life magazine, 1957 announcinghis discoveries in mexico to the world. At that time of publication, only 7 species were known to man. One year later, Rolf Singer and Alexander Smith published the 1st monograph to Psilocybe, listing mostly species of the PNW and some from Mexico, in fact they jumped the gun and published behing Wasson and Heim's back and research and had some major errors that were carried in many field guides over the years.
Then all of the known published field guides covers and several magazine covers and short field guides in mags by Stamets and one by Pollock in the 1970s, and 2 by me in the 2000s, and then all the known drug magazine covers and title pages to several dozen shroom articles from 1974 in High Times to the present.
A large task I am working on for Mycotopia. I am posting this of things to come. later the ethno studies and books of Leary, Weil, Hofmann, Ott, Schultes, etc/ A major history for mycotopian members of this community. Man of Knowledge.
May be a week yet. I am attemping to put these things in chonolgical order, very hard mixing the mags with the guides, and several articles that provided listings of species known or contained many photos of know species that people were generally not aware of from High Times one in 1974 to the present. Not every article was shroom identification, and several published academic papers by scholars like Ott or Beug and Bigwood contained Identifications.
Gary Lincoff''s Identification of species in Posonous and Toxic Mushrooms, a sixty dollar book in 1977-1978. A 2nd mushroom poisoning book, originally about $80 dollars has Rumack and Salzman is now about $280 new through amazon or barnes and noble. Beug and Bigwood's chemical analysis article of 77 species in the PNW from a journal publication had all photos in the study, also missing in the UW library, with a bad xeroxed repair copy sewed into the journal pages. so I have a task on hand. Joseph Ammirati's Poisonous and edible Mushrooms of Canada and the PNW is another expensive out of print guide to shrooms, large volume, many photos.
What is interesting is Gary Lincoff's Audubon field guide where the publishers allowed him to include about 5 or 6 Psilocybes, and a few listings of shrooms with no active content yet noted as sometimes known to be, based on errors by earlier authors, and the he also edited the Simon and Schulster Field guide to shrooms and those publishers would not let

him put in the magic shrooms.
So this is just a hads up on the field guides form all over the world, a wealth of information I am sharing with the world and Mycotopia, A library like no one else on earth has. To own most of everything published of a particular subject is a matter I am and have always been proud to have been a part of.
I have a compulsive disorder to have collections at one time or another of once having 60,000 comics in the 1970s, and also of having seen more than 1000 concerts, and more than 12,000 movies in my life, not counting maybe reading over 25,000 or more books as well.
The unique movie experience is one such as no one will ever now in their life be able to see as many films as I have, ever. since I have seen close to 90 percent of American and UK films from 1929 to the present. I also have a personal DVD collection of about 2000 films and a vhs of about the same, 1000 actual VHS tapes and about 1000 to 1500 films taped off of cable since 1976 when cable came to Eugene, Oregon and up to tuesday nights taping of Kick Ass, Of course there are thousands of films from other countries I have never seen, but in the Sixties, foreign films were art forms. God Created Women, In the Realm of the Senses. The French version of Tom Jones (Cartouche) with Claudia Cardinelie and John Paul Belmondo, some gert Frobe, Peter Lore, etc Nosferatu, kinda stupid film but Germany's Horst Bucholtz who played opposite 9-year-old, Haley Mills and her father later Sir John Mills, loved the early Peter Sellers black and white films, His breakout role of playing 7 characters The Mouse that Roared, etc.
But I am compulsive. There are lots of films I have no interest in seeing. Like I liked Sandra bullock in Demoplition Man with sly stone and Westley Snipes and in the Net and the Pelican Files, but would not see Blind Side. Also watch several of her creepy made for tv murder mysteries. etc. I could get four 90 minute b movies on one six hour vhs tape or 3 two hour films. Also taped nine seasons of american idol complete withno commercials and recently bought the English available only 7 20 minute segments of Gene Simmons Rock School from Christ Church in England. He took 12 kids and made them into a heavy metal band in six weeks to open for motor head in England. the most conservative christian boarding school in the UK. 80% of the students are from poor families on government scholar ships and the other 20% are real friggin rich kids. Each kid plays like three to four instruments and are really talented and before Gene Simmons came, none of them in the school as a whole like rock music and think it is primitive and crude espressions.

That is an awesome show. another cool one I taped was the PBS 1 hour show, The Beatles rocked the USSR. Even todays VP of Russia was an underground Beattles fan. Their were illegal clubs all over USSR that only played the beatles
If anyonecan find a torrent for it, it is fantastic piece of history because the Beatles music was a big part of the Revolution that brought the wall down. That is no shit.
Anyway, I had nothing to do, my fan is on and I am sweating. Yesterday it was 120 degrees in Memphis, Tennesee, a city named for a muslim city as Georgia is a Russian city and state inthe uSA.
Oh well , screw the typos today, I lost another five poundsandnow weigh 252 pounds down form 280 threemonths ago thanks to my one a day dextroamphetamine diet, and I have not asked for any increase in dosage. Funny, I never liked speed but loved MDA, and MDMA but MDA the most of those phyethylamines, and bromo and 2ct7. As for meth,. fuck that. The only reason I would want to be up for three days is if I was getting screwed. hjave a shroomy day and keep your eyes out. This library cataloging is growing. still not sure who will be getting it.
My friends in the shroom and pot community in Russia ask me to give it to them. Roma or Roman looks like John Lennon. His wife Anna grows great Pot. They sent me on cd, every Beattle album and about 30 concerts of music, 17 Led Zepelin, The Exotica meets the Beatles albums one and two. Russian electronic versions of the Beatles music. Some songs are really great. there is a third new album out but cost a fortune, but they have sent me over75 albums of great Rock and roll that they collected over the years and what is cool, the covers even show up on my media player library list of music. I have bought only about ten songs from Amazon download, a few like a deep purple cut and a grace slick cut, they want to only sell the whole album. A used copy of the Man hole album is about 150.00 on ebay. I have one copy but not for sale.

have a shroomy time

John'

Man of Knowledge.

Oh yes, sttill maintain a large library of underground comics and graphic art and novels by really psychedelic artist with great story lines. Books to read on acid with unbeliable visual experiences by really trippy artists and

writers.

I bought a new Rich Corbin underground Graphic new novel yesterday, 88 pages of Starr,, The complete four series underground comics in one book. Usually Corbin also writes most of his work. Lately he has been doing a series of Poe story graphic novels, and also a recent Hell Boy Comic. I think his Den Comic series lasted only ten to 12 issues. and he usually sell publishes In the 1980s, he also drew and wrote a majority of the 80page centerfold color horror tales in the Warren publications of Creepie, Eerie and Vampirella magazines.

will post a picture of the cover in a few minutes if this is still opened to edit.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1281076960

man of Knowledge

See additional thread of about ten images of some of Corbins better art work covers and series. His Den was in the first Heavy metal movie. He created that art color process used for his stories and art and the animation of his Den in Heavy Metal.

Attached Thumbnails

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#761661 The Psychedelic Reading Material Thread

 Posted by Man of Knowledge on 30 July 2010 - 11:38 AM in LifeStyles

Will soon be getting to the field guides ferom around the world, and then the historical, biographical, ethnomycological, anthologies and then

the drug magazines on shroom articles between High Times 1 in 1974 through about ********** 1-4.

The pictorial for the field guides and taxonomic papers, and ethno papers I read to learn what I know is next.

Some I show the difference between the first or second editions, etc. For instance Trouts Simple Tryptamines ahs about 30 image sof mine in the first edition it was black and white only, the 2nd edition went to full ciolor,m and added a lot of new tryptamine plants and the Bufo alvarius toads.

The two different editions of Ralph Metzners Teonanacat: Sacred Mushrooms of Cisions, and then the 2nd edition, Sacred Mushrooms of Visions: Teonanacatl had two different covers. The 2nd ed. had a painting of a non hallucinogenic species accidentally mislabeled as Teonanacatl by Schultes and Singer and listed as active by Ola'h due to a false positive and by Schultes and others who misidentified it as the Aztec mushroom and as being used by Mazatecs,and then later learned it was all mistaken field notes and confusion due to dozens of other mycologists repeating the errors in their books.

Anyway, it is taking a long time since I need to resize lots of images. The Life magazine i will repost as it basically was the first field guide with 7 watercolors of species by Roger Heim, and a year later came Singer and Smith's monograph of Psilocybe with line drawing sketches of species from Mexico and the PNW. And several major mistakes in identification because they wanted to jump the gun so to speak on the Wassons. Similar to the early Heim cultivation of magic shrooms, Redbone, Brown, and San Antonio, whose published cultivation papers for edibles and cubes became the cause celebre for everyone's cult manuals of the 70s and 1980s. Including the PF guide. Bigwood and Ott published in 1978, a method in Hallucinogenic Mushrooms of North America which were the proceedings of the 2nd international conference on Hallucinogenic mushrooms in Port Angeles Washington in 1977 showed the syringe methods employed in the cultivation methods for growing edible mushrooms. So a lot of everybody, including me used the work of the scholars and copied their errors.

Daniel Stuntz, who really did not discover P. stuntzii, although it grew all over the U.W. Campus lawns and mulchbeds in the 1970s, identified my collections of P. stuntzii as P. cyanescens due to the wavy cap and

disregarded the veil remnants. Ott and Guzman only named it in his honor for all of his research in the PNW during his lifetime. He had no idea it was a different species so in my first two editions of Magic Mushrooms of the PNW, I listed the dosage for P. cyanescens as 20 to 40 mushrooms, common dosage for stuntzii (blue ringers) listed by Ott, Menser, Haard and Haard, Pollock me, and others as a normal dose for stuntzii, but I was lucky no one ate 20 to 40 cyans.

I still have Saniel's fieldnotes with me about that matter. So I amstill putting together the sequence of guides and monographs for Panaeolus (2), Psilocybe (2 and a revision and reprint forthcoming), Gymnopilus monograph by Hesler, still a mess. And numerous articles or mags with field guides for magic shrooms such as Stamets and Pollock who both wrote one in Hi-life each. Weil's 4 publications on magic shrooms in the PNW (including three chapters published three separate journals and then in an anthology, etc. Some of the early conferences I attended with dozens of shroom workshops and id classes. And then many separate books,. Acid Dreams and Storming Heaven both have 2-3 chapters on Harvards use of shrooms in the early sixties, leary's two confusing bios almost 20-years apart. Books like Stafford's Psychoedelic Encyclopeida and Ott's Promium or the double shroom issues of Integration, Sacred shroom seeker, Ott's Hallucinogenic Plants of North America, McKenna's Food of the Gods, Peter Fursts, Encyclopedia of psychoactive Drugs, magic Mushrooms (2 editions), and many private publications such as the field notes and papers of Olah on Panaeolus about 200 pages not published. I also have many edited versions of others books I worked on which were put together in 8 1/2 x 11 size paper but the books were 7 x 5 or 9 x 5, leaving room for editors notes.

So I have not forgotten to get on this. I am doingabout ten projects at once and it drives me up the wall.

Man oof Knowledge

#761656 HAWAII!!!!

 Posted by Man of Knowledge on 30 July 2010 - 10:47 AM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

FilamentousFungi said

This where the Hawaiian Pan Cyans were found. If you go to sunset beach and turn around there is a cow field on the ridge. They are plentiful there was well.
http://maps.google.c...033023&t=h&z=16

That ridge is up on Comsat Road where the radar is and the girl scout camp is. Gate is locked mostly because it is Navy property, a home is just at the entrance of the fields there.

You can see the jammies from the ridge where kids surf while on shrooms.

Use to have the U of Hawaii's Livestock and Experimental Farm across from the Crawford nursing home just before Sunset Beach. Been 12 years since I have been there so I am not sure if those two places are still there. The entrance to the back of the fields was right at the circle island bus stop across from the Crawford nursing home and the building at the gates to the back of the pasture was an old jailhouse. I actually found copes growing on spilled manure on toilet bowels inside the jailhouse bathroom which had no door or roof or partial walls due to hurricanes. Also had a lot of dead farm equiptiment and pipes and metal scrap that farmers always seem to hoard on their properties.

Because I worked with the UH, I had 12 years of unlimited access to the properties and to Kualoa ranch, Diamond K Ranch at Kaiwanui Swamp near Kailua and the Kailua High School grounds.

I also had access on Maui to a boyscout camp south of Wailuku, and Ulapalakua Ranch above Kehei at the end of Kula Highway by the Ching store,
and the Rodeo grounds across from Seabury Hall, a private school where teens after school would hop the fence share joints and pick some shrooms

for weekend parties. Met some cool kids who told me their parents let the smoke pot on the weekends and eat shrooms. They were like 14-15, three shared a joint with me.

A former Hilo, Big Island Sheriff's Private farm in Hilo thanks to Dr. Don Hemmis of the U of H at Hilo who wrote Mushrooms of Hawaii, and at the Paradise Park subdivision of Pahoa, And several other locations on Parker Ranch on the Big Island.

I gave some credit in my published paper on species Id of Hawaiian shrooms in the Journal of Ethnopharmacology article with Mark D. Merlin and also in my field guide booklet to Hawaiian shrooms an extended version of my published paper.

Here are those acknowledgments

"The authors of this paper would like to extend their appreciation to Dr. Rolf Singer of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois and Dr. Gyorgy Miklos-Ola'h of the Universite Laval, Quebec, Canada for their assistance in the preparation of this manuscript prior to publication. We also acknowledge the valuable technical assistance of Dr. Tjakko Stijve of Nestec Ltd., Vevey, Switzerland. In addition we thank Alana Gay of Hilo for help in bycycle loans for collections in Pahoa) along with Marty Burton and Alan Pence of Makawao, Maui for their help in collecting specimens for herbarium deposit at the 3200 meter elevation of Haleakala on Hula Highway at Polipoli road on the Hawaiian Land Homes Properties with cattle and peacocks for pan subbs and copes. Appreciation is also extended to John Morgan (Kualoa Ranch), Jim Fischer (U.H. Livestock and Experimental Farm), Bob Johnson (Meadowgold in Haliewa) and John Knott)Diamon K at Kaiwanui Swamp) for allowing the junior author permission to collect herbarium specimens on their properties."
Some locations of collections in Hawaii on Oahu and Kuaui
Specimens collected for chemical analysis:

"Fungi specimens gathered in the field for chemical analyses included nine collections of psychoactive mushrooms identified as either C. cyanescens or C. cambodginiensis. Three other non-psychoactive species belonging to the genus Panaeolus were also gathered for chemical analyses. The Copelandia collections were labeled A-I, while the Panaeolus collections were identified separately. All of these collections were forwarded to T.

Stijve of Nestec Ltd., Vevey, Switzerland for chemical analyses (see Table 4 for results of chemical analyses of A-I; see Table 5 for results of chemical analyses of Panaeolus). Species identification of these specimens was made by Ewald Gerhardt of Berlin. Duplicate collections of Hawaiian Copelandia spp. were deposited at the Institut fur Biotechnologie, Leipzig, Germany. The collections analyzed chemically are described below. A. Two specimens collected on July 17, 1990 near Kahalu'u, O'ahu were identified by Gerhardt in Berlin as C. cambodginiensis. B. Numerous primordial size specimens collected on July 22, 1990 near Kualoa, O'ahu were identified in 1991 by Gerhardt in Berlin as C. cambodginiensis; this species has been reported previously from Cambodia, France, and Africa (Ola'h, 1968, 1969), Colombia (Pollock, 1975, 1976; Ott and Guzmán 1976), and recently from Mexico and Peru by Guzmán (pers. comm., 1990); this is the first report of C. cambodginiensis from Hawai'i. Collections A and B differ from C. cyanescens (collections C-I) by having smaller spores and thin-walled metuloids; and in collection A the cystidia had a somewhat greenish color, which has an uncertain taxonomical value. The other collections analyzed chemically, and labeled C-I, are described below.

Specimens in these collections were all identified by Gerhardt as C. cyanescens. C. Fifty specimens were collected on July 23, 1990 in a pasture from a livestock and Experimental Farm on the North Shore of O'ahu (Isotypus in BISH, Allen Sn #626839); D. Seven specimens were collected on July 23, 1990 in a pasture near Kahalu'u, O'ahu (Isotypus in BISH, Allen Sn #626829); E. Four specimens with blue-green stained stems were collected on July 23, 1990 in a pasture near Kahalu'u, O'ahu (Isotypus in BISH, Allen Sn #626831); F. One very large specimen and seven other larger than average specimens were collected on July 23, 1990 near Kahalu'u, O'ahu; G. Five specimens were collected on July 24, 1990 near Kahalu'u, O'ahu; H. Eight specimens were collected on July 24, 1990 near the Kahalu'u, O'ahu; I.

Thirteen specimens were collected on July 24,1990 near the Coral Kingdom on Kahalu'u, O'ahu. Several additional collections of Copelandia spp. and other dung-inhabiting fungi have been deposited in the Herbarium Pacificum at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawai'i."

About 600 yards up one of the ridges at Kualoa
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280483440

One happy shroom picker at Kualoa
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280483087

Part of Kualoa Ranch. Are you aware that when tide is out you can actually walk to Chinaman's Hat form the mainland at the park there. Have to wear shoes or rubber water booties. because of the vanna, the shoot pupplish toxins into the bottoms of your feet that burn pretty badly. Also locals and Japanese eat the Vanna as well as the opihi.

Man of Knowledge

Besides cool shroom images from Hawaii, I also have great photos of Pali, Kuaui, and form alll over Oahu of mountainous regions, Kanaeohe from Pali off of Likliki Highway where King Kamehameha marched off the mountain top about 1000 Hawaiians he conquered who refused to join him.

Attached Thumbnails

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#759415 The Greatest Mushroom Library (Cultivation) Books Part Three

 Posted by Man of Knowledge on 25 July 2010 - 10:43 PM in Forum International

CHAPTER TWO

EARLY PSILOCYBIAN MUSHROOM CULTIVATION

Roger Heim, the noted French mycologist, accompanied R. Gordon Wasson on several expeditions into Oaxaca and other regions of southern Mexico during the late 1950's. During these field trips, Dr. Heim collected several specimens of the so-called Mexican "magic [sic] mushrooms." After returning to Paris with several species of the fungi, many of which were new to science, Dr. Heim, in the quiet of his laboratory, keyed out the taxonomic particulars of the mushrooms, gave new names to the species he identified, and then proceeded, along with several of his colleagues, to develop the in vitro cultivation of some of these newly discovered psychoactive mushrooms (Heim & Cailleux, 1957;Heim & Hofmann, 1958;Heim & Wasson, 1958). Heim also contributed several water-colored renditions of these newly identified species to Dr. Wasson's Life magazine article announcing the rediscovery of these mushrooms to the world (Wasson, 1957).

While Heim and his colleagues tried unsuccessfully to isolate the active principles in the mushrooms, they did succeed in growing them. Specimens of *Psilocybe mexicana* Heim were successfully cultivated (Fig. 7a) and eventually some specimens were forwarded to Albert Hofmann of Sandoz Pharmaceuticals in Basel, Switzerland. Hofmann eventually succeeded in isolating several hallucinogenic compounds from these mushrooms (Hofmann, 1980), and Hofmann's colleagues, Arthur Brack and Hans Nobel, succeeded in developing the mass production of the fungal material in their laboratory at Sandoz (Wasson, 1962).

Heim and his colleagues later succeeded in cultivating several other species of the hallucinogenic *Psilocybes* on agar and compost media (Heim & Cailleux, 1957;Heim & Wasson, 1958), as did Singer (1958a). The first group of fungi which were successfully cultivated included: *P. caerulescens* Murr., *P. mexicana* Heim, *P. semperviva* Heim, *P. zapotecorum* Heim, and *Stropharia cubensis* (Heim & Hofmann, 1958). As previously noted, the results of their findings were first published in French, appearing in scientific journals, and were later presented to the public in *Les Champignons Hallucinogènes du Mexique*. Ten years later, a second volume was added to the first, *Nouvelle Investigations sur les Champignons Hallucinogènes* in which these intrepid scientists described in detail, the successful cultivation of *P. acutissima* Heim, *P. mixaeensis* Heim, and *P. yungensis* Heim (Heim *et al*., 1967).

From the cultivated mushrooms that were grown by Roger Heim in his laboratory, and the mushrooms and generic indocybin pills produced by Albert Hofmann and his colleagues at Sandoz Pharmaceuticals, enough psilocybin was created for clinical and therapeutic research on both animal and human subjects.

Of course, these early investigations eventually led to the cultivation of several species of psychoactive mushrooms, most of which were grown from spores and cultures of mushrooms originally collected in Mexico, and thus created the initiative for a few individuals to write and produce the numerous articles and mushroom manuals of the sixties and seventies which helped spread the awareness of psilocybian mushrooms.

While early research into the field of cultivation served the scientific community with its own unlimited supply of mushrooms, they (the mushrooms) were still not readily available to the vast growing number of users who felt that they needed to experience them. One must remember that the first cultivated psilocybin mushrooms grown in a laboratory were produced in petri plates and Erlenmeyer flasks. The first of the published growing manuals only created a new demand and need for more psychotropic fungi, which, in turn, became a matter of necessity for the supplier as well as the user. In this manner, the first cultivated illicit specimens of *Psilocybe cubensis* which were grown in mason jars (see **Fig. 7b**) on page 39 of this book, which, led to the eventual mass production of *P. cubensis*, which became a reality when home cultivators grew large amounts of mushrooms in trays, aquariums and large garden bed-boxes.

CULTIVATION TO SERVE THE MARKET

In the late 1960s, the first book published with the intention of reaching illicit drug users described growing techniques for the production of *Psilocybe cubensis* (Brown, 1968). It described methods for growing hallucinogenic fungi on agar, liquid culture, uncased rye grain, and compost. A similar method in this manual was given for growing *Psilocybe mexicana* Heim on potato dextrose yeast agar (PDY), and liquid culture. This book also featured recipes for the home manufacture, extraction, and synthesis of psilocin and other illicit hallucinogens.

Another publication also offered the reader with the same techniques previously described in Brown's book (Unsigned, 1969). The authors of both of these books apparently assumed that the reader had access to mushroom spores for *Psilocybe cubensis* and *Psilocybe mexicana* or had some basic knowledge of mushroom cultivation. However, at the time when these two books appeared in print, it would have been very difficult to obtain fresh specimens or spore prints for either of the two above mentioned species, thus hindering and making the methods described in these books somewhat impossible for the novice mushroom grower.

Two years later, Leonard Enos (1970)
Leonard Enos Book of cultivation and
ID.http://mycotopia.net/forums/attachment.php?attachmentid=180330&stc=1&d=1280090652

produced and published the first of many *Psilocybe* mushroom identification pamphlets that would appear in print over the next ten years (**Fig. 8**). This small booklet described in detail the identification of several varieties of *Psilocybe* and *Panaeolus* spp., which occurred naturally in the Pacific Northwest United States. Each species was accompanied by imaginative water colored rendition of no use to the reader in his or her identification of the species presented. Enos also wrote a chapter on mushroom cultivation, providing detailed information for culture techniques. However, his techniques basically required too many additives in the agar, thus making his method too complicated a process for the amateur cultivator interested in growing these mushrooms at home.

Two years after the publication of Enos' book, a second identification manual appeared in print. This pamphlet dealt only with the collecting of wild specimens of *Psilocybe cubensis* from the Gulf States (Ghouled, 1972).
Chouled, 1972:
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280091072

Gould & Meredith, 1975
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280090798

Ghouled offered his reading audience a method for growing *Psilocybe cubensis* from sections of a fresh cultured mushroom cap, and mentioned that he was preparing for publication a new mushroom growing manual

which would describe new, never before published methods for growing hallucinogenic fungi. This book contained several errors, which over the years and many subsequent printings failed to be corrected. This guide, and the other above mentioned booklets did not lead to the popular cultivation of any hallucinogenic mushrooms, but they did pave the way for the eventual popularity of psilocybian cultivation.

Home Grown Highs By Mary Jane Superweed in 1972 wrote this guide on how to grow peyote, woodrose, and psilocybine mushrooms and it was later incorporated into Ronin Publishing's book by drug book entreprebneur Beverly Potter in a collection titled, "Nine Underground Classic." Some of the worst small booklets on drugs of the 1970s, including the Adam Gottleib's how to manufacture 5,000 doses of psilocybin a week in your home. Here is the cover for Home Grown Highs:

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280091354

In the same year, another pamphlet on the cultivation of *Psilocybe cubensis* appeared in print and a new method was described for producing psilocybin from mycelia (Superweed, 1972). This method had been copied from a scientific paper on cultivation written by Catafolmo & Tyler (1964). The author of this 24-page booklet had also described several non-existing psilocybian species by repeating the synonyms of some varieties as individual species **(Fig. 9**).

Dennis and Terrance McKenna, along with Jeremy Bigwood and Kathleen Harrison, using the pseudonyms of Oss & Oeric, (1976), produced the best selling of all of growing manuals intended for a small audience interested in the home cultivation of *Psilocybe* spp. This book described several newly developed techniques originally employed in the cultivation of Agaricus bisporis. Instructions to be used in propagating *Psilocybe cubensis* were accompanied by step-by-step photographs of the process involved, enabling the grower to produce a good crop of mushrooms (Fig. 10). Eventually, this publication was translated into sever4al foreign language editions (See **Fig. 10a**).

McKenna and McKenna and Bigwood (Oss & Oeric, and Iremias the Obscure)
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280092484

German Edition
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280092484

The tremendous popularity of this growing manual encouraged many users into becoming home cultivators of hallucinogenic fungi. Its successful popularity in the drug subculture led to the proliferation during the next two years of more than half a dozen more books on mushroom cultivation (Harris, 1976; Gottleib, 1976[1997]; Unsigned, 1976a [Hongero Presses *Mushroom Cultivators Bible*];
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280091072

A German edition of Peter Stafford's *Psychedelic Encyclopedia* chapter on Magic mushrooms soon became popular in Germany and the Nederlands.
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280092980

Pollock, 1977; Gould & Meredith, 1977;Stevens & Gee, 1977).
Oss and Oeric's growing manual was also followed by the publication of more than a dozen hallucinogenic mushroom guides and identification manuals. By 1985, French and German translations of Oss and Oeric's book appeared in print in Europe (Stijve, 1989, Pers. Comm.).

Growing Wild mushrooms by Bob Harris
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280092484

Psilocybin Producers Guide by Adam Gottleib 5000doses at home
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280090798

Psilocybin Production by Adam Gottleib 2nd edition.
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280090977

This above book by Gould and Meredith had numerous errors in the identification and dosages of species form the PNW and the SE United States. Their first book identified Amanita muscaria as the famed magic mushroom of Mexico.

Many of these growing manuals not only provided step-by-step photographs of the processes involved for the home cultivation of *P. cubensis* and other more potent species of *Psilocybe*, but also provided identification sections of American species, and listed companies from which spore prints and growing supplies could be obtained.

Often the identification of species described in many of these guides were incorrect and subsequent printings of these booklets failed to correct the misidentified species.

For example, Bob Harris' book "*Growing Wild Mushrooms*" contained three errors in the identification of species from the Pacific Northwest United States (**Fig. 11**). These were later corrected in a second edition and Adam Gottleib's (1976) manual misidentified some species with incorrect identifications and also described an impractical method for the manufacture and illicit production of 5000 doses of psilocin from mycelium, which he claimed could be produced on a weekly basis from one's own home (**Fig. 13**). However, this pamphlet, like that of Superweed(1972) also contained many of the same errors described in its 1976 printing. Errors which were never corrected.

Steven H. Pollock's (1977) small booklet *"Magic Mushroom Cultivation"* described several new and never before published methods for cultivating several of the more potent, cold weather *Psilocybe* species which occurred naturally in the Pacific Northwest (**Fig. 14**). Pollock also described several newly developed techniques utilizing pasteurized wheat straw for the cultivation of *Copelandia cyanescens* and *Panaeolus subbalteatus*. Furthermore, Pollock also developed a method for producing sclerotia grown from the mycelia of *Psilocybe tampanensis*. He referred to the sclerotia as "Cosmic Camote," known in the Nederlands as "Philosophers Stones." Stevens and Gee's (1977) book described growing procedures for *P. cubensis* culture tubes with agar (**Fig. 15**) and Gould & Meredith's (1976) book offered procedures to complicated too follow (**Fig. 16**), as did the "*Psilocybin Cultivators Bible* from Hongero Press (Unsigned, 1976a) in Miami (**Fig. 17**).

It should be noted that the growing techniques employed in all of the above mentioned manuals were originally obtained and derived from the research and writings of several well known and prominent investigators who previously had paved the way in the field of hallucinogenic mushroom cultivation (Heim & Cailleux, Singer, 1958a; Ames *et al*., 1958; Kneebone, 1960; Catafolmo & Tyler, 1964; Agurrel, Blomkuist & Catafolmo, 1966; and San Antonio, 1971).

In 1978, psilocybin cultivation expert Jeremy Bigwood (1978) presented

new and improved cultivation methods for producing high yield crops of Psilocybe cubensis. Bigwood presented his findings to the public and scientific community at the 1977 - 2nd International Conference on Hallucinogenic Mushrooms, held on the Olympic Peninsula in Washington State. The proceedings of this conference were published in 1978. "*Teonanácatl: Hallucinogenic Mushrooms of North America*" (Ott & Bigwood, 1978), was the first book to illustrate a step-by-step cultivation process in full color.
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280091494

Besides reviewing the various growing methods on the taxonomy, identification and use of the 15 most common North American and Canadian species, This book also presented additional papers by R. Gordon Wasson, Albert Hofmann and Richard Evans Schultes describing their on going research in the field of ethnomycology. This book was translated into Spanish in 1985, becoming the first European book on identification and cultivation of psilocybian mushrooms.

In 1982, Bigwood & Beug (1982) published a paper verifying their research on the different potency levels obtained from several cultures and different strains of in vitro grown *P. cubensis*.

Another independent researcher involved with the cultivation of *P. cubensis* also contributed several scientific papers describing new and improved methods for obtaining better production ratios in the cultivation of *P. cubensis* (Badham, 1980, 1982, 1984b, 1985;Badham & Kincaid, 1984).
Magic Mushroom Cultivation by Steven Pollock
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280091707

How to grow and identify psilocybine mushrooms Rich Gee and Jewell Stevens
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280091707

The Mushroom Cultivator by Stamets and Chilton
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280091874

Growing Gourmet and Medicinal mushrooms by Stamets
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280091874

Mycellium Running

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280091874

Cubensis Aquarium Growing Rich Gee
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280091874

During the early 1980's, the interest in growing psilocybin mushrooms reached a new turning point in the history of entheogenic plant cultivation. It was the ultimate breakthrough in hallucinogenic mushroom cultivation and it came about as a result of the publication of a book that Andrew Weil described as being "the best source of information on growing mushrooms at home."

This book, written by Stamets and Chilton (1983), offered some of the most unique and simple growing techniques for the home cultivation of wild mushrooms. It was intended for both the professional mushroom grower, as well as the interested novice cultivator (**Fig. 18a**) Included in this large book were many methods for growing several exotic species of wild, edible mushrooms as well as their psychoactive cousins. Stamets (1994) later published a second mushroom cultivation book which described newer methods for growing wild edible fungi, medicinal fungi and even their hallucinogenic cousins (**Fig. 18b**).

Recent breakthroughs in psilocybian cultivation reached a new high with the publication by Rich Gee on newly developed techniques for growing *psilocybin cubensis* in Aquariums (**Fig. 19**). Aquarium cultivation is also popular in Holland where mushroom growing aquarium tanks are legally sold in Smart shops and in Head shops throughout the country. The Holland mushroom growing aquarium tanks are packaged for producing small crops of both *Psilocybe cubensis* and *Copelandia cyanescens* mushrooms.

In the late 1990s, Rene Winkleman published a short European version of the PF manual for the Dutch crowd of shroom growers used at home
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280093166

And later in 2007, a short manual appeared in the Nederlands on Cubensis growing at home.
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280093166

Recently, Yachaj (2001)

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280092176

contributed a well-written article in the Entheogenic Review Fig. 19a, detailing his interpretation on the history of psilocybian cultivation, even providing us with yet more methods of cultivation for *Psilocybe cubensis* strains. In 2006, Nicholas and Ogamé Fig. 19b,
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280092178

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280092100

published another new cultivation book on how to grow both indoor and outdoor cold weather species of wild occurring natural *Psilocybe mushrooms*. And last year, in 2006, Rich Gee produced an excellent DVD, titled, "Cubensis Around the World 2007" (Fig. 19c). This DVD provides the viewer with the easiest method for growing Psilocybe cubensis at home. Rich then produced a beautiful and a unique poster of his shroom adventures with John Allen in Amsterdam and Tiel, Nederlands from the year before.

A manual for cultivating Amanita and cubes in Spanish by Italian mycologist Fericgla
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280093524

and A Spanish manual for cultivating cubes titled "Divine Meat" by Dolores Roldan
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280093524

Published reports on the home cultivation of *P. cubensis* began to circulate in scholarly journals as early as 1975 (Weil, 1975a, 1977;Ott, 1975, 1978). At the time when these first reports describing the home cultivation of hallucinogenic mushrooms appeared in print, Ott and Weil could scarcely imagine the enormity of both small and large scale mushroom cultivation operations which were sprouting up, so to speak, across the United States, Great Britain and Europe.

Cubensis Around the Word CD by Richard Gee
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280093866

Amsterdam poster of shroom farms with mushroom john by Rich Gee
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280093866

The PF Guide, one of the most popular from the Internet that created the first popular widespread use of syringes for transferring spores to mediums. Although commercial farms already had been using this method for over a century or more.
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280093618

Homestead Book Companies Mushroom VHS Video
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280094529

Roger Rabbit of the Shroomery has now produced the best grow video ever. Covers both edible as well as many varieties of magic mushrooms. Over 4 hours in length.
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280094132

EPHERIMERAL PUBLICATIONS

Omitted from this guide are approximately 12 drug related magazines that appeared over the years between High Times, 1976 and the present. Magazines such as hi-Life, Head and Heads (Canadian), Flash, Home Grown, Dealer, Paraphernalia, Rush, Stone Age, TRIP. TRP, Psychedelic Illuminations, Ecstasy, Treating Yourself (marijuana mag with shroom cult), and Shroom Talk to name a few.

During the fall of 1979, many drug-orientated magazines began to circulate throughout the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. While the primary focus of these ephemeral publications revolved around the recreational use of *Cannabis* and its cultivation, many other popular recreational drugs, mushrooms included, graced the page's of such publications as *Rush*, *Dealer*, *Flash*, *Head*, *Hi-Life*, *Stone Age*, *Paraphernalia*, and *Home Grown*, to name a few. The latter publication is from Great Britain. Every one of these publications published several easy to follow articles on the subject of hallucinogenic mushrooms, often displaying advertisements for mushroom related books, spores, and growing supplies. Many of the articles appearing in these magazines were contributed by freelance writers and researchers involved in the study of hallucinogenic mushrooms, yet several eminent scholars also contributed to the pages of some of these publications.

Blotter, a tabloid publication from Los Angeles, only published a few brief

articles on mushroom cultivation (Myceliun, 1979) and *Head* magazine which devoted the majority of its pages to *Cannabis*, had six well-written articles on mushroom cultivation during its three years in print (Unsigned, 1977a, 1978a, 1978b), including the best illustrated and most comprehensive dope rag article by Jeremy Bigwood (Ito, 1978a, 1978b). Another publication, *Hi-Life* magazine, contributed several articles on mushroom cultivation (Stamets, 1979a, 1979b, 1979c;Unsigned, 1979a;Pollock, 1979; 1980), but folded after only a few years on the market.

Which now brings us to the most popular and best selling of all the drug-orientated publications to reach the public market; Trans-High Corporation's *High Times* magazine. This magazine, marketed specifically for those individuals involved in the drug-subculture, began as a quarterly publication in the fall of 1974 and within one year blossomed into a monthly phenomenon.

During the past 34 years, *High Times* had published numerous articles as well as many letters from readers on the subject of "magic mushrooms," yet up to 1989, had only published a few articles devoted specifically to the cultivation of *Psilocybe cubensis* (Obscure, 1976; Peele, 1988a, 1988b, 1989). No records were kept in regards to how many cultivation shroom articles this magazine has published between 1990-2007.

High Times magazine, since its initial conception in 1974, has also offered its reading audience numerous advertisements for the sale of mushroom identification guides, cultivation manuals, spores and growing supplies. One issue (Unsigned, 1977b) displayed more than a dozen such advertisements, indicating the successful popularity of hallucinogenic mushroom cultivation (see **Fig. 20**). Current issues of *High Times* still offers numerous advertisements for companies selling mushroom growing related items (see **Fig. 21**). And Homestead Book Company, as of September 2007, still maintains a full-page ad in High Times for complete mushroom growing kits that now cost over $100.00 with a guaranteed success of fruiting bodies from their new kits with a DVD on how to grow.

Over the years, these advertisements for mushroom growing supplies have reached millions of potential cultivators, many of who obviously attempted to cultivate *P. cubensis*. In 1978, an independent researcher of psychoactive plants and author of several books and articles on the subject

of hallucinogenic fungi claimed "there is probably not a sufficient quantity of wild mushrooms to satisfy the demand[s] of a growing number of users" (Ott, 1978). However, over 18 species of psilocybin mushrooms are common in the Pacific Northwest of the United States and are seasonal; fruiting abundantly in man-made environments throughout the year. It should be noted that naturally grown outdoor species of Psilocybian mushrooms also occur from Texas to Florida (*Copelandia* and *Psilocybe* species), growing naturally in manure, manured and/or or grassy and swampy soils from Florida north to Georgia and include *Psilocybe cubensis*, *Psilocybe atlanta* and *Psilocybe weilii* and in South Carolina we find some *Psilocybe cubensis*. From Florida north to Maine and west to Michigan we find *Psilocybe caerulipes*, *Panaeolus papilionaceus* and *Panaeolus subbalteatus*. In Los Angeles we find *Panaeolus subbalteatus* on lawns), in New York City we find (*Panaeolus papilionaceus* and *Panaeolus subbalteatus* (on lawns, compost heaps, race tracks and riding stables in stable shavings). In Michigan we find *Psilocybe caerulipes* (in and on decayed wood debris along streams and riverbanks). In Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, we find both *Psilocybe caerulipes* and *Psilocybe ovoideocystidiata* (on wood debris, along streams and riverbanks, as well as in gardens beds around buildings and in parks). In Virginia we find *Psilocybe caerulipes* (also on wood debris, along streams and river banks) and in Alaska we find *Panaeolus subbalteatus* and in Hawaii we find six species, five of which belong to the subgenus of *Copelandia* and one species of *Panaeolus*, *Panaeolus subbalteautus*. However, in many states where *Psilocybe* mushrooms do not grow, we find the home cultivated *Psilocybe cubensis* cultivated in those states where magic mushrooms are not so common or do not occur naturally. We also must note that we have found that the home cultivation in those states is popular and hidden from public view. And this has not deterred growing these illicit crops at home in states where natural shrooms are common.

In 1980, Andrew Weil reported that "a number of companies now sell by mail kits to grow the mushrooms and spores of the common species. Federal law controls all `materials' containing psilocybin. Spores of the mushrooms do not contain the drug and are (therefore) legal, although they produce illegal material when they germinate." Weil then goes on to say that "growing mushrooms from spores is not as easy as growing higher plants from seeds, but many people have learned to do it, especially with *P. cubensis*. As a result, that mushroom is now available all over America."

One collector of psychoactive mushrooms, a frequent picker in the Pacific Northwest United States who wishes to remain anonymous, confided to the author that over an eight year period he had personally collected enough species of psychoactive fungi, producing more than 125,000 spore prints of eight species of hallucinogenic fungi. He then supplied these spore prints to several small mushroom growing business ventures.

One very successful commercial mushroom growing kit executive (Pers. Comm., March 22, 1988) who wished to remain anonymous reported that each year his company sells approximately 300 mushroom growing kits. These kits are usually purchased through advertisements in national magazines. These kits are sold to individuals from the United States (including Hawaii and Alaska), Canada, England, Europe, Australia and New Zealand.

The successful cultivation of *P. cubensis* from these mushroom growing kits virtually depends upon the skill and cleanliness of the potential cultivator. Not everyone who purchases these kits appears to be capable in producing the products he/she seeks. Over the years, both (JWA) and Jonathan Ott (1978) have observed kilos of *P. cubensis* being harvested by some of the many commercial mushroom growing entrepreneurs.

A RECENT REPORT AND OBSERVATION

A recent United Nations paper (Seigel, 1985), which reviewed current drug use in 1985 amongst California teenagers, reported, "psilocybin mushrooms are the hallucinogenic drug of choice among young people in California. This trend has been supported by the proliferation of sale of mushroom spores and growing kits that enable users to cultivate their own products cheaply, reliably, and directly. The most common cultivated species has been [and still is] *P. cubensis*, selling for approximately $10.00 per unit [usually one dried gram]." This report further states that the "use of psilocybin may decrease" one reason being that "the inconvenience of growing and the storing of psilocybin mushrooms is likely to result in their decreasing use." This same government funded report also states that a decrease in the use of these mushrooms by the youth of California might also come about because of the availability of many newer designer drugs, some of which are not, as yet, under the control of the federal government.

Three misleading and confusing factors pertaining to this report should be

mentioned and clarified:

1. Most teenagers who purposely consume psychoactive fungi for recreational purposes only require one dried gram of *Psilocybe cubensis* to achieve an altered state of consciousness, while the normal recommended clinical dosage for this species had previously been reported as being from 3-5 dried grams (Stein, 1958; Ott, 1976, 1978, 1993). This higher dosage would be relatively comparable or equivalent to the amount of mushrooms eaten during a Mazatec healing and curing ceremony. If teenagers were able to consume a larger amount of mushrooms they would most likely "run the risk of a negative [(not dysphoric)] reaction" to the inebriation. Most teenagers feel content with the mild one-gram dosage that is not a danger to their health.

2. Although it is true that many teenagers are involved one way or another in the illegal use of both illicit and legal drugs--the primary ones being alcohol, tobacco and *Cannabis*--there are just as many who may be prone to experiment with psychoactive fungi. However, those who do most likely would never be involved in their cultivation; the reason being, many teenagers who use psychoactive mushrooms know how to pick them and would rather pick them than grow them. This would be applicable since many young people would not have enough patience required, for the time involved, in growing them.

3. Large quantities of *P. cubensis* can easily be grown quite efficiently in the space of a walk-in-closet or small room. Over the past fifteen years, one of the authors (JWA) has been most fortunate in being able to gain the confidence of several growers, many of whom allowed him to observe both small and large scaled cultivation operations in progress. One observation which JWA became aware of was that none of the growers of *P. cubensis* whom the author met with had ever felt or thought that it was an inconvenience in growing or storing their entheogenic fungi crops.

Continued below with a wrap up of cultivation histories and bibliographies of all cultivations of psilocybian fungi, the works of Allen and Gartz on this subject with newer methods of cultivation and 4 versions of Magic Mushrooms Around the World and several cd and printed book copies of psilocybian Mushroom Cultivation by Allen and Gartz and the latest cult issue for P. ovoideocystidiata.,

After the next post today or tomorrow, I will began the huge task of organizing the magic mushroom field guides from around the world. The meat of the identification of magic shrooms. The ultimate collection of shroom guides to magic exclusively here at mycotopia.

Paul Stamets, Amsterdam, 1998.
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280095492

and John W. Allen, Jonathan Ott and Paul Stamets at the Tropane Museum in Amsterdam in 1998. Notice Paul is nodding off, although I have a similar photo with him smiling.
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280095492

Man of Knowledge

Attached Thumbnails







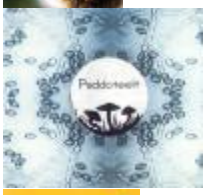




PF Tek
By
Psylocybe Fanaticus


El Hongo y la génesis de las culturas


PSILOCYBIN
UND ANDERE PILZE

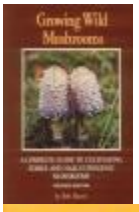

Psilocybin




PSILOCYBIN


PSILOCYBIN


Psilocybin


Growing Wild
Mushrooms


THE ENTHEOGEN REVIEW

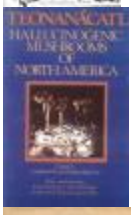

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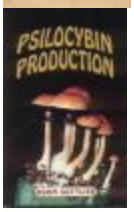


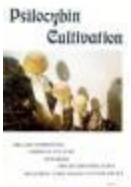



Home
Grown
Hemp


TEONANÁCATL
HALLUCINOGENIC
MUSHROOMS
OF
NORTH AMERICA


Psilocybin
Mushroom


PSILOCYBIN
PRODUCTION


Psilocybin
Cultivation







#759127 The Greatest Mushroom Library (Cultivation) Books Part Three

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 24 July 2010 - 11:00 PM in Forum International

Okay the text is long but not boring. Bare with me while I post this into four replies then I will come back and add the photos.

Thank you

Pictorial of Psilocybian Mushroom Cultivation

In Memory of Roger Heim (1900-1979), Steven H. Pollock (1946-1979) and Terence McKenna (1946-2000).

When I first wrote “Mushroom Pioneers,” it was so that others would be able have a book to read and learn about the role some fascinating well renown individuals played in bringing to the attention to the world, their discoveries and interests on teaching us what it was they learned about such sacred fungi and why they decided to share this knowledge about these wondrous mushrooms with all of us here today who share their common interest and have a desire to learn all we can about their place in the field of ethnomycology and their reason for being here in this planet in the middle of the universe.

"Use of psilocybian mushrooms constituted the fourth great wave of entheogenic awareness and distribution (after iffy plants like the Daturas, along with marijuana; the wave created by peyote and mescaline; and then that resulting exfoliation of LSD throughout a significant population in the 1960's and beyond).

These wondrous mushrooms are notable in that they, a) are easily identifiable, b) spring up quite naturally across many segments of both the

Old and New Worlds, and c) are gentle in action (in contrast to the "coercive" nature of other major psychedelics, which tend to emphasize "ego-death," for instance).

Here John W. Allen describes the rather long and strangely convoluted incursion of mind-altering mushrooms via historical vignettes, by snapshots of the principle players, and by the most extensive annotated bibliography of relevant papers and books…that brings this entire field of knowledge into the 21st century.
J. W.., mycologist extraordinaire, I salute you!
Peter Stafford, author of *The Psychedelic Encyclopedia*, *Magic Mushrooms*, *Psychedelic Baby Reaches Puberty* and *Magic Grams*.

1.) Mushroom Pioneers is a fascinating account of several individuals who were pivotal in the investigation of psychotropic mushrooms and the introduction of these phenomena into Western medicine and science. John W. Allen has documented an important historical development in this book, and provides his readers with a litany of men and women who rescued an ancient tradition from obscurity.
Stanley Krippner, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology, Saybrook Graduate School; co-editor *Varieties of Anomalous Experience*.

2.) John W. Allen, the mushroom man, is our celestial tour guide in a school without walls. Rogue scholar, adventurer and gentleman forager, his works surrounding psychedelic mushrooms are "must reads and always a treat." Allen's books are essential
Thomas Lyttle, editor "*Psychedelic Monographs and Essays*," and "*Psychedelics Reimagined*."

As my knowledge about psilocybian mushrooms began to grow after my first trips on liberty caps, my studies came to encompass many various and sundry fields spaced shelves apart or interspersed at intervals between shelves, in separate buildings, and even in numerous libraries on various campuses throughout the country and even in other regions of the world not found in North America. I digested every thing I could read related to the various fields tangential to the study of sacred fungi.

This also was the beginning of my relationship with the many scholars who had brought to the world's attention the very existence of the mushrooms. Eventually, I would come to call some of these intrepid psilophores my

friends. Among this first wave I include: Richard Evans Schultes (the greatest ethnobotanist of this century), R. Gordon Wasson (the founder of ethnomycology), Albert Hofmann (the discoverer of LSD), Timothy Leary, (who first reported on the ludible use of psychoactive mushrooms to the public in his memoirs). Those intrepid scholars also included such prominent scientists as, mycologists Gastón Guzmán (the Mexican authority on the taxonomy of these hallucinogenic mushrooms), Rolf Singer, Alexander H. Smith, Roy Watling, and others. This first wave might include the late Timothy Leary, György Miklos-Ola'h, and the late French mycologist Roger Heim. And of course the “Father of Alternate Medicines,” Dr. Andrew Weil.

The second wave consisted of a younger generation that emerged from the psychedelic sixties and included ethnopharmacognost Jonathan Ott, mushroom-cultivator Paul Stamets, mycophiles such as Gary Lincoff, Steven H. Pollock, Gary Menser, Bob Harris, Peter Stafford and publisher David Tatelman of Homestead Book Company (distributor of mushroom books and growing kits).

The third wave consists of the same generation who somewhat later embarked on this path, and includes such prominent researches as Jochen Gartz, Giorgio Samorini, Antonio Bianchi, Francesco Festi, Tjakko Stijve, Mark D. Merlin, Christian Rätsch, Roger Liggenstorfer, Dennis and Terence McKenna, Rich Gee, Arno Adelaars, Karl L. R. Jansen, Hans van den Hurk, Benjamin Thomas, Gianluca Toro, Jan Borovicka and others too numerous to mention (the many chemists, psychologists, shamanic healers, philosophers and poets). Last but not least, in the fullness of time, I now include myself in this third wave.

Jonathan Ott Amsterdam, 1998.
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280005468

Jonathan Ott wrote of Allen and Gartz’ work in their CD-ROM, “**Psilocybian Mushroom Cultivation: A Brief History**.”

R. Gordon Wasson and Jonathan Ott: 1978 San Francisco
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280005467

Jonathan Ott's Forward To Psilocybian Mushroom Cultivation: A Brief History by

John W. Allen and Jochen Gartz.

"John Allen and Jochen Gartz have done it again! The leading experts on counterculture history and cultivation of psilocybian mushrooms here offer a concise, yet comprehensive, survey of the laboratory and black-market cultivation of teonanácatl, the fabled "wondrous mushrooms", archaic shamanic use of which was rediscovered in Mesoamérica by R. Gordon Wasson in 1955, leading to the present-day worldwide market in these entheogenic mushrooms. Although they remain [albeit temporarily] items of black-market commerce in these United States, they are presently sold legally and openly in several countries, notably Holland [Now illegal], The United Kingdom [now illegal], and Japan [now illegal] and Christiana, Denmark [also now illegal]. Indeed, despite the most vigorous prosecutorial efforts, the psilocybian mushrooms are not uniformly illegal even in the Evil Empire of the Imperialistic Government on the Potomac, inasmuch as at least one State Supreme Court [Florida's] has ruled that psilocybian mushrooms are not equivalent to the Schedule I [controlled] drugs psilocybine and psilocine, and hence are not proscribed by existing state or federal laws. Meanwhile, apart from Nature's bounty, human ingenuity has made the mushrooms more readily available in some states even than the far more popular marijuana. Herein is the intriguing story of how that came to pass."

Jonathan Ott, Pharmacophilia, v.o.f. Amsterdam, Nederland, 1998.

This book can be viewed at:
Erowid and Mushroom John's Tales of the Shroom websites. With 300 full color photographs of some of the most beautiful grown cubes and other species.

The commercial home cultivation of psilocybin containing mushrooms by amateur entrepreneurs is a recent trend that has developed into an international pastime. Not only are these mushrooms grown clandestinely and illicitly by thousands of novice cultivators, they have also attracted the attention of collectors of wild-edible mushrooms, some of whom are interested in experiencing the visions of ecstasy which the mushrooms are known to produce The ludibund use of psilocybian mushrooms in non-traditional settings for recreational [now the term ludible is applied rather than recreational] purposes is popular throughout the world and its cultivational history will be discussed as we follow the ascent of the wide

spread recreational use of psilocybian mushrooms which led to the current popular trend in cultivation.

Interest in the mind-manifesting properties of psilocybin mushrooms has, over the past half century, evolved into an organized network of mycophiles--many of whom are primarily interested in the use and propagation of entheogenic mushroom species; particularly those species of mushrooms which contain the indole alkaloids psilocin and psilocybin. This interest soon grew, spreading like a domino effect, and vastly expanding on a global scale transcending across the world; obviously this was the direct result of the ethnomycological and/or popular writings of such pioneers as Harvard ethnobotanist **Richard Evans Schultes** (1939, 1940); Swiss Chemist **Albert Hofmann** (1980) and together, **Richard Evans Schultes and Albert Hofmann** (1973, 1979); ethnomycologists **R. Gordon and Valentina P. Wasson** (1957); **V. P. Wasson** (1957b); **Ott and Bigwood** (1978); noted French mycologist **Roger Heim and R. Gordon Wasson** (1958a); mycologists **Rolf Singer and Alexander H. Smith** (1958), **Gastón Guzmán** (1983; 1990); **Gyorgy-Miklos Ola'h** (1970); popular authors such as **John Lincoln** (1967); **Jeremy Sandford** (1973); **Carlos Castaneda** (1968) and **Tom Robbins** (1974); psilocybin entrepreneur **Steven H. Pollock** (1974, 1976, 1977-78); ethnobotanist **Jonathan Ott** (1976, 1978, 1993) and the natural mind writings of health guru **Dr. Andrew Weil** (1975a, 1975b, 1977, 1980).

As we have learned, it was in 1957 that New York banker and Wall Street financier, R. Gordon Wasson published a paper in the May 13th, 1957 issue of Henry and Clare Booth Luce's *Life Magazin*.

Life Magazine, May 13th, 1957
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280005634

This became possible because the editors and owners of *Life* were, as both publishers and aficionados, who endorsed the legality of marijuana and other mind-altering drugs such as LSD, peyote and DMT, much to the dismay and public outrage of the FBI's head hauncho, J. Edgar Hoover. The public announcement of the discovery of a magic mushroom cult in Oaxaca and other States in Mexico by the Wasson's (1957) brought a new era of discovery to millions of readers of *Life*. In this issue of *Life Magazine*, Roger Heim identified 7 primary species of magic mushrooms used by the Mazatec by displayed these mushrooms by identifying them to the readers

of *Life Magazine* though his brilliant water-colored renditions of the newly 7-discovered species. Within 2-years, scholars and other mycologists had identified at least a dozen species of psilocybian fungi known from Mexico (**Heim & Wasson** 1958a; **Singer & Smith**, 1958.) In 1983, **Guzmán** reported that Indians in Mesoamerica currently used more than two-dozen species and subspecies. Most of those sacred species belong to the genus *Psilocybe*, however, at the time, some researchers, mistakenly identified some species of *Panaeolus* and one *Conocybe* as possibly being used in cultic ceremonies amongst the Mazatec Indians of Oaxaca (**Schultes & Hofmann** 1973, 1979, see **Allen**, 1997).

Presently, Guzman reports that there are more than 50 species of *Psilocybe* from Mexico and that more than 3-dozen species of the genus *Psilocybe* are known to be used ritualistically by the indigenous peoples of Oaxaca. Today it is known that approximately 38 species are used ceremoniously and over 50 are species of *Psilocybe* and no *Panaeolus* species were ever used, as previously reported by many scholars and mycologists.

It was a single species of the genus *Panaeolus* that the scholars referred to as Teonanácatl, the mushroom species that became known in mycological literature as the “Flesh of the Gods” that caused errors of the identification of the non-active species, *Panaeolus sphinctrinus*, and later in the 2000s Richard Evans Schultes in a private communication to me informed me that that species was not the actual "*teonanácatl*" mushroom of the Aztec Empire.

The name "*teonanácatl*" was probably used by the Aztecs to describe several species of mushrooms that they used ceremonially, and most likely did not apply to one particular species. Today in contemporary Mexico, no shaman, curandera, brujo, sabio nor other native healer who employs the sacred mushrooms have been known to refer to them as "*teonanácatl*."

Attention is then focused on the technology of psilocybian mushroom cultivation. This trend first gained national attention through the publication of several mushroom growing manuals which described newly-developed growing-techniques, and some magazines that advertised the necessary tools and growing-supplies needed for the in vitro cultivation of psilocybian fungi.

The most common species of hallucinogenic mushrooms grown in vitro are 1) *Psilocybe cubensis* (Earle) Singer and *Psilocybe subcubensis* Guzmán; two macroscopically indistinguishable species, both grown primarily for their psychotropic effects and alteration of consciousness rather than as a source of food. This includes such hybrid strains of *Psilocybe cubensis* from Florida, the Amazon, Malaysia, India, Thailand, Cambodia, Africa and the Philippines (see **Fig**. 1);

Fig. 1. Psilocybe cubensis (South African Transkei)
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280009282

and or Fig. 2. Psilocybe subcubensis: Ban Hua Thanon.
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280006150

and 2) *Copelandia cyanescens* from Hawaiian and or Thai strains (**Fig. 3**)
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280006150

the cultivation of sclerotia from *Psilocybe tampanensis* and *Psilocybe mexicana* (see **Fig. 4**).
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280006150

Although numbers 1, 2 and 3 were once mass-produced legally in Amsterdam (until December of 2008), and other locations throughout the Netherlands, number 1 is known to be grown illicitly throughout much of the world). And currently the sclerotia (Fig. 4 and grow kits are still legal in the Nederlands.

By 1973, a few pamphlets on hallucinogenic mushroom identification had appeared in print. The first described in detail several species of *Psilocybe*, common to the Pacific Northwest United States (**Enos**, 1970). Another described the identification of *Psilocybe cubensis* and its distribution in the Gulf States (**Ghouled**, 1973). Although **Enos's** (1970) pamphlet was printed in a limited edition (5000 copies), it also included in the text, a section devoted to mushroom cultivation. On the other hand, **Ghouled's** 16-page booklet sold 10s of thousands of copies during the next ten years at a price of $1.75 cents each.

OTHER CULTIVATED NEUROTROPIC AND NARCOTIC PLANTS

It is common knowledge that several narcotic plants, as well as many

visionary or entheogenic plants, have been and still are being cultivated for their magical and healing properties derived from their narcotic, visionary and euphoric effects. Some of these plants have been cultivated for over 5,000 years (**Emboden**, 1979; **Schultes & Hofmann**, 1973).
The oldest known cultivated narcotic plant is probably marijuana (*Cannabis sativa* and *Cannabis indica*). Seeds from the Cannabis plant, as well as the leaves, stalks, and stems of the plant, were unearthed from an archeological site in China. They have been dated back to at least 4,000 B. C. (**Schultes & Hofmann**, 1979).
The opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum*), known for its euphoric and pain killing properties, has also been cultivated for several thousand years. Seeds and poppy straw have been unearthed in excavation sites in both Switzerland and Germany, dating back to approximately 1,500 B. C. (**Latimer & Goldberg**, 1981; **Merlin**, 1984).

Another well known cultivated drug-plant is coca (*Erythroxylum coca*), used on a daily basis by indigenous native inhabitants of Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia in South America (**Kennedy**, 1985).

According to **Weil** (1980), several other psychotropic plants which are mildly psychoactive and used for their stimulating effects include: coffee beans, tea leaves, and kola nuts (caffeine); cocao (theobromine) and caffeine); sugar cane and sugar beets (sucrose); tobacco (nicotine) and hops.

Each of these substances is used almost on a daily basis by hundreds of millions of individuals throughout the world. For example, betel nut (*Areca catechu*) is used daily by more than one-tenth of the world population. A few other notable entheogenic plants include kava kava (*Piper methysticum*), Yohimbe (*Corynanthe yohimbe*), Kat (*Catha edulis*), kola (*Cola nitida*) and Baby Hawaiian Woodrose Seeds (*Argyreia nervosa*) and morning glory seeds (*Ipomoea violacea* and *Turbina corymbosa*).

Of course there are many more entheogenic plants but they need not be included here.

While many of the various drug-using cultures knew the secrets of cultivating many of these plants, scholarly literature offers no reference on the cultivation of psilocybian fungi in indigenous cultures where these mushrooms were once used or are still currently in use. Many of the Middle

American cultures, which employed mushrooms for ritual ceremonies, often utilized other psychoactive plants when mushrooms were not available (**Schultes**, 1976).

One possible reference mentioned in several scholarly journals appears to be vague and somewhat sketchy. *Copelandia cyanescens*, a dung-inhabiting species found in the tropics and neotropics of both hemispheres, was reported as being cultivated on cow and buffalo-dung by native cattle tenders on the island of Bali in Indonesia (**Pollock**, 1977-1978; **Schultes & Hofmann**, 1979; 1980).

Neither Pollock, nor Schultes and Hofmann mentioned the supposed methods of cultivation involved for this species, though *Copelandia* spp. do occur naturally in the dung of cattle and other ruminants. However, the mushrooms were most likely harvested by native cattle herders who probably collected them from manure after heavy rainfalls.

[FONT="]On the tropical island of Koh Samui, Thailand, situated in the southwest region of the Gulf of Siam, German immigrants and local Samui and Thai natives have been observed cultivating and harvesting both *Psilocybe cubensis* and *Psilocybe subcubensis* c.f. **Allen & Merlin**, 1992).

However, this involved moving cow patties to shaded areas covered by palm fronds to keep them out of the extreme heat from the sun. Also, after tilling the soil with both real buffalo's and Iron Buffalo's, the churned chunks of soil produce massive fruitings after rain and before the planting of the rice.

Which now brings us to a turning point in the history of visionary plant cultivation, this time a mushroom, belonging to the genus *Psilocybe*, is currently being cultivated by thousands of people whose sole interest is in growing them for their psychotropic effects, rather than as a source of food. The mushroom in question, *Psilocybe cubensis*, had its cultivation roots in a Parisian laboratory during the late 1950s, and on the following pages the authors will reflect on the events leading up to its present popularity among thousands of intrepid cultivators of psilocybian mushrooms.[/FONT]

Here is the first book on the cultivation of several species of Mexicana and P. cubensis Psilocybe mushrooms. From cubes to mexicana to semperviva, fagicola, and hoogshagenii, zapotecorum, yungensis, liberty

caps (P. semilanceata) and Copelandia cyansecens,to name a few.

The two volumes printed on hand made paper and hand sown and hand printed were sold in a private edition of 1000 copies. The 2 vols. followed R. Gordon and Valentina P. Wasson's. 2-vols. Mushrooms, Russia and History (512 copies plus 2 for the Wassons) Now worth 4-10,000 dollars per copy.

The 2 volumes of the cult work and other fields were published originally in 3 separate French mycological and scientific journals without the color illustrations. The article publications appeared approximately 2 months apart from one another. Then were printed as a 2 vol. set. the images below represent water colored renditions by Michelle Bory and vol. one was published in 1958 followed by vol. 2 in 1967. The latter covered the Liberty caps, first brought to the attention of the public when mounties in canada (BC) confiscated specimens during a drug raid in the early 1960s and the Copes came to the attention of the public after a mother and her 2 children in Menton, France accidentally had a most frightening experience, later calmed down, after eating approximately 2 ounces in a bowl of soup mixed for three. So Heim and his colleagues cultivated both liberty caps and Copelandia species.

See following 14 images from the two vols. in my library and the P. mexicana used with permission.

Heim and Wasson, 1958 - 1967.
Vol. 1 and 2.
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280010993

Cover page for volume 1.
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280007048

P. cubensis cultures in lab water colors by Michelle Bory
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280007048
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280007048

P. zapotecorum
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280007048

P. mixiensis

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280007048

P. fagicola and P. hoogshagenii
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280007048

P. yungensis, liberty caps (P. semilanceata) and Copelandia cyanescens
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280007048

Liberty caps (P. semilanceata), P. yungensis and in the bottom middle are Copelandia cyanescens
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280007048

Heim Paris, 1957, P. mexicana color
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280008581

P. mexicana heim
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280008581

Three images of P. semperviva color drawing Michelle Bory
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280008581

P. semperviva heim lab photos
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280008581

P. semperviva heim lab photos
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1280008581

Man of Knowledge

See below for Cultivation Mushroom Books and their history.

Continued later below when I am in the mood. It is hell sorting these images out and resizing them, etc and trying to put them in the order of publication,
I am missing several books from my library lost at sea through shipping at book rate by boat. Includes the Anarchist cookbook recipe for growing cubes, Browns book, Redbones, San Antonio's cultivation method, xavier Hollander id guide, The British Colombia Georgia Straight Tabloid identification manual and the Field Guide to the psilocybe mushrooms of British Colombia, the later three books being out of print since the 1970s. I

did see Xavier's field guide listed on Ebay once for $300.00, That is $50.00 more than my first edition of Magic Mushrooms of the PNW sold for. There were 5 copies with purple colors and 2000 with blue covers. Before going to the Yellow cover format.

And there are 300-400 stolen copies from Raver Books in Seattle of the 1997 black and white edition of Magic mushrooms of the PNW. Difference between that and the 1997 full page color with 12 pictures is that the new version in 1997 had three extra pages of black and white images of 12 photographs of species and the color double sided centerfold. IF anyone sees someone trying to sell a large amount of that black and white version, there will be a reward. How much is not currently known.

john

Attached Thumbnails























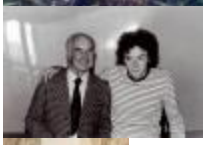
LES CHAMPIGNONS
HALLUCINOGÈNES DU MEXIQUE













#755844 The Greatest Magic Mushroom Library in the World Part One

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 17 July 2010 - 10:47 AM in Forum International

Hello fellow members and mycophiles the world over.

I am attempting to post here, exclusively at Mycotopia, a literary compilation of the greatest treasure in the world. Contents of my personal mushroom Library which consists of close to 90% of everything ever written or known about Magic Mushrooms.

I am going to do this in an on the moment at this time and hope to be able to keep up with myself in a formidable manner that will present, at least in most instances, a chronological history of mans recorded knowledge of all matters pertaining to psilocybian mushrooms. This library posting will consists on numerous threads such as part one and so on and so forth.

Because of a time limit on re-editing and correcting postings of images. It is

virtually impossible to post close to 2100 to 2300 of the known 2980 references to the books I have collected and read to learn all of the written word of the revelations of the mushrooms.

I wish to also report that I am skipping a majority of content related to alleged biblical references that many new-aged students of mycological city attribute to hidden words in biblical teachings that some believe to be related to mushrooms such as the word manna, which has many different meanings in many different cultures and societies both primitive and past. I personally have doubts about the bible being God's written word since man wrote the book.

I will only mention the writing of the ten commandments because those are obviously the words of Moses and not God and I do not believe they were written by fire from the finger of God.

One reason I seriously doubt these thoughts is that there is no commandment in those ten that says thou shalt not rape a woman or a little child or beat the same to death at all, although there is a commandment that says thou shalt not kill.

So I realize that in 3000 ad, close to the time of Moses and Genesis and Exodus, I have doubts about many of the words of that time frame. And I believe, that women and children were sold as slaves and beaten and raped as such and that it was very common and not considered a crime/ Remember in Brave Heart, English lords and kings, earls barons, etc had the right to a females virginity prior to her marriage under the law of the land and or land barons who owned the land one worked on.

Also, while the Jews were being abused by slavery and torture, there were more people being used as slaves in Assyria and Babylon and Sumerian at the same time Moses was calling for the freeing of the slaves with his "let my people go." And I won't even really mention the Chinese who also used a 1/4 to half a million people to build their great wall also around the time of Moses and his freeing of the slaves trip in Egypt. Shit, those guys weren't even from Israel, which I think was Lebanon or Jordan at the time. Abraham was born in Basra, home of Sindbad the sailor. at least 900 miles or more from Jerusalem. Yes I believe the cities in the bible were real but the stories do not add up to my mind. Sorry, that is just my belief/

And the book of Revelations of John who said we who all believe in Jesus and god will sit with him on the right side of his golden throne adorned with jewels.

Those are earthy things which are not suppose to exist in heaven. I wonder if the Hanging gardens of Babylon are there after they died.

I also realize that during this period, many have visions. Visions that to me reek of entheogenic plant use, most likely unintentionally, however, food hunter gatherers were certainly aware of what plants could be eaten, what plants could be used as a poison and what plants made you have an altered state of mind.

As the Ice age melted and food sources became scarce, food-hunter gatherers would follow the large migratory herds of mammals by following the manure trails of these large animals in search of food.

One thing they took notice of were the mushrooms growing in manure. And primary magic mushrooms in manure included, at best, the two con-specific species, Stropharia (Psilocybe) cubensis and or P. subcubensis, at least two Panaeolus species, and at least 3-7 species of Copelandia. Again, those two families of magic shrooms depended on the climatic conditions of where primitive societies followed such mammals in search of food.

Again, there were also at least 6-8 species of magic mushrooms that grew on manured soil but not directly from manure. The most common and famous of those species of course was Psilocybe semilanceata, otherwise, in contemporary society, known as the Liberty cap, the name based on the shape of the Phygian Bonnet worn as a symbol of freedom by French Patriots before and after the French Revolution. As it is know that the French were aware of champignons, they assuredly must have been very much aware of the properties of such mushrooms. And while Europe and the Old World only had about 15 or so entheogenic and/or medicinally known plants that existed in their confines, between the end of the 14th century through the 21 century into 2010, The world, mostly due to Explorers Richard Spruce and Richard Evans Schultes, we learned that the New World had more than 200 such plants within their environment, mostly in Central and South America. And remember at this very moment we now have more than 200 species of psilocybian mushrooms and about 40 other species that have different chemicals in them that are also inebriating or

psychoactive and/or entheogenic.

As of today, the Botanical reasoning for the discrepancies of plants found in both the Old and New World still remain hidden form the scientific community.

This particular section is going to have many posts where I can re post some images to show some of the differences between the narcotic and the hexing plants of the Old World to the Entheogenic mind-altering plants of the New World.

Now, thanks to Terence McKenna, in one of his books he described, as well as told in interviews over the years and in lectures, the use of magic mushrooms by primates between ten and 20 thousand years ago. The apes loved mushrooms, leaving their forest habitats when food became scarce and then eating manured shrooms, and having nothing better to to on the mushrooms then to propagate, mate and make more baby monkeys.

Terence uncovered an interesting observation concerning an archaeological dig in Thailand at a place called "Non Nak Tha" that had been dated at 15.000 B. P., where the bones of Zebu cattle have been found coincident with human graves. Terence has noted that Stropharia cubensis is common in the Non Nak Tha area today. This region is in NE Thailand near the Thai Laos border region. This association suggests that mushroom use was a human trait that emerged wherever human populations and cattle evolved together.

2.

Around 9,000 B.P. we have in the area of Northern Algeria, a hot arid desert area that 9,000 years b.p. must have been an oasis of green gushing waterfalls and date palms and other vegetation. in these caves at Tassili, Northern Algeria is the Tassili-n-ajjer region which was known as the Round head style of zoomorphic figures carved on the walls of the inside of the caves. drawings that resembled human physical bodies yet had mushrooms drawn completely around the outer rims of the bodily regions. (**Samorini, Giorgio**. 1992. The oldest representations of hallucinogenic mushrooms in the world (Sahara desert. 9000-7000 B.P.). *Integration: The Journal for Mind-Moving Plants and Kultur* vol. 2-3:69-78.

Illustrations of mushroom paintings on the walls of caves in Northern Algeria dating back at least 9000 years are discussed.)

Here are three images from Food of the Gods. It was actually Dr. Giorgio Samorini of Italy who wrote of these caves in several articles, some appearing in his own journal publication, "Eleusis."

The first three are of the Round head styled depictions of cave drawings suggesting a cult that lasted form at least the 9th millennia to the 7th B.P.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1279355751

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1279355751

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1279355751

A graphic art design by Psychonaut of the Shroomery honoring me and Terence McKenna for out insight and work in the field of magic mushrooms

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1279355751

In the 2nd century of China, we had during the chin Dynasty, several reports of intoxication's of later what was determined to be Panaeolus papilionaceus. this was a major error in historical reference because it ended up being listed by the Japanese as waraitake, the laughing mushroom.

This mushroom according to both Chinese and Japanese, grew on the Feng tree (Liquidambar tree) and was referred top as waraitake (laughing mushroom). The Chinese had a cure, an infusion of earth)Rich top soil) that had water poured over it and strained and if you drank this infusion of minerals it would bring to a halt, the incessant laughter caused by obviously what would be a consumption of psilocybian fungi.

However, all of the scholars, including the Wasson's, Heim and Wasson, Rolf Singer, William Emboden, Jonathan Ott, Steven Pollock, Andrew Weil, Dick Schultes, Gyorgy-Miklos O'lah, and many others until I uncovered this major error in identification while researching mushrooms on Fiji when Wasson mistook a cube as waraitake, the Japanese laughing mushroom. As one can see in the sketches from these Chinese and Japanese journal

articles of 1918 and 1959, the drawing is Copelandia species, not Panaeolus papilionaceus, and as we know, copes also grow in manure, not on Feng trees.

O'lah who wrote the first monograph on Panaeolus/Copelandia even missed this one. AS everyone knows, Panaeolus species grow only in manure and on on trees.

This page is by Hsaio-ch'un

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1279357828

It was noted under number 3 from the Chin Dynasty, approximately around 245 A.D. - 400 A.D.

Here by Li, in an article appearing in the Journal of Psychedelic Drugs

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1279357828

Here is the 1918 cover for the Journal of Japanese Botany

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1279357828

The Continental Magazine of Mainland China, a taxonomic mushroom journal that also features a Copelandia drawing identifying it as Panaeolus papilionaceus/ as noted above, if you read the tales of the Chin Dynasty laughing mushroom you will see its names and habitats. OF course, O-Warai-Take is the Big Laughing Mushroom, usually referring to Gymnopilus spectabilis.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1279357828

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1279357837

And here, published in 1972 is Jeremy Sanford's Japan's Laughing Mushrooms. this tale of the nuns is from the 11th century of a mushroom trip.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1279358966

As noted I am going to skip here the 3000 year old Vedic hymns devoted to Soma (India) brought over the mountains in the north to India and the Shakti culture of Orissa, India where the culture embraces the female body as its god, and the shrooms, possibly the Psilocybes which have homes with outside wall paintings similar to geodesical shroom visuals painted on their walls. and save the Amanita literature for another thread..

I want to note that the discovery of the Use of Amanita by Siberian shaman in the 1700s in Russia is predated by 100 years earlier in Canada, proof being a letter from a Jesuit priest to his brother, also a Jesuit priest in Paris, written before the first writings of Amanita from European travelers, botanists, scientists, lost wayfarers stranded seaman and vagabonds who all observed such ceremonies with the Amanita and wrote of the urine drinking-which was already noted in the Rig Vida Vedic hymns written 0ver 3,000 years ago.

also below are two mushroom stones from around 800 a.d. to 1500 a.d. in Central America and Mexico.

So that would complete this section. As I get into more areas. there are hundreds of beautiful mushroom book covers and pages from my library to help all of you learn where the good info I studied came from.

Especially the magic mushroom field guides from all over the world,

Every modern-ed druggie magazine shroom articles ever published. Cds and dvds, Amanita books, shroom post cards, historical works the complete Wasson library, including his independent journal publications of a big argument between the Wasson's, singer and smith, Jonathan Ott and others that transpired through four different journals as several refused to go against Wasson.

First edition biographies of Leary and all the scholars, and just some amazing shroom books I was so happy and lucky to obtain in my lifetime, and several hundreds of first pages of publication academic articles. and some cool rare shroom bust items of 500 pounds dried by several stupid growers. No one needs to be that greedy.

Next I will post all the Amanita books I have in my Library, and then all of

the magic shroom cultivation books All covers only and some back covers.

Later complete histories of shrooms by scholars, all, including me who even had my share of errors thanks to scholars who passed off misinformation to me from their sources.

have a shroomy day. Here are two stones, one Amanita form Mayan culture

Guatemala Amanita mushroom stone circa 800 to 1500 a.d.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1279358956

and another famous Amanita Painting from the French Church in Plaincourault, France of Adam and Eve and the Amanita Tree of Knowledge

mid to late 1400s a.d.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1279358956

Man of Knowledge (Mjshroomer)

Attached Thumbnails







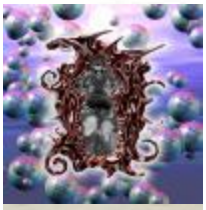








THE ROUND HEAD CIVILIZATION







#746173 Mycology Research Compounds

Posted by superpeyotebros on 22 June 2010 - 03:22 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

I was reading info on the Florida Mycology Research Centers website and found this paragraph about the field of research compounds extracted from mushrooms. Found it very interesting that Psilo. has been found to be effective against polio! I know Poilio is a disease of the past but very interesting non-the less. Enjoy!
MEDICAL AND RESEARCH COMPOUNDS : This huge new market is not even part of the $900 million quoted earlier. Their worth is staggering. Phalloidin for instance is now going for about $100 per mg. Keep in mind that there are 1,000 mgs. in ONE gram! That's $100,000 a gram! Look it up in any chemical supply catalog, like _____ If you, or your company's area of business or research is in this field, you may qualify to enter this new and very profitable unique market. New AIDS research with Maitake mushrooms have caused this mushroom to bring as much as $300 a pound, a few years ago. You will have little or no competition in this market. These compounds include antibiotics, antitumor agents, antiviral agents, and even anticancer agents. One of the anticancer agents, Lentinan, showed 80% remission factor in Sarcoma and other related cancers, with just a 10 day treatment. If Lentinan was applied before cancer implant, it was 100% effective. Panaeolus subbalteatus, a psilocybin producing mushroom, has shown to be effective against polio virus in mice. Other psilocybin producing mushrooms are now believed to have powers of improving hearing, eyesight, circulation, and activating the body's immune system. Enoke Mushrooms show Cancer remission (#77 TMC January 2008). There have been stories reported that certain people who live down in some of the valleys in Mexico, live to be 130 to 140 years old. There is evidence now being gathered which points to Mexican mushroom cults as the source for these stories. We at FMRC do not think eating any mushroom is going to make you live to 130. However, if certain mushrooms do enhance the immune system, you would not die as easily from colds,

flu, or other ailments which strike old people down so many times. The late Dr. Pollock believed that the mushroom Psilocybe tampanensis held great potential for psychotherapy and treatment of asthma patients. Mushroom RNA has shown to be effective against influenza. Interferon stimulating properties are even now being found.
We are now building up a client list in need of these compounds. The true fact is, the medical people who want these mushrooms for extraction purposes, do not know how to identify them, much less, grow them in their labs. This is where you can play a very important role. If you have been able to cultivate mushrooms, you have a very special talent. If you are of this caliber, you know it is a special talent. Growing a mushroom is not growing a tomato plant. If you wish to do your own extractions, no complicated lab equipment or knowledge is needed. These extractions are done very easily. FMRC makes available reference texts giving all the simple directions you will need. Having the organic material (the Mushrooms) from which to do the extractions is the problem. If you can cultivate the mushroom from which you wish to do the extractions, you have solved the problem. If you know where to collect these mushrooms from the wild, you have solved the problem. This is why these extractions are worth so much. The people who want these mushrooms and their extractions pay good prices. Besides, the cost is tax deductible as an expense to them. We are looking for people with this kind of insight. We wish to have independent growers from which we can purchase needed mushrooms, or refer other clients to them. We do not wish to have any kind of exclusive agreement. This allows you to do business with any firm you want. You sell your product to anyone you want to.[/FONT][/COLOR][/B][/COLOR][/SIZE][/FONT]

#785931 Copy of PF Website~ April 2010 Update

Posted by Freaky on 30 April 2010 - 12:04 AM in Mycotopia Historic Threads

Quote:

April 2010

PF SUBSTRATE FORMULA'S BIOLOGICAL EFFICIENCY
http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1272582086

Photo and text from RipSnort
These are Treasure Coast spores from PF. I took a fully colonized cake, cut it in to 4 equal parts, and then cased the broken up cake quarters. Each one of thoes pans only has 1/4th of a cake in them.

Quote:

BIOLOGICAL EFFICIENCY (from Fungi Perfecti Catalog)

Biological Efficiency is a term frequently used in the mushroom industry to describe yield potentials of mushrooms from various agricultural by-products (straw, sawdust, sugar cane bagasse, banana fonds and coffee plant wastes, to name a few). This formula was first developed by the Button mushroom (Agaricus) industry.
Simply put, a yield of 1 lb. of fresh mushrooms from 1 lb. of dry substrate is considered to be 100% Biological Efficiency. Since mushrooms are approximately 90% water and the base substrate is typically raised to 75% moisture, 100% Biological Efficiency is equivalent to saying that 25% of the wet mass of the substrate is converted into fresh mushrooms.

Although such yield efficiencies are commonly achieved by experienced growers, many choose not to "chase the optimum", as their growing rooms can be better utilized by cycling in fresher material.

PF's comments

With some simple math and a little analysis, it can be readily seen that PF substrate is well over 100% "Biological Efficiency". RipSnort reports that his Treasure Coast shroom fruiting was had by quartering a PF cake and using the 4 pieces in seperate containers in which the quartered pieces were cased. This means that each fruiting tray above contains about 1/16 of a cup of brown rice powder and about twice as much vermiculite, plus the casing.

In a normal PF 1/2 pint cake, there is about 31 grams of brown rice powder (1/4 cup) and about 17-20 grams of vermiculite (1/2 - 2/3 cup) which adds up to about 50 grams dry weight. It can be conservatively stated that a properly cultivated PF 1/2 pint cake can produce (with several flushes) at least 10 grams of dry shrooms (100 grams wet weight). By using the above

biological efficiency formula - this equals an easy 200% biological efficiency for that 1/2 pint PF cake (50 grams of dry substrate producing 100 grams of wet shrooms is twice efficiency - the wet shroom weight is twice the weight of the dry substrate, or in other words - 200%).

This amazing ability of cubensis shroom races to fruit on PF substrate has made the PF TEK the new fundamental of cubensis shroom cultivation. The PF TEK can be used straight PF style (mini culture) to get great fruitings of diverse cubensis races, or can be utilized in more mega style cultivations with trays or larger containers with more massive substrate amounts (compared to PF style Mini culture). What is being demonstrated at various mycophile web sites is PF substrate being mixed with various grains, soils and substrates with impressive fruitings on display. A certain percentage of PF substrate with any kind of cubie substrate results in big fruitings. AND, when PF substrate is used in these mega cultivation teks without the additional grain, fruitings are just as good, if not better. The RipSnort Treasure coasts are proof of the magic of the PF formula (brown rice powder and vermiculite).

The Discovery of the PF magic formula

Many years ago, PF grew cubies on many substrates and found brown rice to be the best grain for fruiting. The problems associated with using brown rice was that it was sticky when cooked up and unshakeable in quart style spawn jars. This creates many problems which thwarts the fruiting power of brown rice. In 1978, Dr Stephen Pollock published his book "Magic Mushroom Cultivation" and it featured a brown rice cake method using quart jars and growing the shrooms inside the jar. This tek has many flaws but had great potential.
Then in late October 1981, PF attended the Paul Stamets and Jeff Chilton Myco Media shroom conference at Orcas Island Washington. During a Stamets lecture, Stamets mentioned mixing vermiculite or perlite into grain substrates to get a better and easier shakeability. It was like a lighting bolt that hit PF, as he busily scribbled down some notes about this substrate mixing concept.

PF went home and began a series of experiments combining these two ideas (Pollocks rice cakes and Stamets vermiculite mixtures) which resulted in the PF TEK magic substrate formula, which has become the new fundamental magic mushroom growing and culturing medium.

Attached Thumbnails



#729359 Copy of PF Website~ April 2010 Update

Posted by Freaky on 30 April 2010 - 12:04 AM in Cakes [BRF aka PF TEK]

Quote:

April 2010
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Attached Thumbnails



#719946 The Psychedelic Reading Material Thread

Posted by No One of Importance on 23 April 2010 - 06:09 PM in LifeStyles

[quote name='Sidestreet']Hey folks,

I was getting to have a nice-sized psychedelic library on my computer, but it was all wiped out in the great Computer Bed-Dooking back a couple months ago. :gah:

Well, my comp's in great shape now and I'm packing an external hard drive. I want to start building up my library again. This thread is made to post links to electronic books, links, websites and other knowledge.

There's a lot of info out there, and I want to see what we can dig up and share with each other.

So, whaddaya got?

-Sidestreet[/QUOTE]

So for some reasons, a lot of members here do not post any data from my site which has 14,800 photographs related to mushrooms. It also contains five of my books with color photos, over 40 published papers on academic, medical and mycological journals and a comeplete section of other scholarly artists and their published materials.

Here are two indexes of free articles and books by mem and others and the re are lots more shrooom data and info worthly of copying or reading.mmIt is the largest individual free shroom information site on the internet.

http://www.mushroomj...rg/articles.htm
Here is the page list of articles for free, with color photos instead of the blackand white ones in the published papers I wrote with others,.

The articles my me index:

NEW: Limited Edition - Click on Link Below

ETHNOMYCOLOGICAL JOURNALS: SACRED MUSHROOM STUDIES VOL. VIII

Safe-Pik Mushroom Identification Guide.
Magic Mushrooms of Australia and New Zealand.

Articles about by or about Richard Evans Schultes

John Allen's, "MODERN SCHOLARLY RESEARCH (1900-1938)."

Richard Evans Schultes's, "THE IDENTIFICATION OF TEONANACATLE: A NARCOTIC BASIDIOMYCETE OF THE AZTECS."

Richard Evans Schulte's,"TEONANACATL: THE NARCOTIC MUSHROOM OF THE AZTECS (1940)."

Rolf Singer's, "MYCOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON TEONANÁCATL:

THE MEXICAN HALLUCINOGENIC MUSHROOM. PART I. THE HISTORY OF TEONANÁCATL, FIELD WORK AND CULTURE WORK (1958).

Richard Evans Schultes,"TEONANACATE (TEONANACATL): BOTANICAL SOURCES OF THE NEW WORLD NARCOTICS")(1963).

Richard Evans Schultes,"THE PLANT KINGDOM AND THE HALLUCINOGENS: PART I" (July 1969)>

Richard Evans Schultes, "LITTLE FLOWERS OF THE GODS," October, 1987 [High Times]. Reprinted from, Schultes R. E. and A. Hofmann With signed letter by Dr. Schultes, 1988).

Richard Evans Schultes, "3-PAGED LETTER FROM DICK SCHULTES TO JOHN W. ALLEN, JANUARY, 1988."

"E. J. Kamm., Jr's, PROFILES: JUNGLE BOTANISHT-NEW YORKER MAGAZINE BIOGRAPHY," (1992).

Wade Davis': RICHARD EVANS SCHULTES AND HIS SEARCH FOR TEONANÁCATL, 1938-1939." SHAMAN'S DRUM JOURNAL, 1997.

Deborah Lynn Siegel's, RICHARD EVANS SCHULTES, SWASHBUCKLING ETHNOBOTANIST, TRP MAGAZINE, Fall, 2001.

"Jonathan Kandall's, "RICHARD E. SCHULTES, 86, DIES: TRAILBLAZING AUTHORITYON HALLUCINOGENIC PLANTS." NEW YORK TIME OBITUARY, APRIL 13, 2001 (2 versions)(1 PHOTO).

Wade Davis', ONE RIVER: EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES IN THE AMAZON RAIN FOREST (A Biography of Richard Evans Schultes," (1996).

"3-LETTERS FROM DICK SCHULTES TO JOHN W. ALLEN," (1989, 1989, 1994).

Rolf Singer's, "MEDICAL MUSHROOMS. (1957).

Pther scholarly articles writtenby other authors on psilocybine/

All rare and hard to find.

ANDREW WEIL INTERVIEW - HIGH TIMES - AUG-SEPT 1975

BERNARD LOWY'S, HALLUCINOGENIC MUSHROOMS IN GUATEMALA

I ATE THE SACRED MUSHROOMS BY VALENTINA WASSON

EDMOND R. BADHAM'S, THE ETHNOBOTANY OF PSILOCYBIN MUSHROOMS, ESPECIALLY PSILOCYBE CUBENSIS

2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HALLUCINOGENIC MUSHROOMS

HALLUCINOGENS AND NATIVE AMERICAN SHAMANISM IN MODERN LIFE

HOMERO ARIDJIS' MARÍA SABINA IN MEXICO CITY

MARTHA SINGER'S, MARIA SABINA'S MISTAKE

HONGHI MEESTER BY NAT FINKELSTEIN

ANDREW WEIL: THE STRANGE CASE OF THE HARVARD DRUG SCANDAL

ANDREW WEIL: STALKING THE WILD MUSHROOM HIGH

IN MEMORY OF STEVEN H. POLLOCK

POLLOCK'S A NOVEL EXPERIENCE WITH PANAEOLUS: A CASE STUDY FROM HAWAII

POLLOCK'S LIBERTY CAPS: RECREATIONAL HALLUCINOGENIC MUSHROOMS

POLLOCK'S PSILOCYBIAN MYCETISMUS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PANAEOLUS (Coming Soon)

POLLOCK'S PSILOCYBIAN MUSHROOM PANDEMIC (Coming Soon)

JONATHAN OTT AND STEVEN H. POLLOCK INTERVIEW R. GORDON WASSON

SHEEP AND MAGIC MUSHROOMS

GREEK HISTORIAN ROBERT GRAVES, FIRST MUSHROOM VOYAGE

ANGUS MCDONALD'S, ABUSE OF DRUG TERMINOLOGY

LA BARRE'S ANTHROPOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES

LA BARRE'S PSYCHEDELICS GALORE

LA BARRE'S SHAMANIC ORIGINS OF RELIGION AND MEDICINE

PIKE AND COWAN'S, MUSHROOM RITUAL VS. CHRISTIANITY

ENTHEOGENS BY JONATHAN OTT

RECREATIONAL USE OF MAGIC MUSHROOMS IN MEXICO BY JONATHAN OTT

WASHINGTON'S MAGIC MUSHROOMS BY JONATHAN OTT

CASTANEDA: FACT OR FICTION

R. GORDON WASSON REVIEWS CASTANEDA'S FIRST FOUR BOOKS

ROLF SINGER'S MEDICAL MUSHROOMS

I just lost twopages of text I typed and it disappeared.

no one of importance.

just check the site with 14,800 photos including 3000 of angkor wat ambodia and 4000 photos of 60 species of magic shrooms.

#708193 Seeding a pasture?

Posted by No One of Importance on 30 March 2010 - 04:29 PM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

SilvrHairDevil said:

This is from Hippie3's cubensis hunting guide. Sorry I can't find the link:

"Cows have multiple stomachs. They are also one of the only animals with no stomach acid, so as the cows graze the pastures and eat the grass they are also eating millions of microscopic mushroom "Spores" (seeds).

The mushroom spores then slowly pass through the cows multiple stomachs unaffected by stomach acids, and this is when they begin to germinate. When the spores leave the cows stomach they come out in nice fertilized packages (dung) are ready for the next stage of growth called Mycelium."

Oh wait - here it is...

http://mycotopia.net...om-hunting.html

Spres are disbursted in many ways. manytimes the cows eat the shrooms when grazing ion the tall gteraases, especially the multiple dozens of Copelandia species which can produce a hundred or more in a single cow pie. or bufflao shit.l

However, Manure also falls to the growund wher e there ware doaens of blades of grass with spore deposits on them, that way mushrooms will tend to grow from the sides and from under the cowpie until they come up all awound the edge of the cowpie.

Cow pie flipping is stupid, you do not need to overturn a cow pie, but you will find rhizomorphic trands of mycelia under a cowpie that produces, say Copelandia cyanescens and you wiill find little baby copes sprouting up so to speak.

I have, on the other hand, as Hippie3 kind of alluded to, the multiple stomahs of the cattle. In 12 years in Hawaii, and having made hundreds of deposits of collections at the herbarium, I only came across Copelandia tropicalis on no more than five single collections.

At my website on this page:

A 21 day growth of Copelandia tropicalis at Kualoa ranch from fresh overnight manure in cows stomach. Normally one may find five or six specimens of C. tropicalis to every four or five hundred specimens of Copelandia cyanescnes.

There is a sextion titles various strains of cubes I helpd develope, I had a prticular trail and rout I followed ever third day for more than ten years,

On this particular day, I saw a lone fresh soft shiny black cowpie with beautiful kinda large Copelandia speciemsn in it.. Using a small branch I tested the texture of the manure because it ws not there the day before. It was about four weet into the brush between the trail I was treaduing on, a path the cows take daily back to rheir feeders although they are grazing on Kualoa Ranch. SSo I collected the specimens, and phtographed them and came back every three days for 7 seorate trips totaling a 21-say flush run.

Each day that I came back, I ceared way the falling leaves and as the days went bym, the shrooms got smaler and smaller.

I posted that particular pictorial at this url

The site is rigged wo when you click thelink it tells you it will go there in ten seconds or sol.

There are over 14,800 photographs on my site, the majority are 60 species of magic shrooms out of the more thatn 204 recognized known species, Also listed at my site and partially potedhere by Alan Rockerfeller several years back.

To view this sequence of events of watching mushroms grow from fresh manure droped from a cows stomach is quite a treat and you can seehow

they slowing become smaller and smal until none are lft in the cowpie.

So it flushed 7 times, eery three days for 21 days,

Now that is the lesser of the two stories,.

My other tail is more exciting. IT shows how sproes really get working. one, the cap opens and spores are blown instantly, buillions of them, many fall on the leaves directly below the mushroom caps, and many are licked about by the feet of wantdering cattle. The cattle also eatht eh sproes when grazinging on the grass. I walked in many fields for several months before finding a patch, and then they came all over. On Oahu Island in hawaii. shrooms grow at diffrerent times of the year on different parts of the island and that has to do with weather conditions on various parts of the island. When they are up in the Kaiwanui Sawmp and Kailua Highschool region, they may mot be up the coastline at asunset beach, but can be up the mountainwhere all the radar is on comsat road at the gorldscout camp. I have picked shrooms at two boy scout camps on Maui, one on the road to Hanna where Ott, I, Jonathan SParror, David Orr of the Wiameia arboretum lectutred and one near Wailuku south of Hana. and up on Hana at the cross as secscribed inmy pictrorial article, Mushrooms in Paradise: Hawaiian Style.

They grow proficintly at the Makawao Rodeo Grounds acrpss from Seabury hall, a private Boys school across fromthe rodeo grounds and everyday during rainy season you can se dozens of young adults smoking doobies while picking and or/eating their finds.

On the North Shore, Steven Pollock, he developed the first popular sclerotia he called the Cosmic Camote. He named it Matias Romero for near the village where he first got the shrooms he found produced the scleroitia. HE was shot twice i the back of his head on his front porch in Austin Texas. HEis kuiller has never been caught;

He wrote Magic Mushroom Cultivation.

Now about the disbursal of spores. You need to go to my site and read this paper by me.

O wo;; ppt a pied here but it is a pcitorial that shows you completly spored

with beautiful purople brown printso the cas of shrooms. How the flys leg eggs inthe manure, the shroomes grow, the egges hatch, you try to ery the shrooms, the worms climb up the stems, completely eat the caps of the shrooms, then they dance the dance of the 7 veils, stoned out of their little wormedd minds, and then come the ants who hear the jubilie cll of the dancing worms and they climb the long clime and eat the wiorms and theny in turn get stoned out of their ant heads, they are then afraid to climb down because they are ripped out of their exxtro shells

You will see how the spores get on the grass, how the cows eat the grass how the spores grow in the cows stomach and other methods for the spreading of the spores;\\\You will be amazed at the process involved

HEre is the real treat, not many cisit my site for some reason since the site i do niot talk about highjacked it although I get abot 300,000 hits aday, the avera stay is about 15 minutes.

There is an ultimate field guide for everything yo want to know. My book has outsold both Pau Stamets, Psilocybe mushrooms and their Allies, as well as his, Psilocybin Mushrooms of the World."

I describe ub detail over 60 mostly common species of psilocybian fungi and that section contains more than 7000 photographs showing each particular species in many different characteristics of its life forms to help one in knon what they are picking.

My Cyanescens photos are the most fantastic in the world.

LOr visit my sites The Nederlands whene I display bins growing 20,000 lilosof ubensis, panaeolus subbalteatus, copelandia species and now the number one sell in in Holland, the sclerotia of P. tampanensis and P. mexicana. Were taling bins of 10 to 20,000 kilo photographs of mag per week,and that is just one fam of six I have relations withl

So I would really like yo to learn about the spore production and spore dispuersal so you can get an idea of h9w they grow.And I will post here, the 150th Post Intelligencer front page newspaper in Seattle which on its front page, informs eeryone that Seattle is stiol world famous for its magic mushroms

So read this tale< ohoto-featured Pictorial with magnificent photographs of :

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer Newspaper November 13, 2001 on the 150th anniversary of Seattle. Interestingly, in 1856, there were less than 55 white people in the area of Puget Sound. today there are 22 species of psilocybain mushrooms in this region and some grow all year long if the temperature is nice.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1269962732

Really you will enjoy this pictorial study of the habits of spores

No One of Importance

This shit the flies pictorial is a fascinating field study just one of hundreds of observations I gained a bond with over the pat 33 years as a shroomer

Attached Thumbnails

- 

#700702 Psilocybe Tampanensis Multispore Mycobag



Posted by kocos on 11 March 2010 - 04:36 PM in Exotic Magic Mushroom Species:MEXICANA, SCLEROTIA

mycowarrier said

Nice grow ! I read that all domesticated Tampanensis came from one specimen that Steve Pollock and Gary Lincoff found near Tampa Fl. back in 1977.

Could it be that there's not enough variation in the 'gene pool' to produce well formed fruits?

Yeah the reason I was asking is cus Workman mentioned something that the spores sporeworks was selling as tampanensis were actually Glandoi.

Only recently did he aquire some real tampanensis spores that some guy found. I think I saw this discussion over at the shroomery, but like so many things it may have been a dream.

#700696 Psilocybe Tampanensis Multispore Mycobag

Posted by mycowarrier on 11 March 2010 - 04:14 PM in Exotic Magic Mushroom Species:MEXICANA, SCLEROTIA

Nice grow ! I read that all domesticated Tampanensis came from one specimen that Steve Pollock and Gary Lincoff found near Tampa Fl. back in 1977.
Could it be that there's not enough variation in the 'gene pool' to produce well formed fruits?

#699017 Agar questions/HELP!

Posted by empirefire on 07 March 2010 - 08:23 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

I'm doing a modest amount of agar work at the moment. Working with 5 different variations of strains at a time so I'm constantly maintaining them and making sure I don't lose that particular strain..

I use vaccutainers for spores. You can take up just enough into a syringe to make your plate and then if you have some sterile water on hand keep refilling the vaccutainer indefinitely which is good for preserving a strain until the spores aren't viable. It should be years if refrigerated and spores seem to last even longer hydrated. Sporeworks I believe sells these vaccutainers.

I start with a multispore plate and make about three transfers to different plates. Sometimes they take to the plate right away in a couple of days (depending on the strain) sometimes they drag along and seem to take forever to take. Since I'm not a peyote waiting kind of person, I scratch them and take a couple more from the multispore dish. After you make your tansfers and they seem to be growing out good you'll know it when you see it, you'll usually have 3-4 sometimes less different substrains to choose from. You'll know the ones you want when you see them.

Cool so you want to create a master isolate. First your next agar recipe needs to change from the first. There's a few recipes floating around in the vaults and such but some highly suggested ones to variate from for fungal health are malt and potato dextrose. For sacred strains that are being preserved there are maintenance agars that you can use. Soy amaranth and dog food agar to name a few. Mycologist Steven Pollock i'm sure did this on his prized strain Tampanensis which has been around since 1977 and continues to thrive this day. I guess the skies the limit with what you can do in this hobby, i've about skimmed the surface.

I'm not a master agar cultivator but I strive to get better and better at everything I do. Tis why I am here. Hope all your transfers take quickly and smoothly.

#696172 Psilocybe mexicana 'Strain-A' on Strawnet/Coir

Posted by Pajarito on 27 February 2010 - 11:48 PM in [OLD] Photo Gallery

So far, this flush has been a dud. Very slow growing clusters with 3-5 small fruits with deformed caps. Maybe the next flush will improve enough to warrant some pictures.

I have a couple trays of P. mexicana 'Jalisco' just starting to pin also. Although the pin-set is sparse so far with only 5-6 pins per 8"x8" tray, the fruits are looking good. The look remarkably like P. galindoi at this stage, which I guess is to be expected.

More section *Mexicanae* species are also in the works: P. tampanensis, P. antioquensis and P. samuiensis, with the first two on grain and the latter just germinating on agar. An old syringe of P. mexicana 'B' has unfortunately refused to germinate so far. And as many folks, I am eagerly

looking forward to Sporework's imminent P. atlantis offering!

I take it that there are no collections of P. armandii currently available in the hobbyist circles? I believe that Stephen Peele had this strain available back in the 1980's, and I know that Steven Pollock successfully cultivated it.

#695056 Good places to collect Coplandia on Kauai

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 25 February 2010 - 01:44 PM in General Discussions

EricTheViking said:

I am wondering if anyone with knowledge of Kauai has tips for good places to collect and also places to avoid. Thanks for any help with this, I've read some nasty stuff happens to people who fall in pig traps or end up where they shouldn't be.

Under any set of circumstances, do not accidentally wander into anyone' patch of Pakalolo, Not only do they have traps set for trespassers on mountain pasturelands, but they have machetes and there are lot so bamboo pig pit traps for wild boar used for Luaus.

go to this site and read the many papars on magic mushrooms in Hawaii,

http://www.mushroomj...rg/articles.htm

Also look in articles page for section titled as other Scholarly articles.

Read Species Identification. Read of the kid who ate ten shrooms and died. Read the Hawaii news section in the Grapevine of shroom busts where cops hide and wait for you to sneak out of a field.

Lots of locations are listed in different shroom articles posted in different sections of the site.

Steven Pollock on COplelandia on oahu;s surfin'
northshore near sunset beach and he notes Kuaui. I onlu found a few threre but found thousands on Oahu, Maui, Hawaii (big island), Kuaui only a few.

Man of knowledge

#686953 Aussie Cubes from prints

Posted by Man of Knowledge on 06 February 2010 - 06:26 PM in Forum International

Danko said:

> try using manure in your substrate, it will likely increase the potency

The compost was composed of pasteurized wheat-straw, pasteurized horse manure and hickory nut shells.

I decided to grow those after reading a post at Teotzcoatle's cacti site on the freesites.org setup. Someone name Younggun john made a thread where he posted "Verification of Psilocybe cubensis in the Southeastern United States."

The person said he and his boys went shroom hunting, found lots of the dung inhabiting Psilocybe coprophila, and mentioned that they found Psilocybe cubensis in North Carolina. No pictures, but the poser claimed he picked approximately 4 dried grams per half an acre.

Most people pick that much a single fresh mushroom that when dried from a wild specimen usually equals 4 grams or so in the wild from one mushroom. The story sounded strange and Teo was the person hippie caught playing games, he was banned form every site for repeating posts of others works from internet sites. He came over here and posted that he was going to write a field guide for Mycotopia for the Southeastern USA so people would know what species to pick. Apparently Hippie3 already knew of the kids strange games.

He is the teenager who in 2003 made posts at the shroomery asking information about species with names like carpophorus semilanceata, Carpophorus gymnopilus, Panaeolus cubensis and numerous other names. everyone one in his thread at the shroomery asked him where he found those names at but he claimed he could not remember the drug site and wanted to learn about shrooms;.

He also later at lycaeum and spiritplants told everyone he was part Indian and wanted to know how to become a member of an Indian church so he could legally eat peyote.

I and several others explained to him that if he was one quarter Indian he could become a member of the Native American Church, the legal church used by over 250,000 or more American Indians. I told him he would have to show proof of his heritage. Many of us also offered to help him with his projects.

He started posting massive lists of legal highs that he said he put together for the site. Problem was it was an exact alphabetical duplicate list of the names of legal herbs from one of Adam Gottliebs drug books of the early 1970s. He also began to post lists of the most unescessary equiptment that a drug plant collector would need to obtain his legal drugs. Again, copying lists and just strange things until everyone began to tell him to cool it that the members of the sites he was posting at are not stupid.

So Hippie thanked him for his offer to write Mycotopia a guide for mushroms of the southeast USA. From Texas to Florida and as far north as he claimed he knew the species and what ones were in each state and he would go out and take photographs to veryify his knowledge of the species in those states.

Then someone mentioned that Alan Bassett and his wife had already published several years earlier a book on mushrooms of the southeastern United States. A book that cost about $90.00.

Now unbeknownst to me was that Teo had nmade several posts at edot asking members if they could help him find out what books he could look at on the interner to learn what mushrooms were growing in the Southeastern United states. And pretty soon, someone, other than me brought this to the attention of Hippie3 and then Hippie apparently remembered the kid from the shroomery and several other sites, encluding Nan's Nook and the forum where Hippie first began to post in the 1990s before Drool Donkey and the Nook. And instantly banned him, but I made a post to hippie after reading somnething Teo had posted here and Hippie told me thanks but that he had already caught Teo lying about something to hippie3. I basically mentioned to Hippie3 to keep an eye on Teo ebcause he was really not

very knowleable in anything about drugs that he talked about. And that is when Hippie told me he caught him and instantly banned him. Then I found out form another member that Teo had posted all of these pages at Edot asking how to write a book on mushrooms from the southeast USA.

Kinda humourous because he always claims that the cubes are the most powerful mushroom in America, And he was also another, like the infamous Mr. G, who claimed that P. azurescens was really a cross-breed between a B+ cube and Psilocybe cyanescens.

The Mr. G is also a trippy comedy by a cool southern gentleman of a conman selling spores with fantastic tales of how they came to be in Florida.

I will probably post that here in a few months as i saved the pages because of the humor of the tales he told.

Next thing he posts that he decided to join the Peyote Church way of life. This is based on a single member of the Native American Church who started the Peyote Way of life Church but happened to be a Seminole Indian and no Seminol Indians ever had a church that used peyote ceremoneously. HE would post massive lists of things that people should observe if they used certain medicinal plants and a lot of rules and nothing ever made sense. so he was eventually booted from all the sites. He told us how he was a ble to buy a membership in the Peyote Way of life church, In fact the Indian who started the Peyote Way of life was barred from joining the Native American Church. I want to post the list of mushrooms he made uop and asked about. Eventually he was caught posting questions and then answering his own questions. He constantly asked for literature to read and when ever anyone suggested a book to him, he never read a single one or came back into a thread to discuss what he read orr learned. He would asked about San pedro or other cacti and suggest members should get togerher and discuss the difference in the active ingredients in the drug plants often used by members but never did.

I have been having this comuter virus and it is not allowing hundreds of word files to open informing me with a box message that the files contents are either too big or two small to open the file. So this is creating problems. I have dozens of scanned articles I need to ioen and catalog and the page opens but the text is not appearing on the pages. HEre is the message I

get.

I really eanted to talk about the shrooms of the southeast in regards to cubes and their potencies, since even Pollock also had complained about the weakness of the cubes in his own state of Texas, but there are many shroom lovers on all the sites who love the cubes in Texas. Of course, most have never had really good PNW potent shrooms to compare their experiences wtih others.

And again my cision is blurring and my eyes are watering and that burns and I cannot see the text I am typing. Even half the letters onmy key board were erased withion three months after nuying this shitty Korean or chinese made Windows XP computer.. I am trying to post a copy of the message I get when I try to open a word file to read.

> Quote
> The dimensions after resizing are too small or too large.

with a yellow caution shaped sign at the beginning of the sentence in the box. Just one of the many problems I am having with this stupid virus in my computer.

So pretty soon Teotzcotl begans moaning that he should start his own site but could not afford to do so. I and others explained he could by a .com or .org or .net url for any kind of site he wanted for 10 dollars a year and for 50 dollars he could have a url for 5 years. Eventually he found a free site. He has advertising on his home page for christian couples who wish to meet. Basically it is funny because christians are generally anti drug and would not generally even want to associate or even help anyone who talks of drugs or uses them because they consider such people agents of the devil.

So as it went, a lot of members said wow, thanks man, your going to build us a guide here at mycotopia for the southern USA. Of Course, Clean Jar (GGreatOne234) from Mycotopia, umbrella glass at sacred shrooms, mushroom cloud at shroom talk and many other names already wrote a shroom guide to Florida for mycotopia that is pretty self explanatory and is actually not a bad guide. UIT is a sticky on the wild mushroom hunting page I thnk it says a Guide for Psilocybe cubensis And even Hippie3 gave a holler and thanks to teo for offering us a new guide to mushrooms from Texas to Floriod story sounded strange and I remembered that some

claimed the cubes in Australia were not all that potent.

Also claiming lots of the 'dung loving Psilocybe, P. coprophila is that yes it loves dung but is generally pretty rare and not common and is more noticiable in horse manure at riding stables.

But 4 dried grams of cubes to every half acre of land I would sure be looking for a better spot to pick.

The person who sent me the print several years back said he found more copes in manure and more liberty caps than he ever found cubes..
Still the high from the bio-assay was a clean high, very smooth and quite cartoony at the 4-5 dried gram stage of dosage.

I recall in the late 1970s when I lived in Florida for six months, the cubes were not so great. But the copes as usual were pretty potent at one dried gram and at 7 to 10 fresh average sized copes, and the cubes usually at four to five dried grams when picked in alfalfa fields where cattle graze. I personally also had communicated with Bob Weeks and picked shrooms with him on several occasions. HE discovered the species Copelandia chlrocystis with Rolf Singer and Hearns. And then wrote the taxonomy on it. He traveled
to visit me in jacksonville from Gainesville.

Went picking near Orlando with my sis when I visited her several years back before she died of cancer.

They lived in Winter Park and took me to several cool spots. One field we went to had about 7 people in the field picking. a couple of them believed the farmers poisoned the shrooms because many said they had gotten sick eating shrooms growing in manure. OF course fields are sprayed with antibactirial chemicals. I have seen tankers at Bartels meat packing plant fields and pastures across from the Fern Ridge Resovoir on West 11th street at the edge of Eugene near Elmira and Vaneta where the Eugene Country Fair is held.

I picked lib caps from there on many occasions and even eated some of the sprayed ones without thinking much about it as i had eaten them before I ever noticed they sprayed their fields.and once dried there was no danger from whatever it was they sprayed because the cattle also eat the grasses

that are sprayed and when I worked with the U of Hawaii at the livestock and Experimental Farm on the North Shore by Sunset Beach where the Billabong surf meets are held. Lots of surfers are famous for eating shrooms and melting into and becoming one wwith the waves. The dairy farm also sprays vitamins and antibiotics into the cattles food trouwths(?) cannot see to good today, been deleting files.trying to get rid of the infected files on my computer.

That virus may be my fault as sometimes I go off on some of the spam I should not open.

Man of Knowledge
The Australian cube cult job only produced two small flushes. But they were
healthy shrooms.

Liberty caps are still my all time favorite mushroom.

Man of Knowledge/

I will definitely get back to this subject matter when I figure out how to open those files. They freeZe when I open the page and that box appears.

#683651 Pot Expert Cult Ed Rosenthal Wrong about Shrooms

Posted by mjshroomer on 30 January 2010 - 01:37 PM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

greenie said:

MJ, i like you and appreciate everything you have done for the mushrooming community. as i have said in the past your website kept me alive. So know that im not talking shit when i ask why u insist on bashing everyone before you ride off into the sunset? is that how u want to be remembered? The shit talking old mushroom expert? :(cmon man drop that ego and just understand that YOU'RE the expert on mushrooms, not ed rosenthal. I know ed personally and if his pics are off it was not intentional. If you really feel he was misleading the public, call him and give him a piece of your mind. His phone number is listed in west coast cannabis every month, which happens to be free.

Aws I noted above, i am going through thousands of articles and publications and I am finding historical data and info that was incorrect and much is still published with errors even in the modern books.

I also know Ed and he had promised Mark Merlin in the 1990s that his company would republished Merlin's first book, "Man and Marijuana," the very first about the history of hemp, for which Mark hired me at $10.00 an hour to rewrite, and I actually added 100 pages of new data, that was finished by 1997. Then Mark sent off about 15 emails to Ed who never replied from his Quick Trading Publishing Cmpany to Mark about a single conversation about publishing the rewritten book. Two years ago, Merlin hired Rob Clarke of "Marijuana Botany" to redo the book. Mark thought that my 200 pages was too much information and today, now after three peer reviews, the book is over 1000 pages and I am given high credit in the acknowledgements for my contributions and work on the manuscript, which has certainly changed since I stopped work on it. I never knew anything more about marijuana except how to smoke it before I had to xerox about three hundred articles and books form the two Librairies (Hamilton and Sinclaire) at the U of Hawaii at Manoa.

I will be posting letters of Weil, Shulgin, Pollock, Ott, Stamets, Harris, the famous snitch Leonard Enos who put (LSD GURU and MANUFATURER) Nicolas Sands in prison, letters about that, and many articles from journals and newspapers in regards to authors who wrote articles based on misleading information in their publications that later was published in many books on mushroom identification and still today, new mycologists are still posting wrong information about species.

I happen to be a shroom historian and according to Jonathan Ott and numerous scholars, one of the leading ethnomycological historians in the world. I write to correct those errors. A major one was Richard Evans Schultes first mistaken identity that Panaeolus sphinctrinus, a non active shroom was the famed Teonanacatl of tha Olmecs, Toltecs, and Aztec Nahuautl speaking empire. He carried it to Singer and Smith, To Wasson, to Roger Heim who grew adn studied it and to Gyorgy-<oklos O'lah of the Universitie Laval in Quebec who wrote the monograph on Panaeolus and to about three dozen other authors who all listed that mushrom as one used my mazatec and others in their shroom guides with warnings that it

was halucinogenic or poisonous.

Today, Even before Dr. Schultes died, he sent me a missive in my library that The Mazatecs do not and never did use Panaeolus sphinctrinus as a ceremonial shroom and he errored in its identification. Although It was printed prior to my letter from him in the first edition of "Plants of the Gods." Howver, 7 years after his death, Ethnobotanist, Christian Ratch, author of "Encyclopedia of Psychoactive Plants", wrote the revision of Schultes and Hofmann's book, "Plants of the Gods" and kept the same error in the book stating ist was a mushroom used ceremoniiously by the Mazatecs and other tribal groups in Oaxaca. e made additions to the book but never corrected about 20 errors regarding mushrooms.

Sadly, I and James Arthur contributed a 20 page paper on shrooms to Dr. Ralph Metzner's, "Teonanacatl: Sacred Mushrooms of Vision" first Edition of which Ralph printed only 200 copies. Once they sold out, he sold the publishing rights to a paperback company who's editors put a new photograph on the cover, solarized like a poster of the 1970s of Panaeolus sphinctrinus and rechanged the name of the book to "Sacred Mushrooms of Vision: Teonanacatl."

Correcting errors is something I have been doing for over 33-years and is a main feature in my cd-rom:

"Teonanacatl: A Bibliography of Entheogenic Mushrooms." It has more than 2900 references to psilocybian and Amanita mushrooms, and over 2300 annotations, ,ore than 10,000 cross references and 1580 photos, plus rare articles not available elsewhere. It corrects every mistake made in every shroom book and article. I wrote that book over a 25 year period and the revised edition, as the original has a forward from Jonathan Ott. IT is sold exlclusively to Universities as a fact-finding aid for scholars, teachers and students. ALthough some members of the websites on the internet occasionally purchase a copy.

Also, Alan Rockerfeller just experienced a similar problem over the misidentified photograph in David Aroras. "Mushrooms Demystified" of the image of Psilocybe cyanofriscosa which was labeled by Arora as Psilocybe cyanescens, and Paul Stamets, aware of this error by me for 15 years and by other mycologists, had been telling everyone one the image was actually Psilocybe cyanofibrilosa.

Alan and dozens of members of An SF, California shroom club had a confrontation with Paul at a conference when dozens of people asked Alan Rockerfeller to have Paul discuss this with his audience in which Paul finally realized it was a serious mistake that never has been corrected because the cost of changing the type for a reprint would be too expensive. that was why he did not correct a lot of mistakes in his mushroom cultivator.

He also misidentified my mushrooms with the wrong authors although he bought three of my photographs at $50 each for his "Psilocybin Mushrooms of the World," again, of about which 15 contain no psilocybin at all.

Bob Harris' first 5,000 copies of Growing Wild Mushrooms listed Photos of P. baeocystis as P. cyanescens, photo of P. cyanescens as unidentified, and P. sutntzii as P. pugetensis (A non-existing name).

IN Flash Magazine and Hi-Life (1977 and 1978 issues), both Paul Stamets and Steven Pollock wrote separate shroom guides to the Pacific North West. They also used a single reference from Andy Weil's pacific northwest article in a Harvard Botanical Museum Leaflet Journal calling the blue ringers (P. stuntzii) as Washington blue Veils. the latter name was never used again in any publication when they all three realized Weil had only heard one person in Oregon use that name and everyone else used blue ringer, which actually applies to three species.

In Paul Stamets article he showed a picture of Psilocybe stuntzii next to the deadly Galerina autumnalis. The names on the two mushrooms were reversed so the deadly one was a Psilocybe and the Psilocybe was a deadly one.

Me and several other mycologists in 1978 wrote to Paul and to Steve Hager at High Times about this error that could cause death and then four months to the issue, High TImes then reprinted a correction of the error by printing the exact same error.

Now I am not bad mouthing anyone but a lot of mushroom lovers are also interested in their history and historical background.

Are you aware that 90% of all edible mushrooms are now grown by

methods developed by Roger Heim, Redhead, Redbone, Brown and Pollock and McKenna and Rich Gee's methods written for growing P. cubensis..

A lot of people are interested in those histories. Maybe not you, but others are. IT has nothing to do with bashing anyone but providing information as to the truth of what is printed so others know what is going on.

In Florida, over 90% of all mushroom poisoning incidents happen by people who eat green gills, or what is known as Morgan's Lepiota (Chlorophyllum molybdites).

A shaggy parasol white-capped shroom with brownish scales and scabs on it, which has white gills that change to an olive green after picking or with age.

It is mostly picked and eaten by teenagers and young adults who somehow mistake it for Psilocybe cubensis.. A mushroom that bares no resemblence whatsoever to green gills.

One of the first shroom guides of 1971 by F. C. Ghouled, published pictures of young penis stage specimens of cubes and listed them as Panaeolus subbalteatus and listed it as the 2nd most popular shroom in the south. Years later, a medical dr., Jacobs of the Univ. of Mississippi wrote a paper that Pan subbalteatus was a popular shrooms used in Mississippi 2nd only to P. cubensis.

The handwriting on the page of the Pan subbs is by the author and was printed on the plate before the book was printed on an ab dick offset press

Ghouled also noted on his first page that Amanita muscaria was the famed magic mushrooms of Mexico.

That $1.25 cent booklet sold over 300,000 copies in ten years. This book, minus the cover and two pages of mislabeled photos is still posted on the front page of erowid's shroom site on the page on magic mushrooms. As is the mistaken name of P. cyanescens Astoria Ossip, a name invented by a Mr. G spore seller as a hybrid mixture of P. cyanescens and P. cubensis (currently named P. azurescens.) Said it was discovered and hybred by Dr, Hammond in Astoria. However, he was unaware that Hammond is a city

next to Astoria where the p. azurescens (P. astoriensis) grows.

Here is the cover of the Ghouled book and the two pages of mislabeled photos of cubes as pan subbs. I just recently sent Sage (Fire) at erowid these pages to add to the text, for which he placed a warning that the info was not 100% reliable

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Maybe you should go to hawaii and take Mark Merlin's Bology 401 class: Psychoactive Drug Plants Course. 16 weeks. Need to have a lab class in biology and one other related subject such as sociology, Phychology, Drug Abuse, Ethbnobotnay, etc.

16 weeks. I presented lectures at over 45 of those classes in a six year period while living in Hawaii for eleven years.

I would also like to pooint out that even my book as well as Kardels, Leonard Enos, Paul Stamets (Psilocybe Mushrooms and their Allies). Karen and Richard Haard's. Richard Hans Norlan, Steven Pollock and Gary Lincoff, Gary Menser, Rich Gee and Jewell Stevens, Richard Coopers UK guide (All magic shroom guides), only a few of the more than two dozen books written between 1971 and 1978, all gathered our mycological microscopic taxonomic charactetristics from Singer and Smith's 1958 Monongraph of the Genus Psilocybe from the journal, Mycologia vol. 50. And all of our historical data was copied and studied and learned from the two papers written by richard Evans Schultes in American Anthropologist and Botanical Museum Leaflets of harvard in 1939 and 1940..

We all of the above noted authors, all followed their mistakes because this subject was a new one to science that since 1957, has blossomed into more than four dozen sundry fields of study.

None of us had all correct information in their books, including my "Magic Mushrooms fo the PNW," a book that three years ago, reached sales of over 100,000 copies, more than both of Paul Stamets two shroom guides.

A book by the way, uif yo are not aware of its historiy was paid for by the U.S. Goverrnment on a Federal Grant of $2000.00 to take a course in Graphic Arts.

The point being is that when i had my very heavy shroom experieince described in Sex, Mushrooms and Rock and Roll, endorsed by Sasha Shulgin with factual letters between him, his wife and I, included in the article, IT led me to an interest in why these mushrooms, these psilocybian mushrooms, made me feel what I felt, made me see what i saw and taught me to teach myself everything I could about them. At that time in history, there were only a little more than 370 published articles and papers on these mushrooms and one third of those papers were written in French and Spanish (translated from Nahuautl to Mazatec) unwritten langurages), so I had an advantage over others on being able to study the original research by those who discovered and wrote of what occurred in Mexico from the time of the conquest to the present. And I took courses and classes to learn a lot of what I know.

Leaving false histories without corrections would be a dishonor to the value of what the shrooms are and can be. So I come across these items I have not seen in 30 years and I post that data. There will be a lot more as I clean my computer and unload everything on it that I put there.

Then as I said, I am selling the computer, the art programs, my lifes work is being donated to a University in another country so if people are really serious about learning of the shrooms, then they can travel like I did and explore the many possibilities of the histories and knowledge of the shrooms.

Wait for my 148-page article on SE Asia with photos of Apsaras and davata hilding shrooms in their hands, never before published images from temples in India to Cambodia. Included in the same journal, an article of a Wasson Error on cubes from Fiji from 1959 journal and Benjamin Thomas of Australia's Revision of the Genus Psilocybe in Papua, New Guinea.

Then once I am settled in northern Cambodia, then I will write the secrets and the letters of the scholars, both living and dead.

Did you know that Andrew Weil was responsible for getting Timothy Leary and Richard Alpert (Baba Ram Dass) fired from Harvard for their failure to

stop giving drugs to undergraduate students?

Then Weil gets a $150,000 grant from WHO (World Health Organization) to go to Mexico and South Americica and eat and write about the very plant substances and chemicals that Leary and Alpert were passing around at Harvard/

OR the Castaneda bullshit?

have a shroomy day

Attached Thumbnails



#683315 Pot Expert Cult Ed Rosenthal Wrong about Shrooms

Posted by mjshroomer on 29 January 2010 - 08:19 PM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

I was not really sure how to title this thread as it disturbed me that I had not noticed it before.

It is from issue 7, September 1979 from Hi-Life Magazine, a drug counter--culture magazine attempting to compete with high Times, for which Ed was the High Times Pot eidtor who would answer readers grow questions.

This article, which I have had in my library and am currently cataloging my colection as I remove materials from my computer due to a virus, tells of Ed's experience on the Island of Kuaui with what he referred to as a Psilocybe mushroom.

By the way, Psilocybe cubensis does not grow anywhere in the Hawaiian Islands except indoors in attics, basements, barns, cellars and a few years back the massive grow operation found in a Lava tube on Moana kea on the big Island.

However, 6 species of Copelandia cyanescens (also known as Panaeolus cyanescens) are somewhat frequent in the Islands as is Panaeolus subbalteatus, the latter much more rarer compared to the Copelandia species.

The big mistake in Hawaii are those who collect Copelandia cyanescens and throw into their collection bags, the non-active Panaeolus antillarum and often I have seen collectors in the fields with a lot of Panaeolus sphinctrinus with the reddish brown stems and geared teeth at the edges of the caps. People would tell me if you ate or made a tea of a few ounces of the pan sphinx you would get a mild buzz. Unfortunately those pans are also not active./

Additionally, all of the three photographs in Ed Rosenthal's Hawaii Shroom article happen to be of Panaeolus antillarum, expecially the 3-4 inch or larger specimen held in his opened hand on the last page of this article that he describes as a large big Psilocybe. No Copelandia ever gets that large of a cap. Also no bluing whatsoever on any of the shrooms in his images. But I can tell from the stems that they are difinitely Pan antillarums/

I was surprise that I had not noticed this as over the years I had pointed out in such magazines, errors when they occur, as I do to news serviices on the internet when they provide misinformation about shrooms, like the FBI paper on the chemical analysis of cubes grown fropm both spores and spore syringes puirchased over a three year period that the FBI and DEA bought from PF and grew them in an FBI lab at the U of Minnesota and then identified the species by a Minnesota mycologist as Psilocybe cyanescens, a species that Pf never sold in his life to anyone in the mail.

Both the Doctor Botanist at the Univ. of Minnesota and the mycologist failed to respond to my correcting their errors as did the journals that published the articles. Of course, Hippie3 documented some of that problem here in one of his many interviews with Billy McPherson a year or so after the original bust.

But again, a magazine that for a few issues was quite reputable publishes such a stupid article by a pot grow expert who actually, from his story, had no idea what he was talking about. Especially by referring to the mushrooms as the Psilocybe. A complete different genera that Copelandia or Panaeolus.

So here is the September 1079 cover issue of Hi-Life Magazine and the four page article that accompanied the headline story from the cover title.

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And here is a large two specimens of Panaeollus antillarum from Thailand.

The largest grown were ones that both I and Workman displayed here a few years back, My from the U in Thailand and Workman's Pan Goliath at a little over two inches in diameter of Copelandia cyanescens, from a single specimen I sent him that looked nothing like a Copelandia at all. The two giant ones are held by Exotic forays Participant, Keyes Lloyd of SF discovered at Ban Lipa Yai.

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a whole paddie of Pan antillarums I found.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1264792228

mjshroomer

Now I need to look in my paperwork mail for Ed's Quick Trading Company that sells all of his pot grow books and send him a copy of this and ask if he can remember how he came to such conclusions.

Dr. Steven Pollock reported first in 1974 in the journal of Psychedelic Drugs, the article on the occurrence and use of shrooms by surfers on Oahu's north shore and also reported them from Maui, Kuaui and the Big Island of Hawaii. SO I am surprise that he wrote a letter and did not know about species of what was in the Islands, especially again, referring to them as Psilocybe

Attached Thumbnails















#681620 Some Historical 1974 Australian Cope data

Posted by mjshroomer on 26 January 2010 - 02:46 AM in Forum International

From my colleague and friend of the 1070s, Dr. Roland V. Southcott, some data on Copelandia cyanescens in Australia from 1974.

And then an update on an unfortunate error in my book and published paper, Magic Mushrooms in Australia and New Zealand.

From a published booklet which I am most fortunate to have a personal copy of, is this tid-bit on Copelandia cyanescens in Australia.

Early in the 1950s and 1960s, many journal publications in Australia and newspaper articles wrote about the problems caused by what became known as the 'Hysteria Fungus.'

Published papers and news articles showed images of Panaeolus antillarum, describing it as the cause of many emergency room intoxications when it was actually species of Copelandia cyanescens which were misidentified by many professional Australian mycologists as Panaeolus antillarum.

Later, thanks to R.V. Southcott and Narcotics officer Dr. Hall, it was shown

that the actual mushrooms responsible in the news as the 'hysteria fungus' was actually Copelandia cyanescens and not Panaeolus antillarum, an inactive species that sometimes is macroscopically misidentified as a Copelandia species. While they do look similar, the primary difference is in the intense bluing by the oxidation of psilocine when the flesh of the mushroom is damaged. However, Copelandia cyanescens was not actually identified in taxonomic journals as an hallucinogenic species until a poisoning occurred in Menton, France in August of 1965, when a mother cooked a meal of 2 fresh ounces of this mushroom for her and her two teenage boys, approximately 11 and 14 at the time of the incident. Rolf Singer of the University of Chicago and the Museum of Natural History actually translated the original French report of the intoxication into English. This also occurred around the same time that Dr. Steven Pollock and David Chudnow were driving up Kamaehameha Highway towards Sunset beach on the north Shore of Oahu to go surfing and they picked up a couple of hitch-hikers who had picked some fresh shrooms, which they had told Pollock were popular with surfers who ate them and then went surfing to become one with the waves.

The species were first identified as Panaeolus cyanescens by Berkeley and Broome in 1871 from Ceylon (Sri Lanka).

Pollock reported the mushrooms were also observed on Kuaui and the Big Island (Hawaii) and in December of 1972, they mailed some specimens to Dr. Richard Evans Schultes at Harvard who sent them to Roger Heim in Paris who identified them as Panaeolus cyanescens.

The problem in observing this species is that there are primarily 7-9 species and most macroscopically look alike. Only under the microscope can they be truly separated and identified.

One species, Panaeolus)Copelandia bispora (bisporus) apparently is common in manured grassy lawn areas, especially in Florida and now has been collected from some lawns in San Diego, although they, like most lawn Panaeolus usualy appear once or twice and do not return the following year.

One strange collection occured in Bern, Switzerland when a whole lawn of a Church was congested with an abundances of bluing Copelandia bispora from fertilizers imported from the south of France to Switzerland. The

species only grew for several months in the spring-summer and then did not return.

Copelandia cambodgeniensis appeared in three collections in Hawaii and when analyzed by Tjakko Stijve was more potent than the others. In twelve years of weekly (2-4 times) per week in numeruous locations, only three particular cow pies produced Panaeolus tropicalis, which has not been seen since or collected or deposited.

One specific cowpie appeared along a trail I followed every three to four days in fresh manure which suggests that the spores were already in the soil from several weeks before. This is a normal trail the cattle follow when moved from paddock to paddock. I photographed this particular cowpie for a total of 21 days every three days. and each time I came I moved the leaves from the vincinity of the cow paddie so I could record the growth. Later they were positively identified as Panaeolus tropicalis. So this is apparently a rare mushroom that appears probably one specimen to every several hundred to a thousand speciments per appearance of a crop in a specific field at a specific time.

So here are from 1974, the words of R. V. Southcott from his booklet published in a journal in Australia about Copelandia cyanescens.

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And here is Dr. Stijve's paper on Australian, Thailand and Hawaiian Copelandia species. He noticed differences in psilocine and psilocybine levels between Australian and Hawaiian species, maybe due to the volcanic soils of the Islands where the species was first introduced to Hawaii in the later 1700s by Capt. George Vancouver who brought cattle from Asia to the islands.

Dr.Stijve also conducted some bioassays with 4 participants who had previously eaten liberty caps and all consumed a pooled collection of one dried gram of powdered copes. all reported a rewarding experience and

compared it as equal to that of liberty caps of the same doses. One woman felt a little nauseated when she learned they grew in manure but that soon passed. Interestingly, libs grow in manured soil so there is really not much difference. In Hawaii and in Thailand, people just reach in the bags and grab a handful and eat them and many have manure on the bottom of the stems and no one has had problems with that aspect.

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Now in regards to New Zealand, Dr. Karl L. R. Jansen of the University of Auckland, at the time of my paper published in the Journal of Psychedelic Drugs, wrote in our paper that Copelandia cyanescens was collected on the south island of New Zealand and that Liberty caps were common on the north Island.

I still need to correct the errors at erowid about this matter. in the middle 2000s, several shroomers from New Zealand kept questioning me that they had never ever found any Copelandias in New Zealand. So this prompted me to write to the six primary Universities in New Zealand to their herbariums and each school in response to my mailings reported that they had no such specimens ever deposited in their herbariums so it appears that Dr. Jansen erred in his reports to me about this shroom. for the last 20 years or so he is teaching medicine and surgery at Oxford and has since written also a book on Ketamine which he is fascinated with and loves to use. HE once offered me an injection at breittenbush when I invited him their to speak. I never liked needles so I declined. I am sad that his information was bad and I need to correct that at the erowid site of my book as erowid and I hold the copyright on this matter.

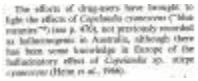
Dr. Jansen also published a paper on psilocybian species in New Zealand and he would never let me have a copy of his paper because he told me

that it was not a paper he was proud of so I am going to buy a copy from the university in Auckland as I am curious as to what he wrote that he did not feel I should see.

mjshroomer

Attached Thumbnails





#677630 P.Cyans ancestral habitat

Posted by mjshroomer on 15 January 2010 - 07:57 PM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

[quote name='JoeActionhero']From what I've heard, all our cyans seem to be descended from the original ones found in Kew Gardens, London in 1948. Enthusiasts are responsible for it having naturalized to wood-chips and spreading throughout the northern hemisphere.

But it's speculated that it's original habitat was, like the Columbia River p. Azurescens at Astoria, in sand dunes, sea grass, and driftwood. They have taken to such a setting here on Pender Island, BC (with a bit of help from the Beneficent Myco-Spreading Human, me!).
[/QUOTE]

A few minor and major corrections regarding both P. cyanescens and especially some truths about the back-stabbing renaming of P. astoriensis by Gartz and Stamets which appeared in the Italian Journal under the taxonomic name of Psilocybe azurescens A journal like Integration. (Italian on the left column and English on the right column). In Integregation it was (German on the Left and English on the right). P. azurescens is a name that many Oregonians apparently became quite pissed at Paul Stamets and at Jochen Gartz for using it.

While this took me such a long time to piece together and then when I went to post images from the whole thread response, it appeared the time settings by the late Hippie3 interfered with the posting of the data I put together and so some was lost. Luckily I had save a large portion of the post in word so I could still keep my interest in this matter and be able to post it pretty accurately as much as possible.

First I want to start with some notations about Psilocybe cyanescens and its original taxonomic classification by Mz. Alexandria Wakefield from Kew Gardens In Surrey. I might also mention that this same mushrooms was known of in 1948 at the Royal Botanical gardens in Glascow Scotland by

friends of Dr. Roy Watling in the later 1940s as well as in Kew Gardens. The woodchips of this species is different in the UK than in the PNW of the USA. Here Alder is the primary feeder for numerous species of Psilocybe of which there are 22 species of psilocybian fungi in the Pacific Northwest.

And some confusion as to origins of species which are considered to be cross-over species.

For instance, Psilocybe stuntzii is a pasture mushroom as is Psilocybe semilanceata and Psilocybe strictipes. all three grow with their mycelia attached to the roots of wild grasses. Additionally, so is Psilocybe baeocystis. And the you have two manured species, Psilocybe fimetaria and Psilocybe sierrae. P. fimetaria and P. stuntzii are known as blue ringers because , like a cubensis, when the cap opens, it retains the remnants of a veil which when damaged or drying in the sun, tends to turn to a blue hue, thus the ephithet, blue ringer. They also are very common abundantly in lawns, yet in pasturelands are very scares and considered to be quite rare. You could look in hundreds of pastures for years and never find but a few blue ringers or a P. baeocystis.

In Europe, liberty caps, like in the USA are pastureland shrooms, common more in cattle and sheep fields. In sheep fields they are usually much shorter in the stem due to the fact that sheep are natural lawn mowers and chew the grass till it is all small so the shrooms will only growth the height of the grass. This also occurs in lawns that weekly cut the grass to a certain size. if the grass is left unattended for a week or two then the mushrooms grow to a bigger size and height. But these species are also common in lawns as is P. strictipes which looks like a shorter liberty cap. In the PNW, both species can be found on golf courses along the Oregon coast, on well manicure soccer fields in the Puget Sound region of the PNW and P. stuntzii and P. fimetaria grow well in well manicured newly fertilized lawns on new apartment complexes, new restaurant lawns, government building lawns. The spores for the blue ringers come in with the sod and when new lawns are laid, and have weekly lawn care, the shrooms can grow for many years.\ Each square of sod is equal to a whole field of scattered mushrooms, but in a manner of a cramped field say a 300 acre field squished into a one foot squared space so that the nitrogen/phosphate rich sodded soil with grass-seed allows the mushrooms to full the entire area of a square foot. So each square foot of sod would amount to many pounds on a new lawn. Many new buildings will use a lawn service for several

years and then realize it is too expensive to keep up so then they will use a company employee to mow the lawn, thus the lawns lose the weekly fertilizers which keep the shrooms reappearing throughout the year. At times, blue ringers can appear each month of the year in warmer climates and water sprinkler systems help them to keep growing even thought it is not their season.

These same lawns every now and then also give rise to baeocystis appearing in between the blue ringers or maybe just a small garden of P. baeocystis.

P.sierrae is similar to a lib and a ringer with a slight ring and are smaller..

Now take P. cyanescens, a woodchip mushroom that loves decayed rotted wood rich in humus and linguin. They love alder and black berry brambles. Many trees in the PNW are mulched with a mixture of hardwoods and alder and when the lawn mower man runs his mower around a tree that has mulch, if tend to chop up the shrooms and caps growing along the sides of the edges of the mulched areas of the trees. This puts billions of spores on the blades of the mower and spreads them into the grass surrounding the trees mulched areas.

Also, many areas can have a layer of mulch or fine sawdust mulch or fine woodchips and then be seeded with grass, thus causing grassy areas to produce P. cyanescens, although their primary habitat is woodchips and wood products that are decaying. One can even grow mycelia on soaked corrugated cardboard. I have grown cyans indoors and also on cardboard. And I even grew cubes on a rice cake bought at the grocery store. I know many of you have seen Roger Rabbit's bountiful biblical shrooms grown on the bible. OF course the paper is made from rice.Now about the cyans. again a cross over species, but still most common in the dead wood where it colonizes into unbelievable large amounts of growth, sometimes I have seen patches of 200 pounds or more in a single area.

So Cyans did not grow originally in Kew Gardens. It is just the place where Dr. Wakefield first reported them mycologically as being and reported their habitat with rhoderdendrons and taxonomicaly named them, P. cyanescens. cyanescens meaning of bluing.

I must mention that the majority of European transfers of P. azurescens, as

well as the ones in New York, Ohio, Arizona, and a few other states and several European countries, including over 30 patches in Germany transplanted by Gartz, failed to return after a couple of years of growth. Also I have in my files, several photographs, including in the cultivation history book at my site, The pictures of Gartz' outdoor grown azures which failed to macroscopically fully resemble their actual physical features as they once appeared in their natural Oregon dune habitat. Also, never once has any transplanted patches ever spread across neighborhoods or into other peoples yards and spread around the country as one would think that they do. They will grow from one to three years, and as noted, once the nutrients in the soils and mulchbeds have beeb absorbed and used up, the shrooms do not return.

And comments about P. cyanescens from Kew are not true, Psilocybe cyanescens was first botanically identified by mycologist Alexandria Wakefield in 1948s. It was collected at that time in Kew Gardens in Surrey but was found all through the UK. It is a northern hemisphere mushrooms growing throughout most of northern Europe including Italy, Spain, France, the Nederland, Scandinavia, the Baltic's and even into Russia. Has never been found in Greece or Crete.

In Northern Algeria, Morocco and Tripoli you have Psilocybe maire, a species that macroscopically resembles Psilocybe cyanescens. and in the Netherlands, a related species close to P. cyanescens and maybe just a synonym is Hypholoma cyanescens.

An example of where a patch is reported from is that of Stropharia cubensis Earle, first reported as occurring in Cuba in 1904 by Earle, while two years later a paper written by French mycologist Patouillard noted his discovery if the same mushroom in manure in Tonkin (what is now Hanoi, north Vietnam). He named it as Naematoloma caerulescens Patouillard. And a few years later it was again discovered in another location and given a third name, all become synonyms and then in the late 1950s, Rolf Singer renamed it as, Psilocybe cubensis [Earle] Sing.

Strangely enough, many people think it was originally from Cuba and then spread around the world. Cubes are an Asian and Southeast Asia species, more common in Buffalo manure in that region of the world then in the manure of cattle. Water buffalo outnumber the cattle in that region and in Africa by 100-1.

And back to P. cyanescens, it is predominant in the Pacific Northwest, from San Francisco to British Columbia and a few undocumented reports in southern Alaska. ITs main area of growth is along the I-5 corridor from San Francisco to B.C. Canada and east of the Olympics and west of the cascades, with Seattle as its epicenter. In the PNW its preferred habitat is alder wood branches, twigs and stems, sawdust and finely small woodchips and grows well in association with ivy, black berry brambles, rhododendrons, rose bushes, etc. In thirty-five years I found in one spot in the middle of a clear-cut in Kingston, Washington, ten feet off the logging road in the middle of a clear cut, 18 specimens in the woods. I have never found them again in what is considered their natural habitat.

In man made environments, they are abundant by the thousands and tens of thousands/ However, within three years, most patches automatically disappear unless the land is re mulched with alder. Also, Ivy and blackberries eventually tend to eat all the nutrients in the soils and the mycelia eats the decaying woodchips till there is no more room for the mycelia to feed on and thus the patch is gone. The third problem is patch papers who rip all the clusters and clumps from the topsoil's and mulched areas so nothing returns the following year. In the past five years in the PNW, patches of cyanescens that have been steady growth for more than 35 years are now gone. Also, clear cuts are now 99% illegal so we have a disappearance of alder and because of a shortage of the alder, cedar is used as decorative mulch and this causes no shrooms to grow in cedar as it is to acidity,

Also, like P. pelliculosa, ten to 12 hits in a fresh pound, they grow in clear cuts where pine and cedar are logged out by the hundreds of thousands yet if one walks ten feet into the edge of the forest, you cannot find a single mushroom. again, rare in the wild, and abundant in man made environments.

In one year in the UK, close to what is reported as a hundred pound patch, was noted at a local racetrack in the UK, identified by British mycologist and published in both an academic journal as well as several British Newspapers?

[quote]
The Guardian Unlimited

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Magic mushrooms thrive as weeds wane

by
Paul Brown, environment correspondent
Guardian Unlimited
Wednesday January 3, 2001

Hippies would have thought they were hallucinating. The horses would have failed a dope test. Geoffrey Kibb was amazed but stone cold sober and knew a scientific phenomenon when he saw one.

Mr Kibb discovered the holy grail of the 1960s hippie culture, the most potent magic mushrooms known to science, growing in a vast carpet on a racetrack in the south of England. He estimated there were 100,000 of them, enough to blow the mind of an entire town.

He reported his findings to fellow researcher Peter Shaw, an expert in fungi. To him the field of wavy-capped magic mushroom (Psilocybe cyanes-cens) was confirmation of an astonishing colonization of Britain by exotic species of mushroom - an invasion innocently caused by gardeners anxious to keep weeds at bay.

Dr Shaw says that by spreading wood chips over the ground gardeners create the perfect habitat for fungi of all sorts. The wavy-capped magic mushroom, "a particularly aggressive species" and a native of the Pacific north-west of America, is now firmly established in gardens, parks and any other place where wood chips are used for weed control.

About 10 species of mushroom are eaten for their hallucinogenic qualities. Psilocybe cyanescens is identified by its wavy cap, purple brown spore print and rapid blueing of stem and cap on bruising, although there are poisonous species of similar appearance.

The blueing reflects the high psilocin/psilocybin content of the fungus (which as any old hippie will tell you is the bit that makes you fly). Dr Shaw is presenting his findings today at the British Ecological Society meeting in Birmingham where he is inviting amateur mycologists to hunt down other rare species.

On his way to work at the University of Surrey Dr Shaw passes a roundabout in Leatherhead. "The roundabout was mulched in 1999 and in May 2000 a flush of creamy-yellow fungi came up."

They turned out to be four different exotic varieties growing in the wood chips - one of which, Agrocybe putaminium, had only been recorded once before in Britain, at Kew gardens. "The wood chips were bought from a

commercial supplier in Essex, but how they acquired their strange fungal flora is still unclear."
The bad news for magic mushroom hunters - deliberate growing of magic mushrooms for use is illegal but mere possession is not - is that this is not the time of year for fruiting.
But out of sight the roots from which they grow are spreading rapidly. Dr Shaw's theory is that suppliers keep vast heaps of wood chips in nurseries, allowing aggressive fungi to colonise..
Wood chips and bark chips make a better habitat than the original decaying wood on which the fungi grow. This is because the root structure does not have to force its way through a hard surface but glides between the chips.
Because of his Leatherhead experience and other discoveries Dr Shaw says there are bound to be exotic species not thought to exist in Britain growing happily in gardens, and some have already transferred to the wild - the magic mushroom has been been found growing on trees in Burnham Beeches, Buckinghamshire.
[/quote]

In Europe, mycologist Kreiglesteiner confused it as identical to four other separate species that later were proven to be individual species different than that of P. cyanescens. Among those were P. serbica, P. maire, and P. bohemica.

Now about P. azurescens, named by Gartz and Stamets who both were aware that for more than 16 years it was known locally to Oregonians as Psilocybe astoriensis of which I am now going to explain a little of the history of this mushroom..

Actually. Psilocybe astoriensis, (Scammed and renamed officially behind my back after introducing Jochen Gartz first to my friend Mark Herke of Astoria in 1990 and we collected many specimens which were mailed back to Germany from Salem, Oregon, and then I introduced Jochen to Gary Menser, author of Hallucinogenic and Poisonous Mushrooms and to Paul Stamets in 1990 at Paul's home in Shelton, Washington).

I should explain that as a participant in the original Myco-Media annual mushroom conferences which began after the 1st and 2nd Int. Conf. on Hallucinogenic fungi, the first held in Oregon in 1976 and then the 2nd

International Conference of hallucinogenic Fungi at Fort Worden, Port Townsend in the fall of 1977 respectively, and then the Myco Media 1-3 began at Camp Orkila on Orcas Island for several years and then moved to Breittenbush Hot Springs in Lake Detroit, Oregon, sixty miles east of Salem, Oregon, in the early 1980s.

Some Conferences of importance that helped to spread the awareness of Psilocybian consciousness throughout the PNW and the West Coast to other parts of America and Europe developed amongst a small groups of experts and amateur mycologists, of which I became one. I am now posting a short abridged list of several Myco Media and other conferences, several which were held at Breittenbush Hot Springs and omitting other held elsewhere as I am pertaining to those regarding the presence of P. astoriensis (azurescens) in Oregon and Southern Washington.

[quote]
I and other Oregonians began bringing to the attention of the public in the early 1980s, a new species of the same color of P. cyanescens but with a much broader wide reddish caramel colored cap with an umbo and nipple but no wavy cap. Since this mushroom had no Latin name bestowed on it, I and other locals began to refer to it as P. astoriensis, it's original local name, first collected in both Hammond and Astoria, Oregon from Sand dunes off of highway 1 along the southern Oregon coastline. And displayed publicly at Breittenbush Hot Springs annual mushroom show, as well as the Eugene Oregon Mycological Society annual meeting and the Portland mycological annual fall show. We also found large collections in southern Washington from Kelso to the Hammond Astoria region. Even in the early 1980s, Steven Peele of the Florida Mycology Research Center for lack of a better name, came up with his Astori-ossip which an article by Steven from his early journal is noted on the front mushroom page of erowid.org. He purchased a print from JLF as a mixture of B+ and P. cyanescens, obviously a made up mixture which was not true. He called it astori-ossip for lack of anything better,

Another phony spore peddler, a Mr. G, referred to it as a mushroom discovered by Dr. Hammond in Oregon who would be quite mad at people calling it other names. Mr. G had no Idea that the Hammond was not a Dr. but a sister city next to Astoria where the shroom grew in abundance.
[/quote]

[quote]
Conferences:

1. The first conference on entheogenic healing plants and drugs took place in San Francisco in 1967 and was known as “An Ethnopharmacological Search for Psychoactive Drugs.” Among the presenters at that conference were R. Gordon Wasson, Richard Evans Schultes, Andrew Weil, Carlos Castaneda and Alexander Shulgin among others.

2. The next conference was the First International Conference on hallucinogenic Mushrooms which took place at Millersylvania State Park in Washington in October, 1976 and included the following speakers: Jeremy Bigwood, Lynn R, Brady, W. Scott Chilton, Gastón Guzmán, Dale T. Leslie, Stephen H. Pollock, David B. Repke, Paul Stamets and R. Gordon Wasson. This was $125.00 per person, outdoor camping and meals.

3. The 2nd International Conference on Hallucinogenic Mushrooms, Ft. Wordon, Port Townsend Washington from October 27-30, 1977 (extracts published in Teonanacatl: Hallucinogenic Mushrooms of North America, Ott and Bigwood, 1978). Among the speakers here were: Jeremy Bigwood, Scott Chilton, Gastón Guzmán, David Harnden, Albert Hofmann, Dale T. Leslie, Jonathan Ott, David B. Repke, Richard Rose, Carl A. P. Ruck, Richard Evans Schultes, R. Gordon Wasson, Andrew T. Weil and Norman Zinsburg. Room and board at the military post were included.

4. A Mushroom Identification Workshop was held between October 14-15, 1978 at Shinn Lodge of the YMCA’s Camp Dudley, near Clear Lake, Washington. Cost was $25.00 per person and included bunk beds and a pot luck meal. This workshop was especially designed for amateur mycologists interested in further perfecting mushroom identification skills. Limited to 50 people.

5. Then came the Conference on Hallucinogens and Shamanism in Native American Life. This was held in October-November of 1978 at the Japan Trade Center In beautiful San Francisco. Tickets for this happening were $125.00. Speakers included: Jeremy Bigwood, Scott Chilton, José Luis Díaz, Stanislav Grof, David Harnden, Albert Hofmann, Bo Homstedt, Reid Kaplan, Keewaydinoquay (K. M. Paschel), Weston LaBarre, Timothy Plowman, Carl A. P. Ruck, Richard Evans Schultes, Alexander Shulgin, R.

Gordon Wasson, Andrew T. Weil and Norman Zinsburg. And much of these proceedings were later published in the Journal of Psychedelic Drugs vol. 11(1-2), 1979. Meals were included but hotel accommodations were separate.

6. Mushrooms 1. November 2-4, 1979. This workshop was held along the Oregon coast, cost was $90.00 per person and room and board. This conference was in honor of Dr. Gaston Guzman who had just completed his long awaited monograph on the genus Psilocybe, although the book did not appear in print until 1983. Speakers included: Gasón Guzmán, Daniel Stuntz, Andrew Weil, Michael Beug, Steven H. Pollock, Catherine Scates, Jeremy Bigwood, Scott Jeffreys, James Q. Jacobs, Dale T. Leslie, Gary P. Menser, Freeman Rowe, and Paul Stamets.

7. Now the conferences became part of Myco Media and the first one of those was Mushrooms II held on Orcas Island in the Straits of Juan de Fuca in the San Juan Islands at Camp Orkila between October 31-November 2, 1980. Here one camped out in open door cabins usually attended by Girl Scouts. This particular conference was expressly designed for those interested in developing their identification skills and furthering their understanding of the taxonomy, chemistry, cultivation and ecology of mushrooms. Emphasis is placed on the delineation of edible, poisonous and psychoactive species. By now the cost was up to $100.00 dollars with room and board. Speakers included: Alexander H. Smith, Daniel Stuntz, Gastón Guzmán, Michael Beug, William C. Denison, Claude Fordyce, James M. Trappe, Joseph Ammirati, Emanuel Salzman, Andrew T. Weil, Stephen H. Pollock, Catherine Scates, Dale T. Leslie and Paul Stamets.

8. Mushrooms III, again held on Orcas Island at the same girl Scout Camp. This time from October 30-November 2, 1981. Again a $100.00 fee and room and board included. This conference held the theme of the one the year before and included the following speakers, many who came back from the previous year to add new info to their research: Daniel Stuntz, Michael Beug, William C. Dennison, Ralph Kurtzman, Rick Kerrigan, Gary Lincoff, Andrew T. Weil, Catherine Scates, Michael Foley, Dale T. Leslie, Paul E. Stamets, James Q. Jacobs and Jeffrey S. Chilton.

10. Mushrooms IV, An Educational Conference held October 27-30, 1983 in the foothills in Oregon At Breitenbush Hot Springs in Lake Detroit.

Fee is $135.00 and room and board in a geothermal heated cabin. Very friendly atmosphere and really cool people. Meals include and room included. Speakers at this event included: Michael Beug, Andrew T. Weil, Gary Lincoff, Catherine Scates, James Q. Jacobs, Terence McKenna, Paul Stamets, Jeffrey Chilton, Rick Kerrigan, Michael Foley, Dale Leslie and Steve Morgan.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1263581758

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1263590128

I also, along with some friends from Seattle brought several pounds of P. astoriensis to this 1889 conference at Breittebush. Where I also presented a slide show and lecture on Hawaii as well as the PNW/ Paul Stamets was also at this conference and aware of this species. below I will note from a letter Paul mailed to me in Hawaii in 1987, two years before the above conference although I had brought this mushroom to the earlier conference in 1983 and 1984.

12. Wild Mushrooms 1989 was the Seventh Annual Breitenbush Mycological Conference held from October 26-29, 1989. Room and board included. This one was now $150.00 per person. Speakers included David Arora, Walt Sturgeon, Paul Przybylowics, Annette Simonson, James Q. Jacobs, Kent Powloski, John W. Allen, Nancy Weber, Karl L. R. Jansen, Tjakko Stijve, Paul Stamets, Miriam C. Rice and Brendan McFarlan.

13. Wild Mushrooms 1990. Again held at Breitenbush between November 1-4, 1990 and the cost for room and board was again $150.00 per person. Speakers included: Jim Trappe, Bryce Kendrick, James Q. Jacobs, John W. Allen, Jochen Gartz, Maggie Rogers, Walt Sturgeon, Michael Beug, Thom O'Dell balafon (Raggae Music band).

14. Wild Mushrooms 1991. Also at Breitenbush. This was $175.00 and room and board. Speakers included, John W. Allen, Tjakko Stijve, Karl L. R. Jansen, Jochen Gartz, David Arora, Lorelei Norvell, Bryce Kendrick, Thom O'Dell and Efran Cazares..
16. Psychedelic Summit, April 16th, 1993. This one is one the 50th anniversary of Albert Hofmann's discovery of LSD, held in San Francisco. Hosted Bruce Eisner, author of Ecstacy and founder of the Island Group. It cost $100.00 dollars per person and include meals. Speakers included Rick

Doblin, Oscar Janiger, taped messages from both Albert Hofmann and Humphrey Osmond, Tim Leary, Ralph Abraham, Alura Huxley, Robert Anton Wilson, Stephen Gaskin, Paul Krassner, Willis Harman, Donna Dryer and Richard Yensin, Lester Grinspoon, John Robbins, and Claudio Naranjo.

18. The Maui Botanical Preservation Corp Conference was held at a boy scout camp Keanae on August 13-17th in the late summer of 1993. Cost was $175.00 and room and board at the camp was included. Speakers included Jonathan Ott, David Orr, Jonathan “Sparrow” Miller, John W. Allen ,Brett Blausser and Jonathan Ott’s wife Djahel who dance for us. There were other speakers there but again I could not find the flyers.

19. The Gathering of the Minds was the brain child of Ron Piper and James Kent, publisher and editors of the now defunct magazine Psychedelic Illuminations, The conference was phenomenal with more than 50 guest lecturers and presenters and was held at Chapman University in Orange County Los Angeles on April 28, 1994. Meals were only for the speakers. And the cost was $35.00 per person for all day, $25.00 prepaid. Speakers include: John W. Allen, Michael Benner, Cliff Benton, Peter Bralver, Gary Bravo, Chris Conrad, Valeri Corral, Jim DeKorne, Rick Doblin, Troy Donahue (not the movie actor but president of the Mt. Shasta Mycological Society), Donna Dryer, Bruce Eisner, Genie Erstad, Robert Forte, Diana Gail, Jochen Gartz, Steven Gaskin, Michael Gilbert, Charles Grob, Peter Gorman, Nina Graboi, Roberta Hamilton, Jack Herer, Oscar Janiger, James Kent, Leeona Klippstein, Ellen Komb, Paul Krassner, Lorin Lindner, Timothy Leary, Bernard McCrane, Dennis McKenna, Ralph Metzner, David E. Nichols, Judy Osburn, Lynn Osburn, Jonathan Ott, Ron Piper, Caroljo Papac, Thomas Pinkson, Ram Das (Richard Alpert), Retinalogic, mark Riva, Ya’Anna Vera Rocha, Peter Stafford, Cliff Shaffer, Lynnette Shaw, Steven Starsparks, Starroot, Daniel Tvedt, and Richard Yensen.

24. Wild Entheogenic Mushrooms 1997. Cost for a four hour mushroom Identification Workshop by John W. Allen is 35 dollars per person. Held in University -Used Bookstore in Seattle, Washington. Speaker: John W. Allen.

I along with several friends brought these mushrooms to Breittenbush in the early 1980s (1983 and 1984, and later in 1987 and 1990 and 1991. The 4th myco media conference was the first held at Breittenbush in October of

1984.
[/quote]

About Psilocybe cyansescens astoria ossip [originally named by Steven Peele of the FMRC]
The two articles below are completely sarong. This person puts strange philosophy which makes no sense, calls himself TEONANACATL with no idea what the word means. Notes that Gartz makes certain statements in the essays below that are not the words of Jochen Gartz, Does not note that Gartz did find baeocystin in the Psilcyne azurescens mushrooms., and the philosophilcal comments made by TEONANACATL also do not relate directly to what this person is trying to say. HE is offering prints with strange names for his collections that make no sense at all. He claims that there are b/w graphics by Gartz but there are none and claims that an article by Gartz is also posted below and it is not. HE claims it made its way to UK from the northern USA. It is from Hammond/Astoria, Oregon, and then he goes on to say it is from a subtropical mountain area of the USA. That makes no sense since the OPregon coast is not a sub tropical mountainous area. He quotes doses of 75 milligrams of psilocine/psilocybine when a Mazatec dosage would be 20-40 milligrams, more than an average shroomer would consume. HE then goes on to say that, ["There is many things to learn still about TEONANACATL in it's many forms: - PCY-AO certainly belongs to the genus Psilocybe, but the exact species is currently not known. Local mycologists stated that sHe does fit the
description of Psilocybe Cyanescens in 'all' points; other people tend to believe that it is a separate species.] Calls his strain PCY-AO. HE also states that [- Very probably the high entheogenic potency of PCY-AO is due mainly to its
comparably high content of psilocybin and/or psilocin. (Nor)Baeocystin and yet unknown compounds may also be present. To my knowledge until now no
analytical data exist. Dried samples of PCY-AO were sent to the university of Leipzig for a chemical analysis, the results of which will hopefully be available soon.] I talked to Gartz about this guy years ago and Gartz hasd no idea who this dude was. Gartz' [paper with Stamets appeared in vol. 6 iof Eleusis 3 weks after erowid posted this paper. Gartz never analyzed any of this persons speciemens and does not recall receiving any papers from such a person and his rant of philosophy as I note reeks of narcissism.
John allen.

http://www.erowid.or...ens_info1.shtml
[quote]

TEONANACATL 1995 Psilocybe Cyanescens Astoria Ossip
==========

following texts accompanied spores of Psilocybe Cyanescens Astoria Ossip, which were dispatched in january and february 1995.
some of the letters additionally contained b/w grafics of sporeprints or a copy of the article by J. Gartz (#6, below).

to my revered teacher, and powerful ally, T E O N A N A C A T L

"I am older, older than thought in your species. My Mystic and Magickal powers have been known by WOmen since thousands of years before Buddha and
Christ. Societies that have followed my rule have lived in harmony with nature. I can bring the mightiest wars before your eyes, or - show you - Death. Can show you: certainty (not faith) and peace - unutterable. And I can give you laughter, joy, and ecstasy - ineffable. Showing the future to those who dare is nothing: I could place you with the Gods. And my joy is to
see your joy and my ecstasy is in yours. Learning to reproduce my growing environment you will come to love me. The mushrooms which you see are only
the part of my body dedicated to sex thrills, sunbathing and the communion with symbiotic species. My true body, hardware for my collective hypermind,
is an underground network of fine fibers, which may cover many acres, grow
for thousands of years, and can have far more connections than even the human brain. Learning .. thy Way .. you will look upon me with awe and amazement - FOR I AM THE FLESH OF THE GODS. "

(1) O. T. Oss, O. N. Oeric - Psilocybin/ Magic Mushroom Grower's Guide (1976), 2nd, revised ed. available. (2) S. L. Peele - Fruit Of The Gods

(1982). (3) for descriptions of giant armillaria fungi (honey mushrooms) see Nature, April 1992; SporesAfield, archived at: gopher.econet.apc.org /environment/misc/mycology. (4) Lao Tse - Tao Te King

The classic (1) sold more than 100,000 copies and helped a lot to ensure that TEONANACATL will not be (again) censored into oblivion. The grain-jar
method of growing Ps. Cubensis and other leave/compost/dung-eating species
is fastest and can easily be done indoors. But it is also quite laborious, and even if these mushrooms are grown on straw or compost, the cultures are
short-lived and require repeated sterile lab work for propagation. (5)

Wood-loving species, however, (and especially those preferring a colder climate), like Ps. Cyanescens, can easily be allowed to grow in outdoor beds
like perennial plants -comparable to trees-, requiring no (more) labwork. It should be pointed out, that mushrooms of a strikingly similar habitat are probably the biggest living organisms on earth today, as well as among the oldest (3).
J. Gartz recently described a "new method of mushroom cultivation in N-America", which can indeed do without any labwork (6).

Some european growers prefer to start with a (onetime) run of spawn-production (agar-dishes, glasses of oats/rye/barley, then glasses/bags of woodchips) in spring, which usually results in a first harvest in fall, and a mushroom bed that can be enlarged both in area and yield in the next years
and very probably be maintained far beyond human lifetime. Clean wood debris
(like from a planing machine. sawdust does not work) seem to work even better than freshly chopped wood. Although Ps. Cy. seems to be able to fruit
on plain wood without any casing, it is advisable to supply the bed with enough soil (+seeds), and leaves and larger branches, as the mushrooms really love to grow in between and under grass or other plants.

The mushroom-beds obtained can be left on their own most of the year and (in a good location) need attention only at harvesting time. Outdoors

unfavorable weather may of course diminish or prevent a year's harvest, but as this cannot hurt the mass of underground mycelium, the shrooms will just make up for it next season.

(5) P. Stamets, J. S. Chilton - The Mushroom Cultivator (1983)
(6) Integration, J. for mind-moving plants & culture, 4 (1993)

"Oh, growing them seems to be no less consciousness - expanding than eating
them." a -then new- pupil of Teonanacatl quite correctly realized.

Psilocybe cyanescens Astoria Ossip made its way to europe from the northern
U.S., but may well have originated elsewhere, even -as a mycologist pointed
out- from (sub)tropical mountain areas. Like Psilocybe Cyanescens (Wakefield), the "Wavy Cap" known from Britain and US., IT NEEDS A FEW WEEKS
OF COLD (NEAR FREEZING) WEATHER FOR FRUITING, and seems to feed on any kind
of wood, cardboard or similar. Mycelium and fruiting bodies are strongly blueing and the latter have an entheogenic potency, which was described as
'at least twice that of Ps. Cub.' and 'not weaker than Ps. Semilanc.' after comparisons with dried and weighed samples. The caps of Ps. cy. A. O., which
easily grow bigger than 3" in dia, are often distinctly umbonate and rarely wavy, and there is other hints, that it may just as well be a species closely related to, but not identical with Psilocybe Cyanescens.

The visionary experience induced by 2 to 2.5 g (dry/80 kg) of P. cy. A. O. has been described as colorful, psychedelic and as deep and far-out as can
be, effecting the mind without any stress on the body. It may encompass about everything which S. Grof described in his excellent books (7) or which
can be found in the Bardo T.dol (8). It is sometimes threatening, nearly always astonishing and enlightening, and has been found healing in quite a

few cases.

(7) Realms of the Unconscious (1975) -- + J. Halifax: The Human Encounter
with Death (1977) -- LSD Psychotherapy (1979, new edition available, after all) -- Beyond Death (1980). (8) The Great Liberation Through Hearing in The
Bardo = The Tibetan Book of the Dead.

Ps. cy. A. O. grows very vigorously and usually produces spores copiously. It is quite exciting to watch under a microscope, how a high percentage of these germinate within 6-36 hours when put onto agar at room temperature.

* Send at least $ 2 (cash or stamps only) for more infos, or $ 5 for a small sample of spores (but ample enough for microscopy and propagation),
or $ 10 to $ 20 for an entire, more decorative sporeprint of P. cy. A. O.
to: TEONANACATL/(postlagernd)/ Postamt 1092 Wien/ A-1092 Vienna, Austria *

TUNE IN: to universal knowledge and perception unveiled.
DROP OUT: object consumerism. stop the war against Earth and People.
TURN ON: SMI**2LE: Increase Intelligence.

... and *study* all of Leary, A. Huxley and R. A. Wilson ! and Kerouac & Castaneda. TEONANACATL teaches patience and perseverance, too.

!
TEONANACATL does not sell mushrooms. TEONANACATL does not sell anything.
TEONANACATL teaches that materialistic consumerism is endangering WOmankind.
TEONANACATL advocates conscientious consumerism objection.
TEONANACATL explicitly disrecommends the breaking of any Law.
TEONANACATL teaches responsibility.
TEONANACATL is a model for networking and cooperation.
!
McCopies & D.Stribute
!

==========

McCopies & D.Stribute * STARSEED * PL 0 SAG MA 0 VIR

Enclosed is spores of PCY-AO, collected in fall 1994. Please treat them with
responsibility and the respect due to all forms of life.

* item void where prohibited-prohibition void if violating human rights !

They come from mushrooms growing outside in a forest environment, and therefore some contamination with other spores is possible. But great care was taken not to introduce additional contaminants, and the sporeprints were
all sealed into plastic within a few days of taking them. Especially when kept in a cool and dark place they will stay viable for many years.
At least small parts of the spores of each mushroom were already spread in
promising places and so given back to earth, thankfully.

These spores are provided to enable research on this fascinating but not well known organism. Your feedback will be highly welcome. I hope that this
will help to find answers to some of below. They must not be sold and neither the spores nor any derivatives thereof should be used to gain personal profit or for other ethically doubtful purposes.

There is many things to learn still about TEONANACATL in it's many forms:

- PCY-AO certainly belongs to the genus Psilocybe, but the exact species is
currently not known. Local mycologists stated that sHe does fit the description of Psilocybe Cyanescens in 'all' points; other people tend to believe that it is a separate species.

- Very probably the high entheogenic potency of PCY-AO is due mainly to its
comparably high content of psilocybin and/or psilocin. (Nor)Baeocystin and

yet unknown compounds may also be present. To my knowledge until now no
analytical data exist. Dried samples of PCY-AO were sent to the university of Leipzig for a chemical analysis, the results of which will hopefully be available soon.

+ Progress in the most promising kind of research, however - the goal of which was summarized beautifully by Aldous Huxley in 1962 in a letter to Albert Hofmann (below) - has been made nearly impossible for several decades now through propaganda, censorship and oppression, which now openly
employ the methods of war . . .

I HOPE TO SEE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TECHNIQUE OF -APPLIED MYSTICISM- A
TECHNIQUE FOR INDIVIDUALS TO GET THE MOST OUT OF THEIR TRANSCENDENTAL
EXPERIENCE AND TO MAKE USE OF THE INSIGHTS FROM THE -OTHER WORLD- IN THE
AFFAIRS OF -THIS WORLD-. (MEISTER ECKHART WROTE THAT 'WHAT IS TAKEN IN BY
CONTEMPLATION MUST BE GIVEN OUT IN LOVE'.) THIS IS WHAT MUST BE DEVELOPED -

THE ART OF GIVING OUT IN LOVE AND INTELLIGENCE WHAT IS TAKEN IN FROM VISION

AND THE EXPERIENCE OF SELF-TRANSCENDENCE AND SOLIDARITY
WITH UNIVERSE. (edited, 1994)
.. there still is hope .. the wall in Berlin did come down, too.
.. just another crack in your wall.
an148626@Anon.penet.fl
[/quote]

And another on the analaysis of Psilocybe cyanescens Astoria Ossip

[quote]

http://www.erowid.or...ms_info10.shtml

Message-ID: <213331Z21041995@anon.penet.fi>
Newsgroups: alt.drugs.psychedelics
From: an96445@anon.penet.fi (miracoulix)
Date: Fri, 21 Apr 1995 21:26:39 UTC
Subject: TEONANACATL 1995 PCYAO, part 3: analytical data

* Samples of Psilocybe Cyanescens Astoria Ossip (from outdoor natural culture) and also Psilocybe Cubensis (cultivated on straw, indoors) and Psilocybe Semilanceata (collected from their natural habitat) were found to contain the following amounts (in % of dry weight) of alkaloids:

Psilocybin Psilocin "total" (1)

PCY-AO-94, caps 0.7 0.4 1.3
PCY-AO-94, stems 0.8 0.2 1.1
PCY-AO-93 1.0 0.4 1.6
PCY-AO-91 0.9 0.1 1.0

Ps.Cub.-91 0.4 0.1 0.5

Ps.S.-93, grade A+ 1.1 - (2) 1.2

These results are in very good agreement with the estimated relative potencies published in part 1.

All samples had been dried below 30 xC, and stored refrigerated in airtight containers. Analyses were performed very recently by Dr. Jochen Gartz - certainly "the" European expert in this field - at the University of Leipzig. An American edition of Dr. Gartz's book "Narrenschwaemme", which contains a lot of information not to be found anywhere else, should be available this spring (3).

(1) After ingestion, psilocybin is hydrolized to psilocin pretty rapidly and completely. 100 mg of psilocybin (C12H17N2O4P, MW= 284.3) are equivalent to 72 mg of psilocin (C12H16N2O, MW= 204.3), or - in oth"total" here refers to the (thus calculated, and rounded)

equivalent of psilocybin.

(2) Ps. Semilanceata also contained 0.2 % baeocystin (others only traces). Baeocystin has effects on humans very similar to those of psiloc(yb)in, but is weaker (per weight) (J.Gartz, pers. comm.)

(3) and prob from: LUNA, 6160 Packard St., LA, CA-90035-2581

with love (from the planet of gOng)
[/quote]

[More Notes of John W. Allen below[
Now this is from Gartz and me in 1990 and in 1991. It also concerns a letter to me by Paul Stamets written to me In Hawaii around 1984-1985 asking me if I had heard about a new species of Panaeolus, 'Panaeolus azurescens' from along the Oregon Coast. I was very pissed at Jochen Gartz about this whole matter which also related to him selling postcard photos of my images (11 photos and credited with 5) and a calendar with 3 of my images and alledgedly edited by Gartz, Martin Hanselmeir and Paul Stamets. Later Paul told me he was unaware of the calendar until they sent him a freecopy with his name listed as editor.

Gartz also took my two cd-roms that he partialy co-authored as 2nd author, changed the labels with new pictures and listed his name as first author and was selling these in Germany. He also used my Paper on outdoor cultivation fo cyans which he [published in a journal I had a paper in that he wrote in German thinking i would never see this article or the postcards or calendar or his changing my labels and adding his name as first author because he thought I would never come to Europe as I always go to Southeast asia. So here I was in the Nederlands and Switzerland and i see my work being sold.

But the underhanded deal of Psilocybe azurescens was the one that pissed me off the most. Published in an Italian journal that he thought I would never see or find out about when he and Stamets named the species Psilocybe azurescens over the comon name of 16-years of Psilocybe astoriensis. Here is part of that incident which I am in the process of mailing to him, a very angty letter informing him I am removing his name as co

author on my bibliography of Entheogenic Fungi as I have in my files a total of 6 pages he contributed in the editing where he wrote some of the titles of his articles in English from German but failed in editing about 40 other German written papers into English. In other words, I gave him 2nd authorship as a coutesty that many colleagues give to one another,.

Of course he contributed a whole chapter and about 30 images to the cultivation history cd-rom, so that was okay. He only contributed about 5 pages to the third world country paper, and has been lying to me generally about specimens he claimed he mailed to Guzman on separate opccasions and Guzman never received those specimens at all. He is the only scholar of about 600 scholars I have, over the past 35-years, corresponded with who by his University at Leipzig is not allowed to have an email due to his almost losing his job in the late 1990s for selling cultures to Amsterdam grow outfits using University facilities and addys to make money for himself. He also has written to me in the last two years, about ten letters where he asks if I had been in jail because he has not heard from me. Accuses me of giving his address to everyone to send him mushroom specimens to be analysed. I had to convince the idiot that if he types his name into any journal publication company he has published with and his name is on the abstracts and papers he writes then anyone can get his address from the paper he wrote where it is always posted'.

Here is part of the angry 20 page letter I am sending him come monday morn about many of these matters,. This pertaining partially to the postcards he sold, the calendar and the naming of P. azurescens.

[quote]

I do not and never have given your name to people to send mushrooms to you and do not appreciate you telling me over and over to stop people I do not even know to stop sending you mushrooms from Mexico and elsewhere.

Now I am going to end this trouble about the stupid post cards and the calendar.

I know Roger Liggenstorfer is not the brightest publisher in the world. It was he who caused Alan Shoemaker problems over the calendar, including not having it published in time to have it on the marker in time for the year to

begin., Fred the artist used three of my photos without my permission, but what made me more mad about this calendar is that Paul Stamets, You and Martin Hanselmeier were listed as editors and when I asked Paul Stamets about this matter he told me that he had no idea about this calendar and that no one had any right to put his name as one of the editors because he did not know about it at all.

And the post cards, also from Roger Liggenstorfter. HE used 11 of your photographs and 11 of my photographs. But Roger only listed me as photographer of five photographs. So as far as I am concerned, this was the fault of Roger and his publishing company.

However, If I had not come to Amsterdam, where I was so wrongfully robbed of valuable photographs completely irreplaceable because the negatives were in the photo albums, the lose of passport, two cameras, and very expensive cameras at that, I would never have known that roger was selling those postcards with yours and my photographs on them.

So Roger was making money on yours and my pictures without my permission. I believe you when you told me that this was not your fault.

Now I also have another problem I want to briefly discuss with you about Psilocybe azurescens.

In 1990 or so, you were given some grant money in Germany for me to take you to study mushrooms rooms for several weeks in Washington and Oregon. WE stayed at my friend's house on Holstein Island in Washington for a week and we picked a pound of blue ringers and P. baeocystis on a McDonald's lawn off the Black Lake Exit to Tumwater, Washington off of I-5, and picked some Panaeolus subbalteatus and bluing unidentified Gymnopilus species. Then we visited with Paul Stamets whom I introduced you to and he loaned me his slide projector to take to Breittenbush for out slide presentations, and we went to Oregon, first to Hammond and Astoria where we picked some small amounts of P. astoriensis, and I introduced you there to my friend Mark Herke who also collects large annual amounts of P. azurescens. We also picked some liberty caps in Astoria, and my friend Mark then took us to the closed naval hospital which had a large close to an annual 100 pounds or more patch of some Amanita mushrooms, and the he took us to some local parks where we collected some more of P. cyanescens and some P. azurescens (and I will get back

to you about this name P. azurescens that made many mushroomers in Oregon and Washington very mad at you and Paul Stamets.. Then we went to Florence for you to meet my friend Gary Menser and we found he was at mushroom conference in Eugene/Springfield, Oregon (This is a twin city). Then we had a Red Robin Good 1/3 pound of cheeseburger at the Valley River Shopping Center Mall across river from Skinners Butte Park in Eugene, Oregon where we then picked a few P. baeocystis and after I introduced you to a nice real good American cheeseburger at the Red Robin restaurant, I suggested to you Jochen, that we should come back in the morning in the day light and look for some mushrooms in the gardens of the shopping mall.

So we find about a 40 or more pound patch of Psilocybe stuntzii growing in parking lot of Bon Marche department store in the mulch around bushes. The Bon Marche is a small department store like Herrads in England only not as expensive,.

The next morning, Thursday we find many P. stuntzii and then we drive to Breittenbush.

Now a few years later, I learn that you and Paul Stamets write taxonomy behind my back with Paul Stamets and you name this mushrooms with a name that no one in Oregon is pleased with, Many collectors in the state who live along the Oregon coast were very unhappy with you making this name of Psilocybe azurescens for this mushroom,. And I will explain why this is bad and dishonest name.

Since 1978 until 1993, especially after the 1883 and 19084 Breittenbush conferences when I and many other people who attend these shows brought several collections from different regions of the Oregon coast.

Every year at Breittenbush mushroom conference, I and other mushroomers who attend each year, this conference, and I have spoken many times at this conference, I also brought Karl L. R. Jansen and Tjakko Stijve there and other famous mycologists who have written field guides to magic mushrooms, including Gary Lincoff (Poisonous and hallucinogenic mushroom Handbook), Everett Kardell Who wrote, Collecting Magic Mushrooms, Richard Hans Norland (What’s in a Mushroom part Three), Bob Harris (Growing Wild Mushrooms) and others. And at these shows we all had applied this species with the local name of Psilocybe astoriensis.

Even my friend I introduced you to in Astoria, Mark Herke (in 1990 and 1991) referred it to you as P. astoriensis for the city it was both discovered and collected in, along at the same time as people were collecting it in Hammond, Oregon which is connected to the same sand dunes as it is in Astoria. So you knew this name of the species was in use for many years, before you and Paul Stamets wrote the article in the same Issue of Eleusis that you wrote of the taxonomy of Psilocybe natalensis from Africa. You would never come to Thailand with me because you said your doctor said it was too hot for you. Yet you made trips to areas of Africa that are hotter than Thailand.

And every year for more than 12 years, everyone who brought fresh specimens of this mushroom to the mushroom show in eastern Oregon to Breittenbush hot springs always called it Psilocybe astoriensis. And so did hundreds of mushroom lovers and pickers in Oregon and the Oregon coast to Eugene, called it P. astoriensis. And when You came there with me and I brought you to America to lecture which was your first trip ever form behind the Iron Curtain after the Wall fell down, then I also find that you came to the PNE on three more trips but never let me know you had came and you sent top visit the people I introduced you to and did not tell me about these visits which my friends told me that you came.

Attached Thumbnails





#667411 "Shroom gathering in South Africa ... Western Cape

Posted by mjshroomer on 20 December 2009 - 08:01 PM in Forum International

Phlux- said:

on a recent mu hunting trip in the midlands - i came across mushies almost identical to those natalensis - but they didnt bruise blue - do they always bruise blue ?
also the subbs seemed common there - need a better id tho.

PSilocybe natalensis is a bluing Psilocybe and has always in all collections in Pretoria, been identified in herbarium specimens by Eicker, Smith, Gartz and others as having bluing in the stem after human handling.''As for subbs, I see very few references ever tht they are comon in Africa. Yes they are there but you are the first person I have ever heard nention them as being common.

ANd the mushrooms you say you came upon that liiked almost identical to Natalenesis are most likely either a species of Hypholoma or Stropharia.

Quote:

AFRICA
Widely distributed or no reported distribution
Amanita muscaria (Hongo, 1959)
A. pantherina (Hongo, 1959)
Claviceps paspali Grasso, 1955)
C. purpurea (Abou-Chaar et al., 1961; Wasson et al., 1978, northern; Dickinson & Lucas, 1983)
Copelandia tropicalis (Ola'h, 1969; Weeks et al., 1979; Gartz, 1996; Stamets, 1996)
Gymnopilus spectabilis (Hongo, 1959; Dennis, 1986, northern Africa)
Inocybe corydalina (Dennis, 1986, northern Africa)
Panaeolina foenisecii (Hongo, 1959)
Panaeolus africanus (Gartz, 1996)
P. fimicola (Dennis, 1986, North Africa; Ola'h, 1969; Stamets, 1996)
P. microscporus (Ola'h, 1970)
P. papilionaceus (Hongo, 1959; Dennis, 1986, North Africa)
P. retirugis (Hongo, 1959)
P. sphinctrinus (Dennis, 1986 & Treu, 1996, both in North Africa)
P. subbalteatus (Ola'h, 1969; Hongo, 1959, 1976; Stamets, 1996; Pollock, 1976)
P. tropicalis (Ola'h, 1969)

Pluteus salicinus (Dennis, 1986, North Africa)
Psilocybe cyanescens (Gartz, 1996)
P. goniospora (Pegler, 1977; Guzmán, 1983)

Algeria
Claviceps purpurea (Grasso, 1955)
Psilocybe mairei (Malençon & Bertault, 1970; Singer & Smith, 1958; Guzmán, 1983)

Chad
Panaeolus africanus (Ola'h, 1968, 1969, 1970; Stamets, 1996)

Ethiopia
Claviceps purpurea (Hawksworth et al., 1955)

Ivory coast
Claviceps paspali (Grasso, 1955)
Conocybe sp? (Samorini, 1995)
Psilocybe sp? (Samorini, 1995)

Kenya
Panaeolus sp. (Vedcourt & Trump, 1969)
P. aquamarina (Pegler, 1977; Guzmán, 1995)
P. cubensis ? (as Stropharia sp. cf. cubensis, Vedcourt & Trump, 1969)
P. cubensis ? (was not a determined mushroom, close to Stropharia, Cullinan & Henry, 1945; Heim, 1978)
Psilocybe sp. (identified as Stropharia sp., Charters, 1957, 1958)

Madagascar (Malagasy Republic)
Copelandia cyanescens (Heim et al., 1967; Pollock, 1976; Heim, 1978)

Mauricio Island
Claviceps paspali (Grasso, 1955)
C. purpurea (Grasso, 1955)

Morocco (Maroc)
Amanita muscaria (Malençon & Bertault, 1970)
A. pantherina (Malençon & Bertault, 1970)
Copelandia bispora (Stamets, 1996; Weeks et al., 1979)
Inocybe calamistrata (Malençon & Bertault, 1970)

I. corydalina (Malençon & Bertault, 1970)
Panaeolus fimicola (Malençon & Bertault, 1970)
P. papilionaceus (Malençon & Bertault, 1970)
Pluteus cyanopus (Malençon & Bertault, 1970)
Pluteus atricapillus Malençon & Bertault, 1970)
P. salicinus (Malençon & Bertault, 1970)
P. villosus (Malençon & Bertault, 1970; Stijve & Kuyper, 1985)
Psilocybe mairei (Singer & Smith, 1958; Malençon & Bertault, 1970; Guzmán, 1983; Gartz, 1996; Stamets, 1996)

Republic of Central Africa
Panaeolus africanus (Ola'h, 1968, 1969; Gerhardt, 1996; Stamets, 1996)
P. microsporus (Ola´h, 1969, 1970; Gerhardt, 1996)
Pluteus atricapillus (Horak, 1978; Ohenoja et al., 1987)

Rhodesia
Claviceps paspali (Lovelen, 1964; Cooke, 1977)

South Africa
Amanita muscaria (Watt & Breyer-Brandwijk, 1962; Wieland, 1968; Ott, 1993)
A. pantherina (Watt & Breyer-Brandwijk, 1962); Ott, 1993)
Panaeolina foenisecii (Watt & Breyer-Brandwik, 1962)
Panaeolus papilionaceus (Watt & Breyer-Brandwik, 1962)
P. retirugis (Watt & Breyer-Brandwik, 1962)
P. subbalteatus (Watt & Breyer-Brandwik, 1962)

Pluteus salicinus (Stamets, 1996)
Psilocybe natalensis (Gartz et al., 1995; Gartz, 1996; Stamets, 1996)
P. semilanceata ?(Samorini, 1993)

Sudan
Panaeolus africanus (Ola'h, 1968, 1969, 1970; Stamets, 1996)

Tanzania
Amanita muscaria (Härkönen, 1995; Härkönen et al., 1994)
Copelandia tropicalis (Gerhardt, 1996)
Pluteus atricapillus (Pegler, 1977)

Uganda

Panaeolus papilionaceus (Gerhardt, 1996)
Psilocybe goniospora (Pegler, 1977)

Zaire
Copelandia cyanescens (Gerhardt, 1996)
Panaeolina foenisecii (Gerhardt, 1996)

In 1959, Hongo in his paper in Japanese dung inhabiting species noted the occurrence of Panaeolus subbalteatus as being found in Africa. HE provided no reference as to who collected such specimens in Africa of Panaeolus subbalteatus.

Then in 1962, mycologists, J. M. Watt & M. G. Breyer-Brandwik, reported in their book, " The medicinal and poisonous plants of Southern and Eastern Africa. Livingstone, Edinburgh, the collection from South Africa reported by Hongo in 1959.a collection from South Africa.

That same year and on two other occasions, other mycologists listed it as from Africa based on those two papers. In 50-years, only two collections of Panaeolus subbalteatus have been reported form the Continent of Africa, and are on deposit at a herbarium at the U. of Natal in Pretoria, South Aftica, so to say it is common is not correct.
Years later, Gyorgy-Miklos Ola'h (1969) Dr. Steven Hayden Pollock (1976) and Paul Stamets (1996, all reported Panaeolus subbalteatus from Africa, citing Hongo as his source.

And the above list is my reference of their citing references that it occurs in South Africa, but since it was only collected one time in South Africa and reported first by Japanese mycologist, t. Hongo in 1959.

Si it would seem that this mushroom is not that common in south africa since there is only one known reference to its being collected in 1959 and none since.

mjshroomer

#644536 homestead guns - the .22LR
Posted by Guest_potatocore_* on 30 October 2009 - 02:32 AM in Back to the Land

with a .22 was a skate. its like a giant alaska ray that eats pollock. nasty bastards... i was halibut fishing by soldotna.

#631928 Amanita's.

Posted by mjshroomer on 29 September 2009 - 03:39 PM in [OLD] Photo Gallery

Dr.Hallucination. said
Thank You warriorsoul,and glad you all liked the photos...Here are a few more Amanita pictures from yesterdays hike.I believe this one is Amanita ceciliae.

Looks like a A. pantherina to me?

But then I have been wrrong before, however I do not fuck with those at all.

A baby white capped button Amanita could be A. muscaria, A. americmucaria, A. pantherina and even A. phalloides or A. virosa in that button stage,.

Last year I found a nice small fruiting of Amanita gemmata and two completely white button ones right along side of them like a family. Came back the next day and one was A, muscaria and the other was A. phalloides.

I usually recommend people avoid the Amanitas, the conocybes and the Gymnopilus or Inocybe species which contain psilocine/psilocybine. There are enough Psilocybes which are easy to recognize without taking a chance of accidental poisoning who want to try and find laughing Gyms. Or C. cyanopus or C. smithii. Just so they can try something new.

I remember one year at a conference when Dr. steven Pollock ate some Gymnopilus and we had to rush him to er for a valium comedown/ They made a stew and as bitter and shitty as those taste, a stew is not a good way to eat them. I put a peanut size piece in my mouth when Steven said they were bitter. I chewed about about a half a minute and said these are barable,and then the bitter dug into my tongue and I had a smirk of bitter

grimmicing look on my mouth that took about a half an hour to leave my mouth.

The psilocybian Inocybes, and the Gymnopilus purpuratus. I have eaten both on several occasions thanks to Gartz who brought me a nice 1990 x-mas gift package from Germany.

Even had a nice bag of Azures. Interestingly, all of the photos of his azures he grew for two years which like everyone elses transplants, never came back, but the outdoor patches looked nothing like the way they look in American gardens..

Still I try to teach newbies to only look at black-gilled or chocolate to purple-brown gills and avoid at all costs, any mushrooms with white gills and no shrooms with orange or rusty orange or cinnamon colored gills;. that is one sure way to avoid eating a deadly shroom.

However, the mysteruious idiosis in Florida and Georgia, Louisianna and Mississippi who always accidentally eat Chlorophyllum molybdites (Morgan's Lepiota - 'green gills') that look nothing like a cubensis always end up in an ER room in those states. In Florida, that mushroom is the number one mushroom in 99% of all cases of accidental mushroom poisoning by young adults who think they are cubes. ANd many sit ther and tell doctors they ate the same shrooms on many occasions and never got a reaction like the one they were experiencing in the ER the day of their treatment.

mjshroomer

By the way, really nice photos.

#622796 Two Newly Posted Shroom Articles

Posted by mjshroomer on 06 September 2009 - 08:00 PM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

STEVEN H. POLLOCK'S, A NOVEL EXPERIENCE WITH PANAEOLUS: A CASE STUDY FROM HAWAII

http://www.mushroomj...lockhawaii1.htm

and

THE NEUROTROPIC FUNGI OF SOUTHERN THAILAND: A CHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

http://www.mushroomj...stasianconf.htm

mjshroomer

#614460 Copelandia/Pans Cyanencen Trips

Posted by mjshroomer on 17 August 2009 - 10:35 AM in Storming the Gates

mullugh said:
I have been trawling the forum for trip reports on these types of mushroom, but have not had any luck.
Anyone got any?
My first trip was on these and it was totally different to cub trips (better visually - seeing colors that no one knows the name of and all that).

It is really easy to find information on the Internet if one looks for it. Here are three major reports on Copelandia cyanescens

One of the most renown recorded trips on Copelandia cyanescens is my artilce, available at erowid.org and in Shroomtalk magazine vol. 3 and excerpted in Magic Mushrooms Around the World by Jochen Gartz in both the German language and English language editions, followed by the first report ever of an accidental intoxication by a mother and two children in Menton, France in the eatly 1960s who almost thought they were going to die after a mother and two teenage sons, ages 13 and 14 consumed close to two fresh ounces in a meal.

This first trip is by John W. Allen (aka mjshroomer) and is also posted at erowid
and at mushroomjohn.org/articles.htm (Along with sev eral other articles on Copes in Hawaii and other parts of southeast Asia. It was published in

Shroomtalk 3.

One autographed mint out of print copy available from MJ for $25.00 plus $5.50 s & h priority mail in USA only.

Page 6 of Shroomtalk 3:

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1250502815

The Cross at Lyons Hill in Hana, a great shrooming fields extending for miles into the interior on the North Shorth of Maui by the 7 sacred pools.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1250500266

The Stone House where I spent the night triping on my first Copelandia cyanescens on Maui.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1250500268

The other side showing the entrance to the stone house where I lay with my bedding, bag of shrooms, some food and water and a sleeping bag with air-matress and some reefer in total darkness, and a couple of bufo toads somewhere around the room or house.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1250500268

Page 7 of Shroomtalk 3:

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1250502815

Page 10 of Shroomtalk 3:

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1250502815

Page 11 of Shroomtalk 3:

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1250502815

The first reported intoxication attributed to Copelandia cyanescens translated from the french article by Roger Heim and appearing a 1976

Journal of Psychedelic Drugs article by Steven Pollock, This incident took place in Menton, France in 1965.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1250500896

From Tjakko Stijve and four participants eat from a pooled collection collected by John Allen in Hawaii, Additional shrooms were contributed by me from Thailand and from Queensland by Anthony Young of Blackbutt, Australia.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1250501251

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1250501348

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1250501249

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1250501249

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1250501348

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1250501348

mjshroomer

Attached Thumbnails

















#601452 Comparison of Psilocybe cubensis spore and mycelium allergens

Posted by the_chosen_one on 24 July 2009 - 01:01 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

hi MJ :D

Several specimens of Psilocybe and Copelandia species in Koh Samui, Thailand were recently collected for herbarium deposit and scientific study. This paper presents an ethnomycological and biochemical study of one of the species; P. samuiensis Guzmán, Bandala and Allen, a new psychoactive gill fungus reported from Thailand. Mycelium for the cultivation of P. samuiensis was obtained on 6% malt agar from the spores of a dried specimen. The growth of P. samuiensis was similar to that of P. tampanensis Guzmán and Pollock, but more rapid than the mycelium of P. semilanceata (Fr.:Sacc.) Kumm. Laboratory analyses indicates that the alkaloid content in cultured fruit bodies of P. samuiensis is of the same order of magnitude as that found in naturally occurring mushrooms of this species. HPLC analyses of both naturally occurring and in vitro cultivated fruit bodies of P. samuiensis revealed high concentrations of psilocybin and psilocin. Small amounts of baeocystin were also detected. Psilocybin levels varied from 0.23% up to 0.90%. The psilocybin content was highest in the caps. Psilocybin was also found in the cultured non-bluing mycelia of P. samuiensis and varied from 0.24% to 0.32% dry weight. The relative alkaloidal content of psilocybin, psilocin, and baeocystin found in P. samuiensis was similar to that measured in many other psychoactive fungi species, but completely different from that found in P. semilanceata.

#593891 Hunting in Japan

Posted by mjshroomer on 08 July 2009 - 03:27 PM in Forum International
zoomzoomam said:

I have been a huge lover of mushrooms for quite many years. Unfortunately, I have been in Japan for quite some time and havent been able to eat any in over a year. I decided to try and network and see if anyone has had some luck in the land of rice and saki. I am in Tokyo and about a 45 min train ride from a vast area of forests and mountains. I used to live outside of Tampa, FL and loved the spring time rains there and would find bags full in the nearby cow farm. Any help regarding Japan would be greatly appreciated! Thanks.

Yeah, here is from my published paper, a list of species of Amanita and Psilocybe mushrooms from Japan. The most common Psilocybe there is P.

argentipes which grows in mulch and decayed wood and debris matter and in new gardens with woodchip mulch or twigs, branches and stems.

3 picture of P. argentipes and the stems stain blue when handled or damaged.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1247062675

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1247062675

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1247062675

1 photo of Psilocybe fasciata which has a white stem and the caps sometimes become a bluish green.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1247062675

Also both Copelandia cyanescens and Copelandia tropicalis grow in manure in pasturelands in the southern regions of Japan.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1247063434

And the list of species in Japan. Go to Japanese English speaking bookstore, and look for any mushroom books in English. They have those species above describing habitats but you would obviously need a translator to see where they grow. I left references to their occurrence in Japan with the species so you can research in English Language journal publications or field guides.

> Quote
> Japan

Amanita muscaria (Hongo, 1959, 1960; Takemoto et al., 1964a, 1964b; Locquin-Linard, 1965a; Chilton et al., 1974; Ott, 1976b, 1993; Hongo & Yokoyama, 1978; Imazeki & Hongo, 1983, 1987; Yokoyama, 1985; Imazeki et al., 1988)

Amanita pantherina (Hongo, 1959, 1960; Chilton et al., 1974; Chilton & Ott, 1976; Imazeki & Hongo, 1983; Yokoyama, 1985; Imazeki et al., 1988; Ott, 1993)

Copelandia cyanescens (Hongo, 1986; Imazeki & Hongo, 1987)

Copelandia tropicalis (Imazeki & Hongo, 1987)

Gymnopilus aeruginosus (Hongo, 1959; Koeike et al., 1981; Imazeki & Hongo, 1983, 1987; Imazeki et al., 1988; Stamets, 1996)

Gymnopilus liquiritiae (Hongo, 1959; Koeike et al., 1981; Imazeki & Hongo, 1983, 1987; Imazeki et al., 1988; Guzmán-Dávalos & Guzmán, 1995)

Gymnopilus spectabilis (Hongo, 1959, 1960; Ott, 1976b, 1993; Walters, 1965; Koike et al., 1981; Imazeki & Hongo, 1983, 1987; Yokoyama, 1985; Imazeki et al., 1988; Samorini, 1993; Tanaka et al., 1993; Stijve, 1995; Gartz, 1996)

Panaeolus subbalteatus (Hongo, 1959, 1960, 1976, 1986; Yokoyama, 1985; Dennis, 1986; Imazeki et al., 1987, 1988; Pollock, 1976)

Pluteus atricapillus (Imazeki et al., 1988)

Pluteus salicinus (Hongo, 1959; Imazeki & Hongo, 1983; Dennis, 1986)

Psilocybe argentipes (Yokoyama, 1976, 1985; Koike et al., 1981; Guzmán, 1983; Singer, 1986, page 568; Imazeki et al., 1988; Gartz, 1996; Stamets, 1996)

Psilocybe septentrionalis var. septentrionalis (Guzmán, 1983, 1995)

Psilocybe subaeruginascens var. subaeruginascens (Koike et al., 1981; Guzmán, 1983; Imazeki et al., 1988; Stamets, 1996)

Psilocybe subcaerulipes (Hongo, 1959, 1960; Yokoyama, 1973; Guzmán, 1983; Ott, 1993; Gartz, 1996; Stamets, 1996)

Psilocybe venenata (Imai, 1932; Heim, 1956b, 1978; Hongo, 1957, 1959, 1960; Singer & Smith, 1958; Matsuda, 1960; Guzmán, 1983; Singer, 1986, page 568; Imazeki et al., 1988; Ott, 1993; Stamets, 1996; Gartz, 1996).

shroom - walker

A word of caution, about five years ago, someone dosed a famous teen pop star by shroomin' his tea. He ended up in the mental ward of a hospital for a while. The Japanese then made mushrooms illegal. Unitl that happened, the shrooms were so legal that they were even sold in vending machines all over Tokyo and on all the other Islands in Japan and in Smart Shops.

you can read about the laws and some news items of correspondence between me and a friend and news items at:

http://www.mushroomj.../newsjapan1.htm

Attached Thumbnails



#564850 Wow

Posted by TVCasualty on 06 May 2009 - 01:59 PM in LifeStyles

ruderalis said:

> Now we need to get one on a ceramics wheel...

:lol:

Good idea. And a pretty funny image...

Doctor D said:

> It wasn't really my intention to argue that elephants are not self-aware. There appears to be some pretty good evidence that they are, but I don't think this is it. Elephants who paint on their own paint messy squiggles of color that look like nothing at all in particular.

I see your point now, and I agree with it. I did read more into your comment than was there (my bad), a mistake I try to avoid but it doesn't always work out. As much as I or anyone else might want to see an elephant spontaneously paint a self-portrait, I'd rather my opinion about animal self-awareness or theory of mind be based on true evidence, even if false evidence points to a true conclusion. Environmentalism is currently plagued by this; many people are ok with bad science if it comes to the 'right' conclusions, but in the end all that does is shatter the credibility of those who supported it even if it does some actual good.

Of course, it could be that the more independently-minded elephant artists are abstract expressionists and fans of Jackson Pollock. :D

#564782 Outdoor fungi help

Posted by jerros420 on 06 May 2009 - 07:32 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

> Greetings to all you beautiful mycophiles.
> I am trying to figure out how to start a few outdoor beds. Right now I am working with Cambodians but I have access to strains such as B+, f+, mexi Albino, Amazonian and a few other including Pollock strain once I HAVE THINGS FLOWING NICELY.

So I pretty much have a good idea of how to start a bed I just am not sure what would be best for what I am working with. I really like the Cambodians, and would like to know if I could use wood chips to make my beds for this strain or should I figure something else out like horse dung

and hay?
Please let me know and thank you so much in advance for your help this site is amazing.
Peace

#542385 Panaeolus olivaceus

Posted by mjshroomer on 21 March 2009 - 08:18 AM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

Alan Rockefeller said:
> Top quality work.

Doesn't look mixed to me.

What characteristics have you observed that make you doubt it?

He is a cool guy and he likes to get samples in the mail, and like most mycologists he is good about responding to email. Contact him at cort at u.washington.edu.

Joe Ammirati
Professor and Associate Chair
Department of Biology, 355325
406 Hitchcock Hall
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195

He also has an office at Johnson Hall on campus of the UW.

mjshroomer

And for others, Panaeolus subbalteatus is most common in rotted composting hay left out all winter. You can view a great compost heap which Angery Shroom came across several years ago.

I have seen these grow at riding stables and race tracks and giant bails of hay left out all winter to compost and I am talking in the pounds.

Joshua of the Shroomery found one lawn in Oregon several yeasr ago with about three pounds of Panaeolus subbalteatus on it and nothing since.

I fouond subs inthe garden boxes at the tunnel in Seattle across form the Paramoount theater. About ten specimens. I once found a pound in Jand on James and Boren around a parking lot structure.

I have only found Pan subbs four times in thirty years in manure in patures in the PNW.

Lizard King had one pasture producing for several years and then none in Georgia, and Mitchnast had a field in North Sydney Forkes, Nova Scotia for several years that also produced liberty caps/

I had one field of Pan subbs with copes in the same field frequented by cattle and wild Peaocks on Kula Highway and Polipoli Road on Maui which is now all Hawaiian land homes and no longer pasture lands. and found only five pan subbs on Kualoa ranch on Oahu where I legally collected Copes for 9 years on a basis of three days per week.

So whild it is a common species, it is less common in lawns in the PNW and west Coast but abundant in composting straw with stable shavings and hickory nuts.

Check out the pan subs at my site. Those are the type for all Pan subbs. If you find them as they are in my photo section then you have them.

I also consider still that Copelandia is a separate species from Panaeolus and the true Panaeolus which is always consistant with psilocine, psilocybin is the Panaeolus subbalteatus.

As Workman note, Ola'h had lots of errors in his work on Panaeolus and also in his analysis of chemical activity which dozens of field manuals all repeated the mistakes of Ola'h in their field guides, as did the error by Rolf Singer and Alexander H. Smith in their 1968 monograph of the genus Psilocybe when they misidentified P. strictipes as being similar to P. baeocystis. I was one of the first to point out to Bigwood and Beug and to Bob Harris and Steven Pollock that it was probably P. callosa which it was.. FInally Stamets wrote thrre pages inhis field guide correcting the error that he also had in his first field guide.

So The Pans are again, as confusing as they ever were. I still cling to Singer's reasoning for the gehnus Copelandia. In Europe, many call them Copelandia and in the USA, mycologist prefer Panaeolus.

But aside from Copes and their intense bluing reaction, P. subbs are the mainstay of the genus Panaeolus as far as being a psilocybian species in all collections.

mjshroomer

I hope this was not confusing to read.

http://www.mushroomj...org/species.htm [see pan sub pages on this page/

#506112 pan tropicalis

Posted by mjshroomer on 08 January 2009 - 06:59 PM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

Here is some of the known species for the Caribbean.

Copyright by Guzman, Allen and Gartz, 2000. currently being revised with many new species.

Also, both Haiti and the Dominican Republic have been studied with papers published

Quote:
CARIBBEAN (including Bahamas and Bermuda)
Bahamas
Panaeolus papilionaceus (Gerhardt, 1996)

Bermuda
Claviceps paspali (Grasso, 1955)
Copelandia cyanescens (Gerhardt, 1996)

Cuba
Panaeolus papilionaceus (Gerhardt, 1996)
Psilocybe cubensis (Earle, 1906; Heim, 1956b, 1958c; Singer & Smith,

1958; Heim, 1978; Guzmán, 1983; Stamets, 1996; Gartz, 1996)
P. plutonia (Guzmán, 1983; Pegler, 1983)

Dominican Republic
Psilocybe cubensis (Rodríguez-Gallart, 1989; Guzmán, 1995)

Granada
Copelandia cyanescens (Gerhardt, 1996)

Guadalupe
Claviceps paspali (Grasso, 1955)
Panaeolus sphinctrinus (Ola'h, 1969)
P. subbalteatus (Ola'h, 1969)
Psilocybe cubensis (Pegler, 1983; Guzmán, 1995)
P. plutonia (Pegler, 1983)

Haiti
Copelandia cyanescens (Guzmán, 2008)
Psilocybe cubensis (Guzmán, 2008)

Jamaica
Copelandia cyanescens (Pollock, 1976; Gartz, 1996)
Panaeolus fimicola (Gerhardt, 1996)
Psilocybe fuliginosa (Guzmán, 1983)
P. mammilata (Guzmán, 1983; Stamets, 1996)

Martinique
Claviceps paspali (Grasso, 1955)
Panaeolus sphinctrinus (Ola'h, 1969)
P. subbalteatus (Ola'h, 1969)
Psilocybe caerulescens var. caerulescens Pegler, 1983)
Claviceps paspali (Grasso, 1955)
P. cubensis (Pegler, 1983)
P. plutonia (Pegler, 1983)
P. yungensis (Pegler, 1983)

Puerto Rico
Claviceps paspali (Grasso, 1955)
Copelandia cyanescens (Navarro & Betancourt, 1992; Gerhardt, 1996)
Panaeolus fimicola (Gerhardt, 1996)

P. papilionaceus (Gerhardt, 1996)
P. sphinctrinus (Navarro & Betancourt, 1992)
Psilocybe cubensis (Heim, 1956b, c, 1978; Singer & Smith, 1958; Navarro & Betancourt, 1992; Guzmán et al., 1997)
P. guilartensis (Guzmán et al., 1997b)
P. portoricensis (Guzmán et al., 1997b)
P. subcubensis (Navarro & Betancourt, 1992; Guzmán, 1995; Guzmán et al., 1997)

San Vincent Island
Panaeolus papilionaceus (Pegler, 1983)

Trinidad
Copelandia cyanescens (Dennis, 1970)
Psilocybe cubensis (Singer & Smith, 1958; Dennis, 1970)

mjshroomer

#501130 Some Visual Patterns of Colors I See While on Shrooms



Posted by mjshroomer on 25 December 2008 - 12:51 AM in Storming the Gates

I was diiging around in one of my filing cabinets looking for pages 2-4 of a 4-page paper by Steven Hayden Pollock on Copelandia in hawaii and came across a first draft of my book, Magic Mushrooms of Australia and new Zealand.

This was before i renamed the paper and ot was prionted on a digital printer,

Some libs, pans and an amanita shroom are present

circa 1989 or so.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1230162648

mjshroomer

Attached Thumbnails



#492480 Why I find cyans when no one else can

Posted by mjshroomer on 06 December 2008 - 03:41 AM in Magic Mushroom Photos & Art Gallery

Subbalteatus said:

> MJ,
>
> Nice writ up and great photos.
>
> You said that you were the mushrooms Mental equal but I think you are probably smarter than the mushroom.. at least I hops so anyways. :eusa_eh:
>
> Its funny, sometimes I wonder what the magnetism is that leads me to find mushrooms in a place where most would laugh at the possibility. Seems like everywhere I seek I find and mostly I just stumble upon them while I am busy rushing along.
>
> They say that the reason a man is covetous is that nothing is nigh him. This is true. Seems like the people that are out frantically searching and "coveting" rarely find if ever, while the calm observer is led to them time and time again.
>
> Peace,
> Subbal

Well said subb. A point regarding that thought you just presented. People

spend their whole life searching for something, for some meaning, for some purpose, for something material, they go all over and never find it and then come home and there it is, all
the time, right in front of them, but some never see it.

Over the years, a lot of shroomers I met on the streets, in shops, and in stores and at conferences, use to tell me that they ate shrooms all the time and then would add that they never saw anything. Inside my head I would say, "well I guess they were not meant to see anything."

A little hypocracy on my part, a lot of ego held inside over their not seeing anything, but when they say, "well we did shrooms at the beach and it was so bright," or "we walked in the park and had a great time but didn't see the visuals."

I have always told people I taught about the mushrooms that the visuals are something which occur best in complete darkness or a lit candle or so, but never direct light. It detracts from the visuals for which the mushrooms are noted for. The visuals that Maria Sabina and other shamans, brujos, curanderos, etc use in divination during their ritual healing and curing ceremonies, the visuals they use to divinate, to help those who come to them seeking their guidence and truth.

The Mazatecs and the other 6-8 tribal groups in Oaxaca and other Mexican and Western Central American Indians have been using the mushrooms in darkness for millenia. I figure there mut be a reason that they consume them at night. One reason being that is the best time when the visuals are most predominant.

Of course it is written in the Spanish Codices that Moctozuma shared mushrooms with visiting dignitaries at his coronation and that they were serve with either chocolate or with honey, however they were never stored in honey. At the same time this occurred, it was not recorded if the mushrooms were served in the daytime or in the evening.

You know in the early 1960s, surfer-biker groups in Australia and New Zealand would eat cubes and go surf. "Become one with the wave." was the 'battle cry' of bikers along the Gold Coast of Queensland. Throughout all of the medical literature on accidents which occurred while someone was on shrooms, no reports were ever published of anyone who surfed on

shrooms having an accident. Again, as noted above, they would become one with the wave. In the 1970s (1974) Dr,. Steven Pollock wrote in the Journal of Psychedelic Drugs of such surfers on the North Shore of Hawaii where he first ate Copelandia tropicalis mushrooms. I knew many surfers who picked the shrooms next to Sunset beach and then would go and surf. Including a lot of military personel. The Military never checks for LSD or Psilocybine, but for all other drugs. maybe now they do, but back then, they did not. Dr. Mark D. Merlin and I questioned the PM about drug use in the military and they denied that the Marines, Sailors, Coast Guard and Army vets stationed in Hawai di not participate intaking those drugs, yet I have neumerous news reports from the Honolulu papers of Marines being busted picking shrooms and in possession of shrooms, and many GI's love to also eat shrooms and surf.

However, once in a while I would see the results of some young adults who wiped out and had a symbiotic turbulant thrashing in the coral, but they never reported to the ER over it.

I would say please do not eat shrooms and surf, but those who do love it. It would be like telling people not to drink and drive and they do it anyway. But those who would say they never saw anything, as my silent mind would grin, I would agree with myself that they were never meant to see anything.

I would ask myself, "is this because they did not listen to what I suggested to them. But then I Thought that if I do something a certain way and I like the way I do it and if someone likes to go to the beach and sweat to death on shrooms all day and feel good about the high, then who would I be to say to then that their way is wrong and mine is right.

I again say, when shrooms get to street level, the heat hits us all. Five years ago I posted here an argument with an English vendor, warning that those like him, through their expensive public sales of legal shrooms, would eventually cause the law to make them illegal for the hundreds of thousands of liberty cap shroomers who were legally picking them since 1976 when the courts in the UK ruled that fresh shrooms were not illegal to possess, were all of a sudden not having the legal right to ever pick them again. And in three years, it happend just as I predicted it would.

The same in Japan when someone dosed a famous teen idol with a shroom drink and he ended up in the looney bin. You could actually buy

shrooms in Tokyo in vending machines on the streets. Then Camthe Christiana in Denmark, the largest European hippie commune int he world, there drugs soon became illegal as did the shrooms, and now Amsterdam, because of stupidity.

I met a lot of clerks selling shrooms to tourists the times I have been to Amsterdam and other cities. They had no idea what they were doing when they sold the shrooms and the stupid replies they gave to those who purchased the shrooms about their effects.

Likie going to Target, nuying a VHS player and some naive kid who is working for minimum wage has no idea how to program it.

Going to Walgreens or Bartels and/or Rite-Aide, and buying a two hundred dollar camera and the fifty to sixty year old sales clerk has no idea how it works.

That is part of the problem which led to the ban of the shrooms. I think, that the couorts in the long run will reverse their descision in Holland.

Sometimes the shrooms do teach you how to read other people and what they are about. anyway I am still ranting do later at another time I might bring up more of these thoughts which belong in my autobigraphy/

Sorry if there are typos, ine eyes are burning frm my glasses and are watery
mjshrooom still able.

#486020 horse manure panns? pnw

Posted by mjshroomer on 22 November 2008 - 04:17 PM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

1BADBAJA said:

At the very end of this thread there is some shroms that mj has in a plastic tote. These look exactly the same as what I have.

http://mycotopia.net...om-hunting.html

Your mushrooms appear to be Panaeolus campanulatus.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1227366902

Shit, I had some other images closer macroscopically to the ones you posted but they are on a disc and not on my computer. Sometimes it is hard to find a single groupd of images when I have over 15,000 pictures on CD's/

I am not sure what state you are in, but the images your referred to in my thread in the last post of GGreatOne234's guide shown in the plastic containers are Copelandia cyanecens from Thailand. Those are active anhd the panaeolus campanulatus and those of the campanulatus-sphinctrinus are not psychoactive.

mjshroomer

Quote:

The genus Panaeolus is divided into three subgenera: panaeolina (Maire), Copelandia (Bres.), Anellaria (Karst), and Panaeolus (Fr.) Quel., which are determined by the spores (smooth or verrucose) and cystidia features (see Ola'h 1969,1970). Similar to P. cubensis and/or P. subcubensis, Copelandia species are also dung-inhabiting.

Copelandia species are known to occur in the tropics and neotropics of both hemispheres. According to Guzmán (1989, pers. comm.), Copelandia species are considered to be a subgenus of Panaeolus, which includes at least 8 species (Weeks et al. 1979; Guzmán 1978, 1988, Pers. Comm.). Pollock (1976) had amended this subgenus into sections which were originally separated by Ola'h (1968), who classified Panaeolus species into three catagories: psilocybian, latent-psilocybian, and non-psilocybian. Although some mycologists refer to the genus Copelandia, most prefer Panaeolus. According to Guzmán, Panaeolus cyanescens (Berk. et Br.) Saccardo and Copelandia cyanescens (Berk. et Br.) Singer are the same fungi following two distinctly different taxonomic paths (Guzmán, 1988. pers. comm.). In Southeast Asia, the recreational use of P. cyanescens (syn. C. cyanescens) has been noted from Java, Bali, and the Philippines (Emboden 1972; Schultes and Hofmann 1973, 1979; Ola'h 1970; Pollock 1976; Cox 1981; and Lincoff 1987, pers. comm.).

Ola'h (1968) identified three species of Panaeolus occurring in various areas of Southeast Asia: (1) P. cyanescens, (2) P. tropicalis Ola'h, and (3) P. cambodginiensis Ola'h & Heim. All three of these species are also common in the Hawaiian Islands (Allen and Merlin 1992a), and the latter has been reported from Colombia in South America (Pollock 1976).

Pollock (1976) also reported P. tropicalis as "fruiting in the dung of cattle and wild animals from Cambodia (Kampuchea)", and, along with Schultes and Hofmann (1973, 1979), Emboden (1979), and Cox (1981), referred to the sale and recreational use of P. cyanescens among tourists at festivals and ceremonies on the island of Bali.

While JWA was in Bangkok (1989), several tourists informed him that "magic mushroom" omelettes (and other foods containing psychoactive fungi) were available in several areas of Thailand including Krabbi and the islands of Phuket, Phi-Phi, and Koh Samet. Other traveling informants in Bangkok described similar incidents where they were able to consume "magic mushroom" omelettes in various areas of Indonesia including Sumatra, Java, and Bali (Mood 1988; pers. comm. to JWA 1989).

On two separate exploratory excursions into southern Thailand in July and September 1989, JWA collected several specimens (from buffalo dung) of P. cubensis and/or P. subcubensis and three single specimens of an unidentified species of a bluing Panaeolus, section Copelandia. On a fourth visit to the island of Koh Samui in January and February 1990, small collections of both Copelandia and Psilocybe spp. (from cow dung), and Psilocybe sp. (from buffalo dung) were collected for herbarium deposit. Additionally a fifth visit to Koh Samui in July-August 1990 yielded another collection of Psilocybe species, as yet remain unidentified.

Attached Thumbnails



#482804 Calling all Houstonians

Posted by mycospora on 15 November 2008 - 08:40 AM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

marmy said:

> If I ever go to hawaii, I will want maps!!:headbang:

Three papers on Hawaiian shrooms by mjshroomer at his website give exact precise locations.

Read Mushrooms in Paradise: Hawaiian Style
Allen, John W.. 2006c. Mushroom John in Hawaii. *Shroomtalk Magazine* vol.1 (3):6-7, 10.
A reprint with photos by the author of his online article on hunting Copelandia cyanescens on Maui (Allen, 1994e), *Mushrooms in Paradise: Hawaiian Style*. For full article and newer photographs see: .

or Species Identification and Chemical Analysis of Psychoative Agarics in the Hawaiian Islands,
I think you can still buy "Magic Mushrooms of the Hawaiian Islands. Has about 12 extra pages pages not published in mjshroomers paper in the Journal of ethnopharmacology, plus 6 beautiful colored photos of the 5 Copelandia and one Amanita mushroom in Hawaii. IO bought this book two years ago from Raver books in Seattle.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1226733955

According to mjshroomer, Pan subbs also grow well in manure cow pies on Haleakala on Maui and on Polipoli road on Mauti at the 3,000 meter altitude..

And on Kualoa ranch at 300 meters up the mountain overlooking Chinaman's Hat/

Also have another on Hawaiian Mushrooms in the University of Hawaii's Botanical Newsletter.

Allen, John W. and Mark D. Merlin. 1989. Copelandia and other psychoactive fungi in Hawai'i. *Newsletter Hawaiian Botanical Society* vol. 28(2):27-31.
A brief history of entheogenic fungi in Hawaii. See Merlin and Allen, 1993. Also in: *Psychedelic Illuminations* vol. 4:61.

And several a news articles from the Honolulu Star Bulletin and the Honolulu Advertiser's reporters as well as the local police in these articles give vivid locations where student's, surfer's, hippies and military personal go to pick Copelandia species on Oahu. That includes Navy, Army and Marines. Shrooms are popular with surfers from an article published by Pollock in 1976, and the Milatary are into shrooms and acid because the PM does not give urine tests for psychedelics. Only pot, Alcohol, cocaine (crack), opiates and vicodan types and downers and amphetamines such as speed, crank and ice.

But not for halucinogens. mjshroomer has posted that he personally has attended several parties in Kanaeohe which had many military personal frying to the max. I read about that in one of his articles at his site on hawaiian magic mushrooms/

Here is the URL for the Hawaiian news articles, some of which lists popular picking locations from Kanaeohe to Haleiwa on the North Shore.

All at
mycospora/

mjshroomer also has an article at his site about a shroomer who died atfter eating ten or more copelandia mushrooms on the north shore where people like to surf on shrooms. That is also noted in a couple of papers my mjsrhoomer.

You should really check hsi cool site out. HE even has a field guide on how to learn to identify mushrooms

Attached Thumbnails



#474965 An Interview with R. Gordon Wasson

Posted by mjshroomer on 30 October 2008 - 07:23 PM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

Ethnopharmacologist Jonathan Ott and Dr. Steven Hayden Pollock interview R. Gordon Wasson from High Times, October 1976.

http://mushroomjohn....ninterview1.htm

mjshroomer

#462899 Wheres all the magic???

Posted by mjshroomer on 04 October 2008 - 08:13 PM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

Subbalteatus said:

> MJ,
> That has got to be the hard part of choosing to make your living informing the masses about mushrooms.. I'm sure it draws a lot of scrutiny and heat.
>
> Jonathan Ott, Steven Pollock, Gary Lincoff, Peter Stafford, Bob Harris, Richard Alan Miller, Gary Menser, Andrew Weil, Timothy Leary, Terence and Dennis McKenna, Jeremy Bigwood, Paul Stamets, Leonard Enos, Everette Kardel, Richard Evans Schutes, Albert hofmann and R. Gordon Wasson have also all informed the masses of the mushrooms. They had nothing to hide.
>
> Freedom of speech and the press arre inbedded in our constitution or none

of us would know anything about them at all.

One should never be paranoid of the things they love and should be willing to die for their right to believe in what we are all taught and told of that which we have the right to believe in.

Patcrick Henry said, "Give me liberty, or give me death."

One must believe with all his heart in what one does in his life or his life has not very much meaning.

Something that makes you feel good should never be feared by whomever does such things if they believe it is right. Regardless of government intrusion.

For millenia, people have been persecuted for their beliefs. Everyone must learn to be causious, but no need to be paranoid. If you fear the things you do, then you should not do them.

That is where i the inherant danger lies.

Now about other countries.

The mushrooms in Thailand (hed kee kwai) have been illegal since 1989. I have a permit through the University I am associated with to collect them for study and deposit at the University in Bangkok where I assist and participate in research projects every summer.

Two years ago I spent a few months growing Tobacco with a Samui family on their coconut plantation in Ban Thurian, Koh Samui.

In Burma, Cambodia and Vietnam, the mushrooms are not illegal.

They are also not illegal in the Nederlands and Kuala Lumphur Malaysia or in Jakarta, Java,
or the Philippines.

They are illegal in Bali, yet like Thailand, they are available in rstaurants everyo where on the Island.

And they are not illegal in some Islands in Oceanea. And some countries in South America and Africa.

So I do not go pick where they are illegal without permission.

In the Nederlands where fresh shrooms are legal. I have been allowed into three different magic mushroom farms to record their histories and cultivations.

Several countries where their legal use was abuse by open sales in stores, due to greed has caused them to become illegal in certain countries and provinces.

They were legal in Japan and openly sold until someone there slipped a known pop star a shroom drink which caused him to be taken, all fereaked out, to an ER for treatment and Japanese lawmakers then pass laws phohibiting them.

\The same in the UK where fresh mushrooms had been declared legal since 1976. 100,000s od thousands of shroomers had enjoyed liberty caps for years without a huge medical problem. However, after these stores elling cubes appeared all over the UK, several individuals died of accidental accidents while under their influence and er trips tot he hospitals increased to large propotions. While liberty cap users had fewer bad dysporic reactions tothe shrooms.

By the way, Stores in the UK selling the cubes were charging twice the price for the p mushrooms then the ones being sold in the Nederlands because many bought the shrooms through the mail to sell in their stores and others cultivated them.

Christiana in Denmark is a large Hippie communal city since the late 1960s or so and they use to be legal there. Now that has changed and in the Nedelands, Such lawmakers are attempting to make fresh mushrooms, including wild edibles illegal to pick.

I have even picked cubes on the properties of the King and Queen of Thailand's in their private gardens and acricultural research center where they also grow reeshi and other medicnal shrooms, as well as Pleurotus species and spirolina and other acricultural food items. They have for

years, studied and procduced numerous reeshi extracts for the medicinal mushroom market, way before Paul Stamets ever started to package and sell such extracts through his Fungi PErfecti company in Shelton, Washington.

All monies from those projects is distributed evenly amongst the various Hill Tribes Peroples living in the country.

Here is a picture of the Reeshi and some of their products fromthe King's Gardens properties in Bangkok.

http://mycotopia.net...attachment.php?
attachmentid=102518&stc=1&d=1223147477

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1223147136

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1223147136

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1223147136

And it is illegal to pick shrooms or wild flowers in most National And Federal land parks, as well as in most state and city parks in the USA. There are laws on the books making the picking of many plants and mushrooms,even edibles illegal along the west coast and other states in the USA.

And being afraid to publically talk about it even under user names is silly to a point.

James Bond hiding from jJohnny Law.

You do know the feds can monitor anyones emails, user ids, sites etc.. They have hackers and resources for that. They even get reader information form Amazon.com on what people buy witht heir credit cards.

However, they are usually only looking for terrorists or peole selling bongs like Tommy Chong.

HighTImes publishes photographs month after month of peoples massive grows and beatiful budds.

They have not gotten in trouble for that.

No one gets in trouble unless they do something really illegal.

Like the idiot in Louisiana several years back who sold an ounce of pot to an undercover agent who answered his post on a 'my space' site or a similar site.

Have a shroomy day

mjshroomer

Attached Thumbnails



#455993 Florida Cop Kills Mushroom Hunters:the Real Story

Posted by mjshroomer on 18 September 2008 - 11:45 PM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

Okay, I know I have mentioned this before on several occasions and had lost the original article from high Times.

Well, about ten days ago, I odered High Times of October 1976 because it has an interview with ethnomycologist R. Gordon Wasson by Jonathan Ott and Steven Pollock.

I had this listed in my bibliography so I ordered it for the interview.

In the interim I had forgot other items of interest were also in this issue.

One reference in my biblio was titled, "Ott it's Not." This was an angry letter to High Times about an article in a previous issue by Glen O'Brien who, in the August issue, wrote a very false article about Amanita muscaria, Soma and Andrea Puharich, called "Piss, Leather and Western Civilization," about shroom use in S & M Bars, and a sidebar article by Gary Stimeling which Ott called pure science fiction. Ott was pissed and wrote so in his letter to the editor of High Times.

It also had a leter from a Texas shroomer with a photo of his just freshly harvested crop of Texas cubes.

Also in the same issue was a news item that judges in England had declared fresh mushrooms (liberty caps) as legal to possess and psilocine and psilocybine as chemicals.

I was thinking that I should order the two issues which had the story of the cop in Florida who murdered the hand-cuffed young adults picking shrooms, and lo and behold the original article was in the very issue I held in my hands.

Now if I can just get the other mag. I have to get the reference frpm my biblio.

so lo and behold, here it is.

The cover, OCtober issue 14, 1976 in mint in the original wrapper.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1221777723

The article and the English news item.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1221777169

Later I will post the Ott and Pollock interview of Wason on my site.

Also one other cool article I will later scan is the one about the person who dosed acid in the coffee of a group of United Nations diplomats, ot maybe they were Nato. WIll have to check it out. The U.S. Government was really pissed when German authorities released the hippie form prison who did it.

mjshroomer

Attached Thumbnails





#449294 Zodiac Killer Unmasked (?)
Posted by Lefty on 03 September 2008 - 02:43 AM in Resist & Rebel
http://cbs13.com/cri...n.2.805799.html

Zodiac Killer's Identity And Weapon Uncovered?
Local Man: Zodiac Killer Was My Stepfather
Update On Evidence Investigated By FBI

Reporting
Kris Pickel SACRAMENTO (CBS13) — The Zodiac Killer murdered several people, terrorizing the Bay Area and taunting police in the 60's and 70's. The FBI confirmed to CBS13 on Thursday that they are now running laboratory tests on some items that may link a suspect to the killer.

The evidence was given to the FBI by a Pollock Pines man who also claims he recently found the disguise worn by the Zodiac Killer during one of his attacks.

"The identity of the Zodiac Killer is Jack Tarrance. He's my stepfather," said Dennis Kaufman.

Eight years of Dennis Kaufman's life has been consumed with attempting to prove the only father he's known since he was five-years-old is none other than the Zodiac Killer.

"This is a handwriting comparison I did," Kaufman said, showing handwriting samples of what he claims to be his stepfather's and the Zodiac Killer's. He claims the samples are too similar to be coincidence.

"The composite is a dead ringer," Kaufman said, showing composite sketch of the killer next to his stepfather's -- a resemblance that is undeniable between pictures of Jack Tarrance and descriptions of the zodiac.

Kaufman also claims his stepfather, in a taped phone conversation, indirectly admitted being the zodiac killer.

Jack Tarrance died in 2006. Kaufman said that while going through Tarrance's belongings, he made some disturbing finds. One piece of evidence he plans to turn over to the FBI is a knife still covered with what could possibly be dried blood.

"It could be a knife he barbecued with or a knife he murdered someone with," Kaufman said.

Jack also left behind rolls of undeveloped film which will also be turned over to the FBI. On the one roll Kaufman did develop, there were gruesome images.

"[It] appeared to be people who were murdered," he explained.

Just recently, Kaufman remembered his stepfather asking him several times about an old PA system, which led him to take it apart.

"When I first opened it up that did affect me. My heart skipped a couple of beats when I saw it," he said.

The material folded and tucked inside, Kaufman believes, may unmask the zodiac killer.

"It was a black hood with a zodiac on it," Kaufman said.

It's similar to the hood worn during the vicious 1968 Lake Berryessa attack, which could be key evidence connecting his stepfather to the killings. He also believes there are dozens of additional victims which were never linked to the Zodiac, including Kaufman's own mother, who he claims was suffocated.

"She sat there and told me Jack was trying to kill her and I didn't listen. I can only imagine how she felt. Imagine how scary that would be. That is what kept me going this whole time," he said.

The FBI confirmed they are running DNA tests on items that Kaufman gave them.

Kaufman said there are letters sent to him by his stepfather, and authorities are trying to get DNA profile of Jack Tarrance to compare to the Zodiac Killer. The FBI told CBS13 they could get those results back any day.

Guess the DNA will tell... Either real or someone really wants attention.

#446013 Mycorama: Suisse Mushroom Museum

Posted by mjshroomer on 26 August 2008 - 01:07 AM in Forum International

nightflyer said:

http://www.champigno...h/1-536-543.htm

I was aware of this one as i get a free subscription to Champignons. I have a great psychedelic shroom issue on Roger Heim and others from the Wasson era.

Anyway,
Thanks alot for the links. they are important for those interested in growing edibles.

I have posted here, perhaps ask Hippie 3, a couple of Tjakko Stijve's articles on Agaricus blazeii (Sp?) do not have my glases on so I cannot see too well.

mjshroomer.

Glad everyone enjoys both the historical viewpoints as well as the contemporary western civilizations viewpoints about the shrooms.

Have a lot more coming, but am currently updating my book co-authored with Jochen Gartz with new magnificent photos and references to every thing ever published about the magic shrooms, where to find the data and who wrote them and why.

Expanded from 1700 references from 2002 to more than 2800 in 2008, and close to 8,500 cross references, 1800 annotations, and more than 800 to 1000 photographs with thumbnails and enlargements of 7-8 inches in height.

Plus a few of my books included in the bibliography.

I next want to post some of Steven Pollock's early 1976 articles on Psilocybe and Panaeolus which , although well written, inspired me to read more and then I noticed all of the misinformation he put together becuase he relied on what everyone else had to say in their shroom books and field guides.

When I first wrote my first book, only three hundred articles were known to have been puiblished on psilocybe and their relationship to humankind. All

of this was new science tot he world and only a few knew about thema nd what they wrote, we all eventually learned form and that spread to more writings.

And over the years, many field guides still carry misinformation about the shrooms. One is the Panaeolina foenisecii and the Panaeolus sphinctrinus errors. The classification in many field guides that Psilocybe coprophila is psychoactive and it is not.

And other errors.

Pollock's Paper on Panaeolus, a monumental work is well written but was so confusing to the reader that many had to rewrite the history of the genera and reformat opinions and taxonomy of the species. It crought me to writing my two articles, (1). CLose encoounters of the Panaeolus Kind, and (1). SOme Observations Regarding the Suspected Psychoactive Properties of Panaeolina foenisecii Maire. The latter was originally part of my book on Magic Mushrooms of Australia and New Zealand.

Singer and Smith's 1958 monograph on Psilocybe had horrible errors in the misidentification of P. strictipes as macroscopically being similar to Psilocybe baeocystis but had nothing to do with that species. However, I, Ott, Stamets and about 12 other authors all posted descriptions of P. strictipes as being similar to P. baeocystis, all of us basing our information on the monograph of Psilocybe presnted tot he public in SInger and Smiths articles in Mycologia vol. 50 in the summer-fall of 1958. Truth is that P. strictipes is macroscopically very similar to and usually indistinguishable form P. semilanceata (the liberty cap).

Some of his hurried field research was brought into question by Ott and Bigwood and started a literary argument in missives between Singer and Smith and Professor Brough and R. Gordon Wasson and Jonathan Ott. Those five papers involved still leave many unanswered questions.

Singer himself was also accused of being friendly with the CIA and possibly an informant for the CIA. Singer denies this his whole w life and the CIA wrote a letter to Singer denying that they knew him.

James Moore, friendly CIA short order cook and spy invited himself into Wasson's circle to collect shrooms for military mind control games. He ate

shrooms with the Wassons and did not have a pleasant trip. Probably saw himself for what he really was.

Hofmann ate salvia while his wife ate shrooms with the Wassons and Hofmann had sextual fantasies that he reported that he observed the female curanderas acting and dancing in sexual motifs while Hofmann, Suisse creator of LSD, fried from Salvia, knew the sexualaity of the drug and what it could imply or inspire at the right time with the right between the two right loving people.

Hoepfully one day, the Mushroom Museum will create a room devoted to mushrooms and sexuality. You can read about some of this in Shroomtalk 5 due out soon (48 page paper)

I have posted at my site, a paper from Practical Anthropolgy on the Mazatecs, sex and the mushroom ritual. "Mushroom Ritual Vs. Christianity." by Pike and Cowan at this URL:

http://www.mushroomj...keandcowan1.htm

A year later, Eunice Pike also wrote an article called, "Mazatec Sexual Impurity and Bible Teaching."

I am thinking of donating maybe 1,000 of my mushroom enlarged 8 X 11 1/2 colored photographs to this museum in Switzerland.

I had also planned on donating some in a year or so to the Albert Hofmann Museum in Southern California.

I am really glad of my friendship with Tjakko Stijve. SInce I met him in the late 1980s and brought him to America to lecture in Oregon with me, We have been good friends and he sends me dozens of European mushroom publications with new information on cultivation and on species and regions. Constantly mailing me multitudes of articles with colored photos and postcards from Europe.

Many from Swiss public markets where fresh shrooms are sold annualy during the shrooming season.

While he worked at Nestles and wrote several papers onmagic shrooms

and their chemistry, he also freely conducted chemical analysis for me on several papers I wrote and published in journals

Later this year when I finish my Ergot book with Gianluca Toro and my bibliography and five short and one long article, I will start posting a lot of info on edible shrooms from Europe here and at a few other sites.

Good day to you all and have a shroomy day/

mjshroomer

Scuse any typos, I am without my glasses. Maybe later I can re-edit/

#443288 Rolf Singer and the Amanita muscaria

Posted by mjshroomer on 20 August 2008 - 04:24 AM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

Rolf, late of the Chicago Field Museum of Natural History and the University of Chicago is the main man who clasified all of the Agaricales into sections and families.

He, along with Dr. Alexander H. Smith (Hallucinogenic Plants Golden Garden Guide) were the authors of the first Monograph of the genera, Psilocybe.

Most of the field guides of the 1970s, including mine, Paul Stamets, Bob Harris, Jule Stevens and Rich Gee, Gary Menser, Everette Kardel, Leonard Enos, Richard Alan Miller, Richard Hans Norland, Adam Gottleib, Jonathan Ott, Steven Pollock, Karen and Richard Haard, and several others, all used Rolf Singer and Dr. Smith's 1958 Psilocybe monograph to create the many magic mushroom field guides which were published between 1972 and 1978.

Rolf passed away on January 18, of 1994 at 87-years of age.

He published over 400 papers on mushroom taxonomy.

A perusal of Rolf's nearly 400 publications, including 7 books, reveals many of his contributions to mycology and biology as a whole. Most of those were

published in English, French, German, Spanish, Latin and Russian, but a few were also in Catalan, Czech,and Portuguese. The most influential if his books is the monumental "The Agaricales in Modern Taxonomy, at the time this was written in its fourth edition (Singer, 1986). It has been universally accepted since the first edition in 1950 after appearing in a journal and is based on Singer's hypothesis for the evolutionary relationships among the 250 genera and over 5000 species that he recognized.

Enough.

Here is the photo taken at Parque Nacional La Tigre, Honduras in July 1991 by Greg Mueller.

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1219202648

mjshroomer

Attached Thumbnails



#434777 Support Shroom Power by not making candies or extractions

Posted by mjshroomer on 02 August 2008 - 09:41 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

This is in response to Hyphenation who asked me to repost this in another thread sohe could respond to it.

It origianlly appeared in a post about the potency ration of cap to stem.

Noth Bigwwod and Beug and Beug and Bigwood, as well as Ott, Pollock, McKenna, Gartz and I, all agreed through chemical analysis that most caps and stems are equally as potent aas one another.

However, every single individual mushroom has a different amount of chemicals in them, including they can also have minute traces of baeocystine and norbaeocystine in them.

Yet, if one is to take a one pound collection of cubes or any other species and grind them into a powder (very illegal), then one can make individual weight doses which would be of a pooled collection and have an equal amount of dose consisting of the alkaloids per capsule or candy or tea.

I should mention that every few days, someone stupid idiot or collaboration of idiot teens or young adults are now being busted with mushroom candies or cookies and that is what brings heat on all of us. These are kids who deal these mushrooms at raves, concerts and public schools. This is something the DEA and other law enforcement people take great note of.

It hurts all of us who love thsese shrooms and all of us who may or may not like to grow small terrariums or PF cakes or Hippie3 small teks for personal use amongs oneself and friends and brings unecessary heat on all of us by association.

This conversion is like taking coca leaves and making base for crack or converting it to coke.

Law enforcement agencies and their ilk of dudley do-right-like-minded agents really frown and seem to catch those kind of people on a weekly basis..

This week there was another candy bust in Minnesota.

I seem to recall here four years or so ago that when England started to sell shrooms openly I made some statements at Mycotopia, I predicted that the greed and high prices of the shrooms in the UK (twice what they cost in Amsterdam) and the open market public selling of shrooms inthe UK would eventually lead to enactment of laws prohibiting the possession and sales of fresh mushrooms in the country.

Several members here chided me for my thoughts and some English shroom vendors also spoke out against me with their wraith and irritation at

my comments and suggestions and about their rights to sell what they wanted to for the prices they wanted to. I felt they cared little about those who could legally pick liberty caps at the time. And at that time, few really knew of P. cyanescens, althogh they had heard of them, few knew where to look for or find them so the cubes became popular, but those selling and growing them knew little or jack shit about them and their properties and about explaining to those they sold them to what to watch out for.

Prior to their becoming illegal. Tens of thousands of lovers of liberty caps were allowed under English law to possess fresh liberty caps since the early 1970s. That ended a few years ago due to the stupidity of greedy people. In fact I read recently that last month, another head shiop was recently busted for seling drugs under the counter.

So my prediction was true to the fact, yet those selling could have cared less. Their creed was filling their pocket books. And members here and form the UK gave me shit for what I said.

While shrooms are still legal in Amsterdam, and the Nederlands, a major grower recently informed me he is closing his business due to fear of the impending ban (Fresh Mushrooms fo Tiel), although their site is still on line at http://www.freshmushrooms.nl

And while head shops in the Nederlandsrun by middle eastern peoples (Hindu, Afghani, Pakistani and Suranamese), all who sell dried shrooms in their shops (and other very illicit hard drugs), it is the Smart Shops which adhere to the Dutch laws by only selling fresh shrooms, no one makes candies of the shrooms.

Shroom lovers, at least the majority of them really like to see the real shroom.

No one knows what they are getting in a piece of candy.

And I just received another report from Germany of the sale of canned frozen shitake mushrooms with LSD and PCP to hide the effects of the acid.

These shrooms are still sold in America on college campus' with Agaricus species and come fromzen in GI Army C and K Rations Tin Cans.

Ott named them Pseudopsilocybe hofmannii.

So as far as doses, an 8th of an ounce is a normal dose,but anywhere from one to five dried grams or one fresh ounce of cubes is the average ratio for an individual ceremonial kind of dose equael to that of Mazatec Indian Ceremonial dose.

mjshroomer

sorry for the rant

#433808 Andrew Weil: The Harvard Drug Scandal
Posted by mjshroomer on 31 July 2008 - 04:03 AM in Resist & Rebel

From Look Magzine, November 5, 1962.

In this article, Weil notes a reporter for the Haavrd Crimson showed up at a faculty meeting and wrote about what went on and this in turn caused allthe problems of using drugs in therapy at Harvard.

While WEil wrote this article for Look, he was also the reporter he referre to in the look article.

IT was because of his poonie posistion at the Crimson Daily Paper at which he wrote about professors giving drugs to undergraduate students that ended up causing the firing of Leary and Richard Alpert (Baba Ram Dass).

Funny thing is that a few years later, Weil received a $150,000 dollar grant to go to Mexico, Central and South America to do different durugs and write hjournal essays about hios experiences doingthese drugs.

They originally appeared in jounrals like Economic Botany, Lloydia, journal of Altered States of Consciousness, and Journal of Psychoactive Drugs.

Here I present in its entirety,

The Srange case of the harvard Drug Scandal about psilocybine, Mescaline and LSD at Harvard.

see:

http://www.mushroomjohn.org/weil2.htm

and have a shroomy day.

later when I figure out how to reformat the script into a block of Bookman style font and get rid of the bold.

mjshroomer.

Soon to come, two fantatic papers by Dr. Steven Pollock on both psilocybe and a confusing early report on panaeolus species both from 1976.

It was Weil's article in The Harvard Botanical Museum Leaflets on PNW shrooms and Pollock's two journal articles in Jounral of Psychoactive drugs, and the writings of Schultes and Wasson which led me to write similar readable reports on mushroms and their spread of consciousness.

Unfortunately, I cannot reproduce the WEil paper as harvard has already previously threatened me with usi9ng their materials in my bibliography of the Wason collections fromharvard,. They even refusedme entry into their libraries to catalogue Wassons contributions listed freely in the card catalogue index.

I know if Roger was alive he would have allowed me the access, even though I have a hand-written note formhim giving mepermission to view his materials at the Tina and Gordon Wasson Museum at harvard, after his death, they broke up the museum and spread his collecions around into various departments at harvard.

Rather a shitty thing to do for a man who contributed so much to the university. His daughter whome I even corresponded with for a year felt I should not be allowed to view his materials and the University denied me permission to visit their libraries.

Only in Ameircia the fascist pigs elite of harvard is discusting. ASk Bill O'Reiley

#404943 Saved Redboy Fruits

Posted by hyphaenation on 23 May 2008 - 06:24 AM in [OLD] Photo Gallery

Some say RR bred redboy. I'm confused because there's redboy , lavender boy, redspore ... I see pics on here of whats called redboy and it looks nothing like these little guys. I'm actually starting to wonder if its a genetic disease causing them (the RB I have) to look the way they do.

Check out this letter. Which redboy are they talking about ? Does RR's lavender boy come from a texan and the redboy mentioned ?

Just trying to figure out what the redboy I have is and where it came from
Quote:

Red Spore Producing Psilocybe Cubensis *By Stephen L. Peele*

The first documentation of a red spore producing Psilocybe cubensis was done by me. In 1982 I collected a single specimen of the "RED BOY" out in a pasture located in Cantonment, FL. When I first picked it, I noticed that the gills were off colored. I had also been collecting a wild Stropharia that looks very close to the cubensis, but once again the gills did not look right. It was not until after I had laid all the mushrooms out from that day to take spore prints, I discovered the RED print. Picking up the mushroom and looking at it, I remembered it from the field. I immediately took a tissue clone, and placed the RED print, which was very dark and red, in a special place. I also began cultures from the red spores. The strain did in fact produce mushrooms that produced red spores.....this was true even from cultures grown from the spores.

I spoke to other people who ordered the spores from FMRC's spore bank, and they too confirmed that the mushrooms produced did in fact produce red spores. Not only did FMRC offer the "RED SPORE" producing P. cubensis, Catalog Number SO4241, but also other rare finds such as P. cubensis "Non Spore Producing" SO4242, Ps. cubensis "White Angel Hybrid SO4243, P. cubensis "Maroon Gill Hybrid SO4244, and a Psilocybe to this date that never has been written about (except by me) or named. It produces sclerotia that are blue glass-like looking. It was named the "Pscho-Sapphire" and was the color photograph in #04 "TEONANACATL",

The International Journal Of Psychoactive Mushrooms (TEO), May 2003, #SO381. In 1994, when the Federal DEA destroyed P. cubensis cultures at our national culture bank ATCC, I sent out all these and many other cultures abroad. Culture banks throughout Europe, and the CBS in The Netherlands, where I also placed Ps. tampanensis SO421. The DEA knew I had more than what ATCC had, and I did not want them destroyed. In any case, the whole purpose of shipping them out of the country, was to keep them alive and going.....who knows what secrets they hold, never to be found if destroyed. All said cultures and spores were removed from FMRC's Catalog at this time.....slp/fmrc 6/13/03 was when I made this post at our old "Discussion Room" at www.mushroomsfrmc.co

I did my work under a Federal Scheduled I DEA Permit, and it was concluded that the Red Spore cubensis was just a rare condition and not some new species. The only difference in the condition was the fact the spores were red, just like the other same type spores that were "clear colored" or "Maroon colored". PF's find only proves that this condition was verified to have occurred again.

I have recently shipped Rodger Rabbit a spore print sample of the ?Red Spore? cubensis. This was done in case the live culture deposit at CBS has been lost. The following was a post I placed at Mycotopia.net: A word about me passing on the Red Spore Cubensis. Years ago, in the 80's, there were only 5 people in the world who held the one time find by Dr. Pollock, Psilocybe tampanensis. There was even word that Stamets, one of the five, had lost his. I pondered over this for several years. To me, this was not acceptable, and that the odds were not good for this sacred culture to live on. For several years I offered the spores and live culture to help insure it would live on. As things would have it, not one person who received the culture, still has it. The last person lost his in a house fire. At one time, I held 914 different strains of Ps. tampanensis that I had developed from the original culture. I had done this hoping to find a strain that would develop better spores. The original culture produced spores that were only viable for 6 months, no matter how they were held. This I felt was one of the keys as to why this mushroom had only ever been found one time. I was trying to introduce it back into the wild, by growing it outside on 50 lb. bales of straw. This was showing great promise for thousands of the mushrooms where filling the air with spores. This went on for 3 days, and then a hurricane hit and the project was destroyed. Then, stories from contacts I had, told me that the Federal DEA was going to destroy

Psilocybe cultures held at our Nation's culture bank, ATCC. I knew the DEA knew, I had far more said type cultures than the ATCC. That is when I let my heart decide what was best to do. I deposited Ps. tampanensis, and many other live cultures, through out Europe. CBS being one of the more reputable. And now, this very special mushroom lives on like never before. Because I released Ps. tampanensis to the public, the other 3 or 4 people hate me with a passion. Their priceless culture (viewed by them to be worth about $2.5 million), was now not worth so much. When I found out that the Red Spore may not have made it at CBS, there was no lengthy pondering this time. I freely give it out again in hopes that it will have a better chance to live on. It has this right just by being a life form. Hell, if the Federal government can spend millions on saving a "Snail Darter" fish, I sure as hell have the right to help protect the Red Spore cubensis. Its further out there than "endangered". I'm sorry if people get upset with me because I released Ps. tampanensis or the Red Spore cubensis. My only goal is to help insure these rare mushrooms have the best chance they can have.....to live on. And the best way for this to happen is that as many people as possible have it. If you don't see it like I do, then I guess you will just stay mad. Mr. Rodger will see to it you guys get a sample if he has success. Can't think of a better bunch of guys to inoculate the world with Red Spore. And what if there was a fire at the house in Holland. And I had not made this move. Oh Oh....the Red Spore would be lost. There are some things and principles, that mean more than money. slp/fmrc

#374777 slimey caps is this somthing I did

Posted by Guest_peters1982_* on 10 March 2008 - 05:24 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Yea. I got the info from the valts dr steven pollock's magic mushroom cultivation page 27. Prob out dated info. I only picked 4 of them have sevral others still growing on my 2 cakes. Live and learn. Thanks for ur quick answers. Won't make this mistake again.

#374769 Are these bumps pins

Posted by Guest_peters1982_* on 10 March 2008 - 04:49 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

No no no!!!! Theve been in there far too long. All that hard work lost. No no no. Dr steven pollock's magic mushroom paper page 27 says that's how to dry them. Guessing that it is out daded info. Is there a chance there still good?

#367667 Psychedelic Chemistry ~ by M.V. Smith

Posted by mjshroomer on 20 February 2008 - 03:11 PM in Off Site Links, Downloads/PDFs

I am so not so sure about the quality of this book. I do have a chemistry professor friend who said the formula for MDA i does not work and is incorrect.

HE also claims that the LSD formula also has some mistakes in the process

mjshrooomer

Besides, the real chemical formulas can be found in many chemical journals on the stacks of university libraries.

Experientia has Albert Hofmann's formula for psilocine and psilocybine.

Hofmann, Albert and F. Troxler. 1959. Identifizierung von psilocin. Experientia vol. 15(3):101-102.
In German.

Hofmann, Albert., Heim, Roger., Brack, Arthur., and Hans Kobel. 1958b. Psilocybin, ein psychotroper Wirkstoff aus dem Mexikanischen Rauschpilz Psilocybe mexicana Heim. Experientia vol. 14(3):107-109. March.
Also in: Revue du Mycologie vol. 23(1):114-118. April 15., and In: Nouvelles Observations sur les Agarics Hallucinogènes du Mexique:17-21.
In German.

Hofmann, Albert., Frey, A., Ott, H., Petrzilka, Th., and F. Troxler. 1958c. Konstitutionsaufklarung und Synthese von Psilocybin. Experientia vol. 14(11):397-399.
In German.

Some of Shulgins recipies can be found in back issues of the journal of Psychedelic drugs for MDA and MMDA (the latter is not MDMA).

LSD can be found in chemical journals.

Many people have a problem in translating these formulas into English witht he proper process.. ANd every book form the anarchist Cookbook on which give formulaes allt ook them form chemical hjournals.

All of the original magic mushroom field guides of the 1970s, Including mine, and even Paul Stamets, Jeremy Bigwood and Jonathan Ott, Ghouled, Richard Hans Norland, Gary Menser, Everette Kardell, Steven Pollock, Jewell Stevens, David Tatel;man, Richard Alan Miller, Leonard Enos, Adam Gottleib and others used the mycological taxonomic descriptions and line drawings excerpted from the papers by Rolf Singer and Alaxander H. Smith's Psilocybe monograph which appeared in vol. 50 of the journal Mycologia in 1958 (about 15 books altogether), and also all used historical data taken from Richard Evans Schultes two 1939 and 1940 articles:

Schultes, Richard Evans. 1939. The identification of Teonanácatl, a narcotic basidiomycete of the Aztecs. Botanical Museum Leaflets of Harvard vol. 7(3):37-54. February 21.
The first scientific paper in modern times to describe the suspected use of entheogenic mushrooms by indigenous inhabitants of Mesoamerica. The grandfather of all subsequent studies.

Schultes, Richard Evans. 1940. Teonanácatl: The narcotic mushroom of the Aztecs. American Anthropologist vol. 42:429-443.
A further study by ethnobotanist Richard Evans Schultes provides numerous historical references regarding the Aztec use of the sacred mushrooms. These references were first described in many of the codices written by Spanish clergy and historians during and after the conquest. Noteworthy is the mis-identification of Panaeolus sphrinctrinus var. campanulatus as the teonanácatl mushroom of the Aztecs.

A bit of historical evidence. If any of you have ever read Robert A. Heinlein sci-fi classic, "Stranger in a Strange Land," the first words in Chapter one are,m "Once upon a time there was a Martian named Michael Valentine Smith."

This sci-fi book tells the tale of Michael Valentine Smith., A fictional character whose name became the name of the author of "Psychedelic Chemistry."

mjshroomer

#353397 strains with fantasy names

Posted by teesus on 18 January 2008 - 02:44 AM in Forum International

Thanks mj!
so i got a common columbian and maybe a Mckenna /Steven Pollock strain(or something else) If you decide to visit pro-care i´m courios about the pictures!...and if you ask them maybe they tell you where their "xtc" comes from....or it is a buisness-secret!

#353174 strains with fantasy names

Posted by mjshroomer on 17 January 2008 - 05:49 PM in Forum International

teesus said:

Hello topians!

I have a question about 2 strains of p.cubensis that were distributed by the dutch vendor "pro-care"
one was "columbian" said to origin from medellin
the other one was called "amazonian xtc" from porto ayacucho/venezuela.
this sounds like phatasy-marketing names to me. i wonder if this is just a normal amazon(which was not from venezuela i suppose).

mabee there is someone here who knows the company that sold them and can confirm the strains origins.

thanks alot!

Medellin us a city in Columbia, mostly known for cocaine production

fromthe medeline Cartel.. Cubes do grow there and so it is a common name. The Amazonian Xtc is more than likely a marketing name. I do not consider it exotic. The original amazonian Penis Envy was from Mckenna ans Steven Pollock's company who both developed similar strains int he late 1970s.

I as recently invited to visit Pro-Care and photograph their shroom farm in the Nederlands. Still deciding whether to go or not since I already recorded the Fresh Mushrooms of Tiel farm last year which appeared in Heads magazine on line.

mjshroomer

#346060 A Short Note on the Home Cultivation of Panaeolus subbalteatus

Posted by mjshroomer on 30 December 2007 - 07:53 PM in Growing Mushrooms Outdoors

Well fellow members, spring is upon us soon and the appearance of Panaeolus subbalteatus is coming.

I have picked them in gardens in mulch beds form the top soils in Seattle in December, January and February, while their normal west coast and PNW flutings are usually in rotted hay from late February through May until it is too hot. And then they also0 appear sometimes in manre on this side of the coast in August, September and October until it is too cold.

Below is an article of mine from Issue 5 of Psychedelic Illuminations

Quote:

A SHORT NOTE ON THE HOME CULTIVATION
OF
PANAEOLUS SUBBALTEATUS
By
John W. Allen

Quote:

Panaeolus subbalteatus, a coprophilous [dung-inhabiting] species, also grows well in other habitats including: lawns, haystacks, compost heaps, at racetracks and at riding stables in stable shavings of woodchips, hay and manure. It has a cosmopolitan distribution and is a warm weather mushroom.

During the early 1900's, this species was often referred to as the "weed Panaeolus." It was a common occurrence in beds of the commercially grown grocery store mushroom Agaricus campestris. Because of its inebriating properties the mushroom cultivators had to weed it out from the edible mushrooms, hence the term "weed Panaeolus."

This species may be cultivated in vitro at home by using the simplest of techniques and methods described in this paper. This can be accomplished by the novice mushroom enthusiast without the use of any kind of expensive laboratory equipment. However, I do recommend that the potential grower obtain a copy of The Mushroom Cultivator by Paul Stamets and Jeff Chilton before attempting to grow mushrooms at home. A second book which is out of print, but sometimes may be purchased at a used book store, is by the late Dr. Steven H. Pollock titled "Magic Mushroom Cultivation." This out of print book describes methods for growing Panaeolus subbalteatus. Two other mushroom growing manuals written for psychedelic enthusiasts are Bob Harris' "Growing Wild Mushrooms" and Oss and Oeric's fine guide "The Psilocybin Growers Guide." These growing manuals will aid the intrepid experimenter in producing a fine crop of the sacred fungi. I will now describe two methods for growing mycelia for the propagation of Panaeolus subbalteatus and two growing methods for producing abundant crops of fruiting bodies. One method for producing the mycelium is more difficult than the other; however, do not be discouraged by these differences in approaches to cultivation.

The first method requires producing mycelia from a spore print. There are several companies who have available, spore prints for Panaeolus subbalteatus. Advertisements for spore prints may be found in such publications as High Times Magazine and the English publication Home Grown. I would like to recommend that the beginners obtain their spores from a Seattle based company known as "Shroom King"

which has a monthly advertisement in High Times magazine. Spore prints are usually available for $5 to $10 per print. A second method for obtaining a spore print is from fresh mushrooms as they occur in their own natural habitat.

Panaeolus subbalteatus grows abundantly during the early spring and early fall months, after heavy rainfalls, in the Pacific Northwest; especially in Oregon State. They are also common in Northern California and Washington. The Willamette valley of Oregon is hay country and huge bales of hay are usually visible to the human eye while driving down local highways and country roads throughout this region of Oregon. The bales are usually stacked in tiers of four large bales and rows of these bales extend up to 200 yards in length. From early February through May and from late August through September, one may find large fruitings of Panaeolus subbalteatus growing abundantly along Highway 99 West and Highway 99 East in Oregon between Eugene and Corvallis. This area is an excellent location for the collecting spores and fresh specimens. Haystacks are visible along both of these highways.

A spore print may be obtained by two different methods of extraction. First you must make a spore print by cutting the stem of the mushroom from off of the cap and placing it so the gill-plates are face down on a clean sheet of white paper. Then place a glass jar over the mushroom cap so that the spores will settle directly beneath the mushroom cap. After twenty minutes, remove the jar and lift the cap from off of the paper. Mushrooms belonging to the genus Panaeolus and Copelandia will produce a spore print that will be jet black.

Another method for obtaining spores is to use a swab stick and a culture tube. With the cotton end of the swab stick, gently rub the cotton end along the gill-plates of the mushroom cap. The spores will adhere to the cotton. Next place the cotton end of the stick into a slanted culture tube. This is a very sterile method for collecting spores from their natural habitat.

Once you have obtained a spore print you need a good supply of petri plates, an inoculating loop, and a good supply of ready made agar. These items may be obtained from a local hobby shop or any chemical supply company. Agar is the primary medium for growing

the mycelium. Methods for the manufacture of agar are provided in any of the above mushroom growing manuals.

Be sure to always wear surgical or rubber gloves when working with your agar and spore transfers. And be sure that your growing environment is clean and sterile. You can sterilize your inoculating loop with a flame from a torch or cigarette lighter. Once they have been sterilized, rub the sterilized tip of the inoculating loop into your spore sample and then transfer the spores into the agar. The second method is to take the spores from a swab stick stored in a culture tube and transfer the swab stick into a second slanted culture tube containing pre-made agar.

Eventually the spores will mate and grow into a fine fluffy and cottony patch of pure white fuzzy mycelium. After the mycelium has spread throughout the agar, patches of the mycelium can be transferred into a growing medium made of rotted hay or pasteurized wheat straw. Methods for pasteurizing wheat straw can be found in Stamets and Chilton's The Mushroom Cultivator.

The second method for the extraction of mycelium is to use the cap of a freshly picked mushroom not more than 20 hours old. You can produce a culture from the caps of a fresh mushroom, which is composed of pure mycelium. This method will provide the prospective grower with a bypass system for producing the mycelium without the use of agar.

First wipe clean the cap of the mushroom using a cotton swab that has been sterilized in Lysol. Let the Lysol evaporate. Next, using an exacto-blade that has been sterilized with an open flame then cut the skin of the mushroom cap open and peel back the outer skin to expose the inner tissue of the mushroom. Cut away a triangular section from out of the top center of the mushroom cap. Once this has been accomplished, you can proceed to inoculate the section of mushroom into the center of a petri plate with agar. You may also inoculate sections of the exposed mushroom tissue into cultivated boxes of pasteurized wheat straw or into bales of rotted hay. For maximum growth it would be best to use pasteurized wheat straw and only the Panaeolus subbalteatus mushrooms will appear.

For the outdoor propagation of Panaeolus subbalteatus you must bring home to your garden, bales of rotted hay in which fresh specimens of Panaeolus subbalteatus are already growing. You can place your bales of hay side by side in your back yard or you may wish to shred and then scatter the shredded hay about over a large area in your back yard. When your mushrooms are fruiting, you may wish to place several new bales in and around where the old bales are. This will allow the spores from the old bales to spread into the new ones. For a maximum growth, repeat this process every summer. When the early spring and fall rains come, your garden will have produced a good abundant crop of mushrooms.

Indoors production of either Panaeolus subbalteatus or other related species such asCopelandia cyanescens can be accomplished in a similar manner by using small starter trays instead of outdoor garden bed boxes. Mycelium can also be obtained from the rotted bales of hay. Using rubber gloves you can collect fresh mycelium from haystacks where your mushrooms are growing and then infused the mycelium into mason jars of sterilized rye grain. This is a working method for producing spawn. Fresh material collected from hay or manure may also be mixed with pasteurized wheat straw and these two mixtures, mycelium and wheat straw provide a perfect symbiotic relationship for producing your mushrooms.

When indoors, humidity should register at least 90 degrees with a temperature of at least 80 to 86 degrees Fahrenheit. A spawn run can be as long as 7 to 12 days when grown in vitro. Types of casing to be used are optional, but peat moss mixed with dolomite works quite effectively. Spread the peat moss in layers over the top of the wheat straw; but not more than an inch to an inch and a half thick.
Your mushrooms can be incubated in the dark. When they start to appear, primordial formations will began to form and grow when the humidity hits 95 degrees plus % and the air temperature reaches 75 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit. Grow lights are a necessity because they seem to emit the right amount of light that is necessary for the spawning to fruit.

When cropping time approaches, the humidity should average somewhere between 85 to 92%, and the room temperature should not exceed more than from 75 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit. This is the best

air temperature for the successful cultivation of Panaeolus subbalteatus.
The mushrooms should be harvested when the caps are expanded to a plane position. Pollock mentioned that he had successfully cultivated both Panaeolus subbalteatus and Copelandia cyanescens by using pasteurized wheat straw as a growing medium.

Dosage for Panaeolus subbalteatus is one to two fresh ounces wet weight and from two to five grams dried for an ecstatic and visual experience.

I wish the reader much good luck and a most happy shroom crop.
mjshroomer

#332211 Three More Shroom Articles Worth Reading

Posted by mjshroomer on 23 November 2007 - 05:36 PM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

Here are four more historical articles on Psilocybe mushrooms
From the Wycliff Bible Missionaries, Eunice Pike and Florence Cowan, I present, "Mushroom Ritual vs. Christianity":
p_and_c
By Edmond R. Badham:
"The Ethnobotany of Psilocybin Mushrooms, Especially Psilocybe cubensis."
badham1
And from the late Dr. Steven H. Pollock, Liberty Caps: Recreational Hallucinogenic Mushrooms."
pollock2

And Greek Historian Robert Graves 1962 First Mushroom Trip.

http://www.mushroomj...org/graves1.htm

And have a shroomy day
mjshroomer

#331582 Some More Historical Shroom Articles

Posted by mjshroomer on 21 November 2007 - 08:27 PM in Wild Mushrooming: Field and Forest

From my site I have now posted more shroom articles for reading and learning. These are historical papers over the years by scholars and people involved in studying the sacred mushrooms of Mexico.

More to come soon.

MISCELANEOUS SHROOM NEWS ITEMS and ARTICLES FROM THE LITERATURE.

Dr. Steven Hayden Pollock

newssheepshrooms1

newslabarresperspectives1

psychedelicsgalore1

shamanicorigins1

newsottsentheogenism1

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wassonreviews1

rolfsinger1

weil1

ottinmexico1

mushroomer

#327164 30 Cool Images of those Amazing Amazonian Penis Envy Cubes

Posted by mjshroomer on 11 November 2007 - 08:19 PM in StrainBase-PE

eatyualive said:

wow i never knew the pe was just amazonian strain. im finding this trait very evident in the creeper strain im working with now. the fruits are looking just like pe even though when the ones that do mature don't look like it.

Actually the first penis envy were from a print from McKenna and/or Pollock. I am really not sure who grew them first. But most today come from the McKenna prints from the late 1970s early to mid 1980s.

Have you seen the fantastic cult job workman did on the PE Albinos?

Those are the most magnificent shrooms yet.

mjshroomer

I still have about five more cult pictorials to post at my site so I will get one more done later today.

Two on Amsterdam shrooms, One is the newly cloned Nan Nathon strain renamed as "BNN", a fast colonizer, and the B+ pictorial and a shitty Cambodian cult job which somehow failed in what was suppose to be giant shrooms

I might have yet another strain I cannot recall right now.

#315840 Semilanceata Hunting in Germany

Posted by mjshroomer on 12 October 2007 - 01:59 PM in Forum International

Yes, if it was a good thing to grow, many people would have been growing them yers ago. Even Steven Pollock grew a small batch of them but Bigwood and Ott were unable to get them fruiting.

mjshroomer

#293448 I would like to give a special thanks to Hippie3 for posting

Posted by TommyTummy on 29 July 2007 - 05:29 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

:hippie:Hi: Me and my alter ego would like to personally:eusa_praythank Hippie3 for posting from the mid 70's the works "Psilocybin, Magic Mushroom Grower's Guide" by O.T. Oss and O.N.Oeric 1976 and parts of "Magic Mushroom Cultivation" By S.H. Pollock MD 1977. These two books along with and other "The Compleat Psilocybin Mushroom Cultivator's Bible" author unknown to me 1976 which came with a usable spore print when first published that helped many. These three books got it all started as we know it to day. With this new knowledge came a demand for stores and persons to feed it. From that we get "The Mushroom Cultivator" by P. Stamets and J. S. Chilton 1983 and other works by Stamets and others during the 80's and later too today.:eusa_clap :bow:It would be nice to see "The Compleat Psilocybin Mushroom Cultivator's Bible" posted some day because of its historical value.:thumbup:

:eusa_thinI'm in my late mid 50's now and I guess I'm at that age where you start to look at what you've done, what you would like have done and where your going. I can tell you that from the time my books, research was taken from me and I was discharged from the Army in 79. I've had to work hard:eusa_wallto go back to college and rebuild my life. From my 30's to in to my 50's is like a bluer! All I'm saying is enjoy life while you can, enjoy what you've done and learned:eusa_dancand don't give a F of what others may think!:nana:

#293050 Agar for the masses - Banzai Style!

Posted by BuckarooBanzai on 28 July 2007 - 09:55 AM in Agar & Strain Isolation

Agar recipes:

NONE OF THESE I CAN PERSONALLY GUARANTEE. This is cut and paste stuff that SEEMS valid, but I can’t testify to the validity of any of these recipes. Personally, my FOAF prefers pre-mixed PDA from Sporeworks.com.

Amaranth* Soy Agar

20 grams amaranth flour
20 grams soy flour
9.5 grams agar
500 mL distilled water

EntheoGenesis No. 442

10 grams amaranth flour
10 grams brown rice flour
10 grams potato flour
10 grams soy flour
2 grams malted barley
9.5 grams agar
500 mL distilled water

Oatmeal Neopeptone Agar

40 grams oatmeal or oat flour
2 grams neopeptone (optional)
9.5 grams agar
500 mL distilled water

Modified Sabouraud's Medium

25 grams barley flour
5 grams dextrose
2 grams neopeptone (optional)
1 gram yeast extract
9.5 grams agar
500 mL distilled water

Cornmeal Dextrose Agar

25 grams yellow cornmeal
2.5 grams dextrose
9.5 grams agar
500 mL distilled water

Barley Malt Extract Agar

40 grams barley flour
2 grams malt extract
1 - 2 grams yeast extract (optional)
9.5 grams agar
500 mL distilled water

Dr. Pollock's Modified Agar*

10 grams dried dog food
10 grams amaranth flour
2 grams dextrose or malt extract
9.5 grams agar
500 mL distilled water

#293109 Agar for the masses - Banzai Style!

Posted by BuckarooBanzai on 28 July 2007 - 09:55 AM in FAQ : Frequently Asked Questions

Agar recipes:

NONE OF THESE I CAN PERSONALLY GUARANTEE. This is cut and

paste stuff that SEEMS valid, but I can’t testify to the validity of any of these recipes. Personally, my FOAF prefers pre-mixed PDA from Sporeworks.com.

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10 grams amaranth flour
2 grams dextrose or malt extract
9.5 grams agar
500 mL distilled water

#250946 Rev's Strawlog TEK .pdf

Posted by TVCasualty on 24 February 2007 - 07:27 PM in Off Site Links, Downloads/PDFs

Oh brother. How sad, that information transfer is being inhibited by ego. Isn't psilocin supposed to help dissolve ego?

Perhaps Rodger and Steven Peele can get together and open a school teaching all the mycological knowledge they personally developed (we also shouldn't forget the guy who invented hot water- all pasteurization teks are stealing his idea too!). Hell, Mr. Peele will call you a "doctor" if you give him 200 bucks and pass some "tests". Just check out his fmrc site, where he also takes great pains to point out that he is way cooler than Paul Stamets, Dr. Steven H. Pollock, Bob Harris, David Arora, Gary Lincoff, Peter Stafford, Thomas Lyttle, and Terence McKenna. If I am cooler than Mr. Peele or Rodger, does that also automatically make me cooler than everybody THEY are cooler than? Because that's what it's all about, right?

#230915 Antibiotics.

Posted by fastfred on 27 December 2006 - 09:21 AM in Agar & Strain Isolation

You must be referring to the infamous "FastFred's Media Cookbook"... Since the shroomery seems to be down it will be good to post another copy here.

FastFred's Media Cookbook (v0.97)(8-30-2004)
by FastFred
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Sabouraud's Dextrose Broth and Agar (SabDex or SDA)(FDA M133)

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E. Common Solutions

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F. Sources

Section A: Basic recipes

Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA)(FDA M127)
---
200 g Potato infusion [dilute to 1L total, ~4g solids]
20 g Dextrose
20 g Agar
1 L Distilled water (dH2O)
To prepare potato infusion, boil 200 g scrubbed, sliced(unpeeled) potatoes in 1 liter distilled water for 30 min. Filter through cheesecloth, saving effluent, which is potato infusion (or use commercial dehydrated form). Mix in other ingredients and boil to dissolve. [Dilute to obtain 1 L final volume] Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. Dispense 20-25 ml portions into sterile 15 x 100 mm petri dishes. Final pH, 5.6 ± 0.2.
Medium should not be re-melted more than once. Medium powder is available commercially but may require supplementing with extra agar to a final concentration of 20 g/liter. To BBL or Difco dehydrated medium, add 5 g of agar.
The broth is clear to slightly opalescent and yellowish in color. [1][2]

Potato Dextrose Yeast (PDY)
---
200 g Potato, infusion from [dilute to 1L total]
20 g Dextrose
2 g Yeast extract
20 g Agar
1 L Distilled water (dH2O)

Gently boil for ten minutes or until the solution is clear.
Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. [13]

Malt Extract Agar (3%)(MEA)(General Microbiology)(FDA M93)
---

30 g Malt extract
20 g Agar
1 L Distilled water
Boil to dissolve ingredients. Avoid overheating, which causes softening of agar and darkening of medium color. Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. Dispense 20-25 ml into sterile 15 x 100 mm petri dishes. Final pH, 5.5 ± 0.2.
This medium is recommended as a general maintenance medium. [1]

Malt Extract Agar with Yeast (2%)(MEAY)
---
20 g extra light malt extract
2 g yeast
15-20 g agar
1 L water [10]

Sabouraud's Dextrose Broth and Agar (SabDex or SDA)(FDA M133)
---
40 g Dextrose
10 g Polypeptone or neopeptone
1 L Distilled water

Dissolve completely and dispense 40 ml portions into screw-cap bottles. Final pH, 5.8. Autoclave 15 min at 118-121°C. Do not exceed 121°C.
For Sabouraud's dextrose agar, prepare broth as above and add 15-20 g agar, depending on gel strength desired. Final pH, 5.6 ± 0.2. Dispense into tubes for slants and bottles or flasks for pouring plates. Autoclave 15 min at 118-121 °C. [1]
Sabouraud Dextrose (SabDex) Agar is used for the isolation, cultivation, and maintenance of saprophytic and pathogenic yeasts and fungi.
SabDex Agar is an excellent substitute for Malt or Potato Dextrose Agar, when used by mushroom cultivators to propagate mushroom mycelium.
Sabouraud Dextrose Agar was described by Sabouraud in 1892 and was used for the identification of fungi based on their morphological characteristics. Sabouraud Dextrose Agar is a standard medium used to support the growth of yeasts and molds. It supplies peptone as the protein source and dextrose as the carbohydrate source for nourishment. Bacterial suppression occurs due to the low pH. This media is especially suited for the primary isolation of fungi from normally sterile sites such as cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).
Later, Emmons modified the medium by decreasing the dextrose content and adjusting the pH closer to the neutral range. This modification enhances sporulation and is particularly useful for the subculture of fungi that so not develop fruiting structures on other media, and so is useful in their identification. It also serves as a good holding medium for stock cultures. [3]

B. Special Blends

"Karo Water" (Corn Syrup Broth)
---
1 Teaspoon Light Corn Syrup (Karo Syrup or store brand Light Corn Syrup)
100 ml Purified Water
Mix well until dissolved, sterilize for 20-30 minutes at 15 psi. [17]

"Dextrose Tek" Liquid Media (Corn Sugar Broth)
---
1 Teaspoon Powdered Dextrose (corn sugar)
75 ml water [17]

Honey Water (Mycotopia Honey Tek)
---
40 g Honey (or roughly 1 tablespoon per pint of water)
1 L Water
The correct mixture for optimum results is 4% sugars (honey) by weight and 96% water. Water weighs 1 gram per cc/ml so if you use 100 ml as total weight, then 96 grams/ml/cc of water is mixed with 4 grams of honey, etc.
Sterilize for 30 min at 121°C (15 psi). [14]

Malt-Yeast-Peptone Agar (McKenna's MYP)
---
7 g malt extract (powdered or syrup)
1 g peptone or soytone
0.5 g yeast extract
15 g agar [11]

Malt Yeast Peptone Agar (Stamets MYP)
---
20 g extra light malt extract
1 g yeast extract
1 g peptone
15-20 g agar
1 L water [10]

Grey Cardboard (instead of agar)

Here are the detailed steps for making cardboard plates. Note that you can also use small jars in place of Petri dishes.
1) Measure about 100 mls. of tap water into a small jar.
2) For nutrients, , measure another 100 mls. of tap water into a second jar and add one drop of ordinary soy sauce to the water, and a quarter teaspoon (1.25 mls.) of molasses or light malt powder.
3) Find some gray cardboard, the thicker the better, preferably gray on both sides. Trace a Petri plate onto the cardboard with a pencil and cut out several disks to fit into your plates.

4) Weigh one of your disks and record the weight. Multiply this weight by a factor of 1.3 as a rough guide (you may need to experiment with the amounts here), and add the resulting weight of tap water or nutrient solution to each disk in its Petri plate. (Remember, 1 ounce of water equals 28.35 grams; one gram equals one milliliter.) Example: Suppose my disks weighed 0.17 ounces each. Multiplying 0.17 by 1.3, I get 0.22 ounces. There are 28.35 grams in an ounce, so 0.22 ounces x 28.35 equals 6.3 grams. That means I'll add 6.3 milliliters of solution to each disk.
5) Close up the disks in the plates, and let the water or nutrient solution soak in.
6) Pressure-sterilize the jar of plain water, and the Petri plates with moistened newsprint disks inside, for 10 minutes at 15 psi (allowing the cooker to equilibrate steam for 10 minutes before putting on the pressure regulator).
7) Cool the cooker, and remove the plates and jar of plain water.
8) When the water has cooled, add 3.3 mls. 3% peroxide to the jar, using a pasteurized pipette, to give you a final concentration of about 0.1% peroxide in sterile water.
9) Add about one third of the initial weight of the cardboard as 0.1% peroxide to each disk. Let the solution soak completely into the disks. They are now ready to use. [23]

Oatmeal Flake Agar
---
75 g Oatmeal flakes
20-25 g Agar
1 L water
Stir for 5-10 minutes then filter out the larger particles by pouring it through some mesh, save the broth. [Then add the agar]
This is the best medium for Panaeolus cyanescens I've ever encountered. Beware, this medium will be less firm than the other recipes so extra agar has to be added to compensate. [22]

Moonflower's Rice Malt-Alfalfa-Brewer's Yeast Agar
---
1 cup alfalfa, infusion from
2 cups rice, infusion from
1 standard dolomite (oyster shell-crushed) tablet
1 pkg of regular baker's yeast
Prepare infusion using approx. 1 1/2 quarts of clean water. Mix in the alfalfa and rice, then allow to soak for 2 hours at room temp with occasional stirring. Filter or strain before adding the infusion.
Prepare yeast by activating in water for around 30 minutes, then strain out solid yeast grains.
Sterilize in pressure cooker for 20 minutes at 15lbs.
This media is reported to produce more "banding" than other media. Will support luxuriant mycelial growth, it is also more than sufficient for starting spores. [19]

MycoPsycho's Liquid Mycelial Culture Broth

1/2 tsp malt (2.5 ml)

3/4 cup water
1. procure a half-pint jar w/ lid & ring and also a spore syringe.
2. drill/punch a hole in the center of the lid large enough for the syringe.
3. mix 3/4 cup of water with 1/2 tsp.(2.5 ml.) malt.
4. put lid & ring on and put aluminum foil over the top of that and then Pressure Cook (PC) for 20 min. @ 15 psi. , when finished let cool to below 90 degrees F.
5. once cool, setup your sterile environment (flow hood, glove box or even your oven will work) with an alcohol lamp, extra alcohol in a dish, paper towels/napkins, small round bandaid and lastly the spore syringe.
6. remove the foil from the jar, shake the needle and then sterilize the point with the alcohol lamp (get it red hot), cool the needle with a wipe & some alcohol and then inject 1-2 cc/mil spore solution into the jar.
7. once injected wipe the needle w/alcohol and put the guard back on it.
8. cover injection site w/ round bandaid (thanks for that tip magash!).
9. put the jars in your incubator set at 82-84 degrees F. for 4-14 days, you should notice growth by then.
10. sterilize empty syringes in your PC for 15-20 @ 15 psi.
11. remove the bandaid from the jar, sterilize your needle again and then suck myc solution into empty syringe(s) for use on PF style jars or substrate bags. [15]

Ragadinks Liquid Medium

16.5 g dextrose
1.5 g yeast
500 ml tap water [16]

Amaranth Soy Agar
---
20 g amaranth flour
20 g soy flour
9 g agar
500 ml potable or distilled water
Sterilize for 20-30 minutes at 15 psi. [20]

EntheoGenesis No.442
---
10 g amaranth flour
10 g brown rice flour
10 g potato flour
10 g soy flour
2 g malted barley
9 g agar
500 ml potable or distilled water
Sterilize for 20-30 minutes at 15 psi. [20]

Section C: Food Based Recipes and Variations

Corn Meal Agar (CMA)

2 g Corn Meal, Infusion from [filter]
15 g Agar
1 L dH2O [4]

Cornmeal Dextrose Agar

25 g yellow cornmeal
3 g dextrose
9 g agar
500 ml potable or distilled water [20]

Potato Flake Agar

20.0 g Potato Flakes
10.0 g Dextrose
15.0 g Agar
1.0 L Demineralized Water

Potato Dextrose Agar and Potato Flake Agar are formulations developed to promote sporulation of fungi. The potatoes contained in these media provide nutritious bases for luxuriant growth of fungi. Both media contain dextrose as a growth stimulant.
pH 5.6 +/- 0.2 @ 25°C [7]

Potato Starch Agar

30 g potato starch, soluble
20 g dextrose/glucose
15 g agar, pure (omit for liquid media)
1000 mL (d)H2O
The pH is adjusted following autoclaving to prevent agar hydrolysis by acid. [20]

Potato Flake Agar with Yeast

20 g potato flakes
10 g glucose
1-2 g dried yeast
20 g agar
1 L water [18]

Potato-Carrot Agar

grated potato 20.0 g

grated carrot 20.0 g
Agar 20.0g
Tap water 1000.0 ml
Boil potato and carrot in 1000.0 ml of water for 1 h, filter, add water to the initial volume, adjust pH to 7.0 - 7.1 and add agar.
Sterilize at 121°C for 30 min. [6]

Barley Flour Malt Extract Agar
---
40 g barley flour
2 g malt extract
1 g yeast extract (optional)
9 g agar
500 ml potable or distilled water
Sterilize for 20-30 minutes at 15 psi. [21]

Barley Flour Modified Sabouraud's
---
25 g barley flour
5 g dextrose
2 g Polypeptone or neopeptone (optional)
1 g yeast extract
9 g agar
500 ml potable or distilled water
Sterilize for 20-30 minutes at 15 psi. [21]

Oatmeal Agar (OA)

60.0 g Oatmeal [filter]
12.5 g Agar [may require more]
1.0 L dH2O
Cook oatmeal 5-10 minutes then filter the liquid into another container using cheesecloth or a metal strainer with a tight mesh. Dilute liquid to 1L, add agar, and heat with swirling until solids dissolve.
This is reported to be a good media for cultivating Panaeolus cyanescens. [5]

Oatmeal Agar A

Oatmeal 20.0g
Agar 20.0g
Tap water 1000.0 ml
pH 7.2. [6]

Oatmeal Agar [B]

Oats 30.0g

Agar 15.0g
Tap water 1000.0 ml
Keep oats on a water bath at 58°C for 1 h, filter through 2 layers of gauze, dilute to 1000.0 ml and add 15.0 g agar. [6]

V-8 Oatmeal Agar
---
50 ml V-8 juice
25 g Cream of oats
20 g Agar
1 L Water
Be careful to use a container much larger then the volume of medium, i.e., prepare a 500 ml medium in 2 liter flasks or it will tend to boil over no matter how slowly it is cooled down. [20]

V8 Medium
---
50 ml V8 Juice
.2 g $CaCO_3$
20 g of agar
1 L Water
The commercial V8 juice is occasionally used for tissue cultures of edible mushrooms. It should be noted that most mushrooms prefer neutral to slightly acid range of medium, that is, a pH of about 5.5 to 6.5. However the straw mushroom, Volvariella volvacea, prefers a high pH medium, 6.8 to 7.8. Therefore, it is important to make sure the acidity or pH of the medium is correct for a particular mushroom. Here be careful to use a container much larger then the volume of medium, i.e., prepare a 500 ml medium in 2 liter flasks or it will tend to boil over no matter how slowly it is cooled down. [20]

Bean Agar

Beans (peas or pulse) 100.0 g [infusion from (filter)]
K_2HPO_2 0.5g
Sucrose 10.0g
Agar 20.0g
Water 1000.0ml
Prepare infusion from beans. Sterilize at 121°C for 30 min. [6]

Faba Bean Dextrose Agar (FDA)
---
200 g faba bean seeds or 400 g of faba bean leaves [infusion from]
[autoclave and filter to obtain faba infusion]
20 g of dextrose
18 g agar
1 L water
Method:

a. Weigh out 200 g of faba bean seeds or 400 g of faba bean leaves in a 1.5 1 flask. Add 1L of water, and autoclave at 15 psi. for 30 minutes.
b. Pass the autoclaved beans through a sieve, add 18 g of agar, heat, and stir till dissolved.
c. Add 20 g of dextrose, stir till dissolved, and make up the volume to 11 with tap water.
d. Autoclave at 15 psi. for 20 minutes, cool to about 40°C, and pour into petri dishes (normally 40 petri dishes/1).
This medium is used for propagation of B. fabae, A. fabae, and A. tenuis. [12]

Pea Agar
---
100 g Yellow peas
0.5 g K2HPO2
10.0 g Sucrose
20.0 g Agar
1.0 L Tap water

Boil peas in 1000.0 ml of water, filter through gauze, add water to the initial volume; add phosphate, sucrose, and agar. Sterilize at 121°C for 30 min. [6]

Cabbage Agar

Cabbage 50.0g
glucose 20.0g
Peptone 10.0g
Agar 20.0g
Tap water 1000.0 ml
Boil 50.0 g of cabbage in 1000.0 ml of water, filter cabbage, adjust the volume of broth to the initial value. [6]

Dr. Pollock's Modified [Dog Food] Agar
---
10 g dried dog food (ground to flour)
10 g amaranth flour
2 g dextrose or malt extract
9 g agar
500 ml potable or distilled water
Sterilize for 20-30 minutes at 15 psi. [20]

Section D: Other Media and Alternate Formulations

Potato-Glucose Agar 1
---
grated potato 200.0 g
glucose 20.0g

Agar 20.0g
Tap water 1000.0 ml
Boil potatoes for 1 h in 1 L of water, filter through gauze. add water to the initial volume, add glucose and agar.
Sterilize at 105°C for 30 min. [6]

Potato-Peptone Medium

Potato decoction 200 ml [infusion from 200g potato]
Yeast extract 1.0 g
Peptone 5.0g
Agar 30.0g
Distilled water 800.0 ml [6]

Potato-Peptone-Yeast Agar (PPYA)

Potato decoction 200 ml [infusion from 200g potato]
200.0 ml
Peptone 5.0g
Yeast extract 1.0 g
Agar 25.0g
Distilled water to 1000.0 ml
pH 8.0. [6]

Malt Agar (MA)(FDA M185)[aka 2% MEA]
---
20 g Malt extract, powdered
20 g Agar
1 L Distilled water
Mix ingredients, steam to dissolve agar and sterilize for 15 min at 121°C. Temper medium to 45°C and pour plates under aseptic conditions.
This medium is recommended as a general maintenance medium. [1]

Difco Malt Extract Broth (FDA M94)

6.0 g Malt extract base
1.8 g Maltose, technical
6.0 g Dextrose
1.2 g Yeast extract
1.0 L Water
Final pH, 4.7 ± 0.2. [1]

Malt Extract Agar for Yeasts and Molds (MEAYM)(FDA M182)

20.0 g Malt extract, powdered
20.0 g Glucose

1.0 g Peptone
20.0 g Agar
1.0 L Distilled water

Mix ingredients, heat to dissolve agar and sterilize at 121°C for 15 min. Temper media to 45°C and pour plates under aseptic conditions. Dehydrated MA is commercially available, but since several MA formulas exist, check for the correct composition. Final pH 5.4. [1]

Malt Extract Peptone Agar
---
30 g Malt extract
3 g Soya peptone
15 g Agar
1 L Distilled water
Adjust pH to 5.6. Sterilize at 121°C for 10 min. [8]

Raper & Thom MEA (RTMEA)

To 2% MEA add:
Glucose 10g
Soy Peptone 5g [9]

ISP 2 Medium (Malt, Yeast, Glucose)

Malt extract 10.0 g
Yeast extract 4.0 g
Glucose 4.0g
Agar 15.0g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml
pH 7.2. [6]

Yeast Extract Agar (YEA)(FDA M181)

10.0 g Proteose peptone
3.0 g Yeast extract
5.0 g NaCl
15.0 g Agar
1.0 L Distilled water
Adjust pH to 7.2-7.4. Autoclave at 121°C for 15 min. [1]

Yeast Glucose Agar

Yeast extract 5.0 g
Glucose 10.0g
Peptone 5.0g

Agar 20.0g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml
pH 7.2. Sterilize at 121°C for 15 min. [6]

Glucose and Yeast Extract Agar

Glucose 20.0g
Yeast extract 10.0 g
$CaCO_2$ 20.0g
Agar 17.0g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml [6]

Glycerin Yeast Agar

Yeast extract 5.0 g
Glycerin 50.0g (also called glycerine or glycerol)
$CaCO_2$ 1.0g
Agar 20.0g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml [6]

Manure Tincture

Cow manure (fresh) 1.0 kg
Distilled water 3000.0 ml
Boil, squeeze through gauze into a bottle and dilute 3 to l. [6]

Manure Agar

Horse manure 100-125 g
Agar 25.0g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml
Boil manure in 1000.0 ml of water for 10 min, then keep for 16-20 h, filter through 1-2 layers of filter paper, adjust to the initial volume, add agar. Sterilize at 121°C for 15 min. [6]

Water Agar (aka Starved Agar)

Agar 20.0g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml
Sterilize at 121°C for 15 min. [6]

Gelatin Agar (GA)(FDA M54)
---
4 g Peptone
1 g Yeast extract
15 g Gelatin

15 g Agar
1 L Distilled water
Suspend ingredients with constant stirring to prevent scorching gelatin, and boil to dissolve gelatin and agar. Adjust to pH 7.2 ± 0.2. Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. Cool to 45-50°C. Pour plates. [1]

Plate Count Agar (SMA)(aka Standard Methods Agar)(FDA M124)

5.0 g Tryptone
2.5 g Yeast extract
1.0 g Dextrose
15.0 g Agar
1.0 L Distilled water
Heat to dissolve ingredients. Dispense into suitable tubes or flasks. Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. Final pH, 7.0 ± 0.2.
For viable yeasts and molds, dispense 20-25 ml portions into sterile 15 x 100 mm petri dishes. [1]

Nutrient Agar (FDA M112)
---
3 g Beef extract
5 g Peptone
15 g Agar
1 L Distilled water
Heat to boiling to dissolve ingredients. Dispense into tubes or flasks. Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. Final pH, 6.8 ± 0.2. [1]

Starch Agar (FDA M143)(Nutrient agar with starch)
---
23 g Nutrient agar (FDA M112)
10 g Potato starch
1 L Distilled water

Heat to dissolve agar in 500 ml water. Dissolve starch in 250 ml water. Combine and dilute to 1 liter. Autoclave 15 min at 121°C.
Note: add 3 g agar to Difco's dehydrated starch agar. [1]

Starch-Yeast Agar

Yeast extract 2.0 g
Starch (soluble) 10.0 g
Agar 20.0g
Tap water 1000.0 ml
pH 7.3. [6]

1/5 Starch-Yeast Agar

Yeast extract 0.4 g
Soluble starch 2.0 g
Agar 20.0 g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml
pH 7.3. [6]

Long-term Preservation Medium (FDA M85)
---
3 g Yeast extract, 0.3%
10 g Peptone
30 g NaCl
3 g Agar
1 L Distilled water
Heat to dissolve ingredients. Dispense 4 ml portions to 13 x 100 mm screw-cap tubes. Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. Cool and tighten caps for storage. No pH adjustment is necessary. [1]

Peptone Meat Agar (Meat Water)

Peptone 10.0g
NaCl 5.0g [optional]
Agar 20.0g
Meat water 1000.0 ml
Preparation of meat water: comminute 500 g of meat free of bones, fat and tendons, add 1000.0 ml of tap water and leave for 12 h at room temperature or in a thermostat at 30°C, or for 2 h at 37°C. Then squeeze the meat through gauze or cloth and boil the filtrate for 5 min. The proteins are denatured. Filter the cooled down mass through a cotton-wool filter and add water to the initial volume. pH 7.2 - 7.4. Sterilize at 121°C for 30 min. [6]

E. Common Solutions

Gentamicin Sulfate Solution (FDA M57)

5.00 g Gentamicin sulfate
1.00 L Distilled water
Sterilize by filtration through 0.20 µm membrane. Store at -20°C. [1]

F. Sources
---
[1] Bacteriological Analytical Manual, 8th Edition, Revision A, 1998.
[2] EMD Chemicals [aka Merck]
[3] PML Microbiologicals

[4] Sigma Fine Chemicals
[5] Sigma Fine Chemicals, instructions by FastFred
[6] VKM Media Catalog 2003
[7] remel
[8] DSMZ-Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH, Germany
[9] Xenova Limited, UK
[10] Paul Stamets (GGMM and/or TMC)
[11] Terence McKenna
[12] Screening Techniques for Disease Resistance in Faba Beans
[13] FastFred
[14] Mycotopia Honey Tek
[15] MycoPsycho (Shroomery)
[16] Ragadinks (Shroomery)
[17] Nan (Nanook)
[18] Pinback (Shroomery)
[19] Moonflower (???)
[20] Unknown (Shroomery)
[21] Unknown (Shroomery) edited by FastFred
[22] *Unknown (Shroomery), comments by Una*
[23] Rush Wayne's Peroxi Manual Volume II (Via Hippie3)(Mycotopia)
[24] USDA Complete Guide to Home Canning

#385559 fastfred's media cookbook

 Posted by fastfred on 27 December 2006 - 09:21 AM in Agar & Strain Isolation

You must be referring to the infamous "FastFred's Media Cookbook"... Since the shroomery seems to be down it will be good to post another copy here.

FastFred's Media Cookbook (v0.97)(8-30-2004)
by FastFred
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Section A: Basic recipes

Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA)(FDA M127)
---
200 g Potato infusion [dilute to 1L total, ~4g solids]
20 g Dextrose
20 g Agar
1 L Distilled water (dH2O)
To prepare potato infusion, boil 200 g scrubbed, sliced(unpeeled) potatoes in 1 liter distilled water for 30 min. Filter through cheesecloth, saving effluent, which is potato infusion (or use commercial dehydrated form). Mix in other ingredients and boil to dissolve. [Dilute to obtain 1 L final volume] Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. Dispense 20-25 ml portions into sterile 15 x 100 mm petri dishes. Final pH, 5.6 ± 0.2.
Medium should not be re-melted more than once. Medium powder is available

commercially but may require supplementing with extra agar to a final concentration of 20 g/liter. To BBL or Difco dehydrated medium, add 5 g of agar.
The broth is clear to slightly opalescent and yellowish in color. [1][2]

Potato Dextrose Yeast (PDY)
---
200 g Potato, infusion from [dilute to 1L total]
20 g Dextrose
2 g Yeast extract
20 g Agar
1 L Distilled water (dH2O)

Gently boil for ten minutes or until the solution is clear.
Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. [13]

Malt Extract Agar (3%)(MEA)(General Microbiology)(FDA M93)
---
30 g Malt extract
20 g Agar
1 L Distilled water
Boil to dissolve ingredients. Avoid overheating, which causes softening of agar and darkening of medium color. Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. Dispense 20-25 ml into sterile 15 x 100 mm petri dishes. Final pH, 5.5 ± 0.2.
This medium is recommended as a general maintenance medium. [1]

Malt Extract Agar with Yeast (2%)(MEAY)
---
20 g extra light malt extract
2 g yeast
15-20 g agar
1 L water [10]

Sabouraud's Dextrose Broth and Agar (SabDex or SDA)(FDA M133)
---
40 g Dextrose
10 g Polypeptone or neopeptone
1 L Distilled water

Dissolve completely and dispense 40 ml portions into screw-cap bottles. Final pH, 5.8. Autoclave 15 min at 118-121°C. Do not exceed 121°C.
For Sabouraud's dextrose agar, prepare broth as above and add 15-20 g agar, depending on gel strength desired. Final pH, 5.6 ± 0.2. Dispense into tubes for slants and bottles or flasks for pouring plates. Autoclave 15 min at 118-121 °C. [1]
Sabouraud Dextrose (SabDex) Agar is used for the isolation, cultivation, and maintenance of saprophytic and pathogenic yeasts and fungi.
SabDex Agar is an excellent substitute for Malt or Potato Dextrose Agar, when used by

mushroom cultivators to propagate mushroom mycelium.
Sabouraud Dextrose Agar was described by Sabouraud in 1892 and was used for the identification of fungi based on their morphological characteristics. Sabouraud Dextrose Agar is a standard medium used to support the growth of yeasts and molds. It supplies peptone as the protein source and dextrose as the carbohydrate source for nourishment. Bacterial suppression occurs due to the low pH. This media is especially suited for the primary isolation of fungi from normally sterile sites such as cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).
Later, Emmons modified the medium by decreasing the dextrose content and adjusting the pH closer to the neutral range. This modification enhances sporulation and is particularly useful for the subculture of fungi that so not develop fruiting structures on other media, and so is useful in their identification. It also serves as a good holding medium for stock cultures. [3]

B. Special Blends

"Karo Water" (Corn Syrup Broth)
---
1 Teaspoon Light Corn Syrup (Karo Syrup or store brand Light Corn Syrup)
100 ml Purified Water
Mix well until dissolved, sterilize for 20-30 minutes at 15 psi. [17]

"Dextrose Tek" Liquid Media (Corn Sugar Broth)
---
1 Teaspoon Powdered Dextrose (corn sugar)
75 ml water [17]

Honey Water (Mycotopia Honey Tek)
---
40 g Honey (or roughly 1 tablespoon per pint of water)
1 L Water
The correct mixture for optimum results is 4% sugars (honey) by weight and 96% water. Water weighs 1 gram per cc/ml so if you use 100 ml as total weight, then 96 grams/ml/cc of water is mixed with 4 grams of honey, etc.
Sterilize for 30 min at 121°C (15 psi). [14]

Malt-Yeast-Peptone Agar (McKenna's MYP)
---
7 g malt extract (powdered or syrup)
1 g peptone or soytone
0.5 g yeast extract
15 g agar [11]

Malt Yeast Peptone Agar (Stamets MYP)
---

20 g extra light malt extract
1 g yeast extract
1 g peptone
15-20 g agar
1 L water [10]

Grey Cardboard (instead of agar)

Here are the detailed steps for making cardboard plates. Note that you can also use small jars in place of Petri dishes.
1) Measure about 100 mls. of tap water into a small jar.
2) For nutrients, , measure another 100 mls. of tap water into a second jar and add one drop of ordinary soy sauce to the water, and a quarter teaspoon (1.25 mls.) of molasses or light malt powder.
3) Find some gray cardboard, the thicker the better, preferably gray on both sides. Trace a Petri plate onto the cardboard with a pencil and cut out several disks to fit into your plates.
4) Weigh one of your disks and record the weight. Multiply this weight by a factor of 1.3 as a rough guide (you may need to experiment with the amounts here), and add the resulting weight of tap water or nutrient solution to each disk in its Petri plate. (Remember, 1 ounce of water equals 28.35 grams; one gram equals one milliliter.) Example: Suppose my disks weighed 0.17 ounces each. Multiplying 0.17 by 1.3, I get 0.22 ounces. There are 28.35 grams in an ounce, so 0.22 ounces x 28.35 equals 6.3 grams. That means I'll add 6.3 milliliters of solution to each disk.
5) Close up the disks in the plates, and let the water or nutrient solution soak in.
6) Pressure-sterilize the jar of plain water, and the Petri plates with moistened newsprint disks inside, for 10 minutes at 15 psi (allowing the cooker to equilibrate steam for 10 minutes before putting on the pressure regulator).
7) Cool the cooker, and remove the plates and jar of plain water.
8) When the water has cooled, add 3.3 mls. 3% peroxide to the jar, using a pasteurized pipette, to give you a final concentration of about 0.1% peroxide in sterile water.
9) Add about one third of the initial weight of the cardboard as 0.1% peroxide to each disk. Let the solution soak completely into the disks. They are now ready to use. [23]

Oatmeal Flake Agar
---
75 g Oatmeal flakes
20-25 g Agar
1 L water
Stir for 5-10 minutes then filter out the larger particles by pouring it through some mesh, save the broth. [Then add the agar]
This is the best medium for Panaeolus cyanescens I've ever encountered. Beware, this medium will be less firm than the other recipes so extra agar has to be added to compensate. [22]

Moonflower's Rice Malt-Alfalfa-Brewer's Yeast Agar

---
1 cup alfalfa, infusion from
2 cups rice, infusion from
1 standard dolomite (oyster shell-crushed) tablet
1 pkg of regular baker's yeast
Prepare infusion using approx. 1 1/2 quarts of clean water. Mix in the alfalfa and rice, then allow to soak for 2 hours at room temp with occasional stirring. Filter or strain before adding the infusion.
Prepare yeast by activating in water for around 30 minutes, then strain out solid yeast grains.
Sterilize in pressure cooker for 20 minutes at 15lbs.
This media is reported to produce more "banding" than other media. Will support luxuriant mycelial growth, it is also more than sufficient for starting spores. [19]

MycoPsycho's Liquid Mycelial Culture Broth

1/2 tsp malt (2.5 ml)
3/4 cup water
1. procure a half-pint jar w/ lid & ring and also a spore syringe.
2. drill/punch a hole in the center of the lid large enough for the syringe.
3. mix 3/4 cup of water with 1/2 tsp.(2.5 ml.) malt.
4. put lid & ring on and put aluminum foil over the top of that and then Pressure Cook (PC) for 20 min. @ 15 psi. , when finished let cool to below 90 degrees F.
5. once cool, setup your sterile environment (flow hood, glove box or even your oven will work) with an alcohol lamp, extra alcohol in a dish, paper towels/napkins, small round bandaid and lastly the spore syringe.
6. remove the foil from the jar, shake the needle and then sterilize the point with the alcohol lamp (get it red hot), cool the needle with a wipe & some alcohol and then inject 1-2 cc/mil spore solution into the jar.
7. once injected wipe the needle w/alcohol and put the guard back on it.
8. cover injection site w/ round bandaid (thanks for that tip magash!).
9. put the jars in your incubator set at 82-84 degrees F. for 4-14 days, you should notice growth by then.
10. sterilize empty syringes in your PC for 15-20 @ 15 psi.
11. remove the bandaid from the jar, sterilize your needle again and then suck myc solution into empty syringe(s) for use on PF style jars or substrate bags. [15]

Ragadinks Liquid Medium

16.5 g dextrose
1.5 g yeast
500 ml tap water [16]

Amaranth Soy Agar
---
20 g amaranth flour

20 g soy flour
9 g agar
500 ml potable or distilled water
Sterilize for 20-30 minutes at 15 psi. [20]

EntheoGenesis No.442
---
10 g amaranth flour
10 g brown rice flour
10 g potato flour
10 g soy flour
2 g malted barley
9 g agar
500 ml potable or distilled water
Sterilize for 20-30 minutes at 15 psi. [20]

Section C: Food Based Recipes and Variations

Corn Meal Agar (CMA)
---
2 g Corn Meal, Infusion from [filter]
15 g Agar
1 L dH2O [4]

Cornmeal Dextrose Agar
---
25 g yellow cornmeal
3 g dextrose
9 g agar
500 ml potable or distilled water [20]

Potato Flake Agar

20.0 g Potato Flakes
10.0 g Dextrose
15.0 g Agar
1.0 L Demineralized Water

Potato Dextrose Agar and Potato Flake Agar are formulations developed to promote sporulation of fungi. The potatoes contained in these media provide nutritious bases for luxuriant growth of fungi. Both media contain dextrose as a growth stimulant.
pH 5.6 +/- 0.2 @ 25°C [7]

Potato Starch Agar
---

30 g potato starch, soluble
20 g dextrose/glucose
15 g agar, pure (omit for liquid media)
1000 mL (d)H2O
The pH is adjusted following autoclaving to prevent agar hydrolysis by acid. [20]

Potato Flake Agar with Yeast
---
20 g potato flakes
10 g glucose
1-2 g dried yeast
20 g agar
1 L water [18]

Potato-Carrot Agar
---
grated potato 20.0 g
grated carrot 20.0 g
Agar 20.0g
Tap water 1000.0 ml
Boil potato and carrot in 1000.0 ml of water for 1 h, filter, add water to the initial volume, adjust pH to 7.0 - 7.1 and add agar.
Sterilize at 121°C for 30 min. [6]

Barley Flour Malt Extract Agar
---
40 g barley flour
2 g malt extract
1 g yeast extract (optional)
9 g agar
500 ml potable or distilled water
Sterilize for 20-30 minutes at 15 psi. [21]

Barley Flour Modified Sabouraud's
---
25 g barley flour
5 g dextrose
2 g Polypeptone or neopeptone (optional)
1 g yeast extract
9 g agar
500 ml potable or distilled water
Sterilize for 20-30 minutes at 15 psi. [21]

Oatmeal Agar (OA)

60.0 g Oatmeal [filter]

12.5 g Agar [may require more]
1.0 L dH2O
Cook oatmeal 5-10 minutes then filter the liquid into another container using cheesecloth or a metal strainer with a tight mesh. Dilute liquid to 1L, add agar, and heat with swirling until solids dissolve.
This is reported to be a good media for cultivating Panaeolus cyanescens. [5]

Oatmeal Agar A

Oatmeal 20.0g
Agar 20.0g
Tap water 1000.0 ml
pH 7.2. [6]

Oatmeal Agar [B]

Oats 30.0g
Agar 15.0g
Tap water 1000.0 ml
Keep oats on a water bath at 58°C for 1 h, filter through 2 layers of gauze, dilute to 1000.0 ml and add 15.0 g agar. [6]

V-8 Oatmeal Agar
---
50 ml V-8 juice
25 g Cream of oats
20 g Agar
1 L Water
Be careful to use a container much larger then the volume of medium, i.e., prepare a 500 ml medium in 2 liter flasks or it will tend to boil over no matter how slowly it is cooled down. [20]

V8 Medium
---
50 ml V8 Juice
.2 g $CaCO_3$
20 g of agar
1 L Water
The commercial V8 juice is occasionally used for tissue cultures of edible mushrooms. It should be noted that most mushrooms prefer neutral to slightly acid range of medium, that is, a pH of about 5.5 to 6.5. However the straw mushroom, Volvariella volvacea, prefers a high pH medium, 6.8 to 7.8. Therefore, it is important to make sure the acidity or pH of the medium is correct for a particular mushroom. Here be careful to use a container much larger then the volume of medium, i.e., prepare a 500 ml medium in 2 liter flasks or it will tend to boil over no matter how slowly it is cooled down. [20]

Bean Agar

Beans (peas or pulse) 100.0 g [infusion from (filter)]
K2HPO2 0.5g
Sucrose 10.0g
Agar 20.0g
Water 1000.0ml
Prepare infusion from beans. Sterilize at 121°C for 30 min. [6]

Faba Bean Dextrose Agar (FDA)
---
200 g faba bean seeds or 400 g of faba bean leaves [infusion from]
[autoclave and filter to obtain faba infusion]
20 g of dextrose
18 g agar
1 L water
Method:
a. Weigh out 200 g of faba bean seeds or 400 g of faba bean leaves in a 1.5 1 flask. Add 1L of water, and autoclave at 15 psi. for 30 minutes.
b. Pass the autoclaved beans through a sieve, add 18 g of agar, heat, and stir till dissolved.
c. Add 20 g of dextrose, stir till dissolved, and make up the volume to 11 with tap water.
d. Autoclave at 15 psi. for 20 minutes, cool to about 40°C, and pour into petri dishes (normally 40 petri dishes/1).
This medium is used for propagation of B. fabae, A. fabae, and A. tenuis. [12]

Pea Agar
---
100 g Yellow peas
0.5 g K2HPO2
10.0 g Sucrose
20.0 g Agar
1.0 L Tap water

Boil peas in 1000.0 ml of water, filter through gauze, add water to the initial volume; add phosphate, sucrose, and agar. Sterilize at 121°C for 30 min. [6]

Cabbage Agar

Cabbage 50.0g
glucose 20.0g
Peptone 10.0g
Agar 20.0g
Tap water 1000.0 ml
Boil 50.0 g of cabbage in 1000.0 ml of water, filter cabbage, adjust the volume of broth to the initial value. [6]

Dr. Pollock's Modified [Dog Food] Agar
---
10 g dried dog food (ground to flour)
10 g amaranth flour
2 g dextrose or malt extract
9 g agar
500 ml potable or distilled water
Sterilize for 20-30 minutes at 15 psi. [20]

Section D: Other Media and Alternate Formulations

Potato-Glucose Agar 1
---
grated potato 200.0 g
glucose 20.0g
Agar 20.0g
Tap water 1000.0 ml
Boil potatoes for 1 h in 1 L of water, filter through gauze. add water to the initial volume, add glucose and agar.
Sterilize at 105°C for 30 min. [6]

Potato-Peptone Medium

Potato decoction 200 ml [infusion from 200g potato]
Yeast extract 1.0 g
Peptone 5.0g
Agar 30.0g
Distilled water 800.0 ml [6]

Potato-Peptone-Yeast Agar (PPYA)

Potato decoction 200 ml [infusion from 200g potato]
200.0 ml
Peptone 5.0g
Yeast extract 1.0 g
Agar 25.0g
Distilled water to 1000.0 ml
pH 8.0. [6]

Malt Agar (MA)(FDA M185)[aka 2% MEA]
---
20 g Malt extract, powdered
20 g Agar
1 L Distilled water

Mix ingredients, steam to dissolve agar and sterilize for 15 min at 121°C. Temper medium to 45°C and pour plates under aseptic conditions.
This medium is recommended as a general maintenance medium. [1]

Difco Malt Extract Broth (FDA M94)

6.0 g Malt extract base
1.8 g Maltose, technical
6.0 g Dextrose
1.2 g Yeast extract
1.0 L Water
Final pH, 4.7 ± 0.2. [1]

Malt Extract Agar for Yeasts and Molds (MEAYM)(FDA M182)

20.0 g Malt extract, powdered
20.0 g Glucose
1.0 g Peptone
20.0 g Agar
1.0 L Distilled water

Mix ingredients, heat to dissolve agar and sterilize at 121°C for 15 min. Temper media to 45°C and pour plates under aseptic conditions. Dehydrated MA is commercially available, but since several MA formulas exist, check for the correct composition.
Final pH 5.4. [1]

Malt Extract Peptone Agar
---
30 g Malt extract
3 g Soya peptone
15 g Agar
1 L Distilled water
Adjust pH to 5.6. Sterilize at 121°C for 10 min. [8]

Raper & Thom MEA (RTMEA)

To 2% MEA add:
Glucose 10g
Soy Peptone 5g [9]

ISP 2 Medium (Malt, Yeast, Glucose)

Malt extract 10.0 g
Yeast extract 4.0 g
Glucose 4.0g
Agar 15.0g

Distilled water 1000.0 ml
pH 7.2. [6]

Yeast Extract Agar (YEA)(FDA M181)

10.0 g Proteose peptone
3.0 g Yeast extract
5.0 g NaCl
15.0 g Agar
1.0 L Distilled water
Adjust pH to 7.2-7.4. Autoclave at 121°C for 15 min. [1]

Yeast Glucose Agar

Yeast extract 5.0 g
Glucose 10.0g
Peptone 5.0g
Agar 20.0g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml
pH 7.2. Sterilize at 121°C for 15 min. [6]

Glucose and Yeast Extract Agar

Glucose 20.0g
Yeast extract 10.0 g
$CaCO_2$ 20.0g
Agar 17.0g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml [6]

Glycerin Yeast Agar

Yeast extract 5.0 g
Glycerin 50.0g (also called glycerine or glycerol)
$CaCO_2$ 1.0g
Agar 20.0g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml [6]

Manure Tincture

Cow manure (fresh) 1.0 kg
Distilled water 3000.0 ml
Boil, squeeze through gauze into a bottle and dilute 3 to l. [6]

Manure Agar

Horse manure 100-125 g

Agar 25.0g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml
Boil manure in 1000.0 ml of water for 10 min, then keep for 16-20 h, filter through 1-2 layers of filter paper, adjust to the initial volume, add agar. Sterilize at 121°C for 15 min. [6]

Water Agar (aka Starved Agar)

Agar 20.0g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml
Sterilize at 121°C for 15 min. [6]

Gelatin Agar (GA)(FDA M54)
---
4 g Peptone
1 g Yeast extract
15 g Gelatin
15 g Agar
1 L Distilled water
Suspend ingredients with constant stirring to prevent scorching gelatin, and boil to dissolve gelatin and agar. Adjust to pH 7.2 ± 0.2. Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. Cool to 45-50°C. Pour plates. [1]

Plate Count Agar (SMA)(aka Standard Methods Agar)(FDA M124)

5.0 g Tryptone
2.5 g Yeast extract
1.0 g Dextrose
15.0 g Agar
1.0 L Distilled water
Heat to dissolve ingredients. Dispense into suitable tubes or flasks. Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. Final pH, 7.0 ± 0.2.
For viable yeasts and molds, dispense 20-25 ml portions into sterile 15 x 100 mm petri dishes. [1]

Nutrient Agar (FDA M112)
---
3 g Beef extract
5 g Peptone
15 g Agar
1 L Distilled water
Heat to boiling to dissolve ingredients. Dispense into tubes or flasks. Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. Final pH, 6.8 ± 0.2. [1]

Starch Agar (FDA M143)(Nutrient agar with starch)
---

23 g Nutrient agar (FDA M112)
10 g Potato starch
1 L Distilled water

Heat to dissolve agar in 500 ml water. Dissolve starch in 250 ml water. Combine and dilute to 1 liter. Autoclave 15 min at 121°C.
Note: add 3 g agar to Difco's dehydrated starch agar. [1]

Starch-Yeast Agar

Yeast extract 2.0 g
Starch (soluble) 10.0 g
Agar 20.0g
Tap water 1000.0 ml
pH 7.3. [6]

1/5 Starch-Yeast Agar

Yeast extract 0.4 g
Soluble starch 2.0 g
Agar 20.0 g
Distilled water 1000.0 ml
pH 7.3. [6]

Long-term Preservation Medium (FDA M85)
---
3 g Yeast extract, 0.3%
10 g Peptone
30 g NaCl
3 g Agar
1 L Distilled water
Heat to dissolve ingredients. Dispense 4 ml portions to 13 x 100 mm screw-cap tubes. Autoclave 15 min at 121°C. Cool and tighten caps for storage. No pH adjustment is necessary. [1]

Peptone Meat Agar (Meat Water)

Peptone 10.0g
NaCl 5.0g [optional]
Agar 20.0g
Meat water 1000.0 ml
Preparation of meat water: comminute 500 g of meat free of bones, fat and tendons, add 1000.0 ml of tap water and leave for 12 h at room temperature or in a thermostat at 30°C, or for 2 h at 37°C. Then squeeze the meat through gauze or cloth and boil the filtrate for 5 min. The proteins are denatured. Filter the cooled down mass through a cotton-wool filter and add water to the initial volume. pH 7.2 - 7.4.

Sterilize at 121°C for 30 min. [6]

E. Common Solutions

Gentamicin Sulfate Solution (FDA M57)

5.00 g Gentamicin sulfate
1.00 L Distilled water
Sterilize by filtration through 0.20 µm membrane. Store at -20°C. [1]

F. Sources
---
[1] Bacteriological Analytical Manual, 8th Edition, Revision A, 1998.
[2] EMD Chemicals [aka Merck]
[3] PML Microbiologicals
[4] Sigma Fine Chemicals
[5] Sigma Fine Chemicals, instructions by FastFred
[6] VKM Media Catalog 2003
[7] remel
[8] DSMZ-Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH, Germany
[9] Xenova Limited, UK
[10] Paul Stamets (GGMM and/or TMC)
[11] Terence McKenna
[12] Screening Techniques for Disease Resistance in Faba Beans
[13] FastFred
[14] Mycotopia Honey Tek
[15] MycoPsycho (Shroomery)
[16] Ragadinks (Shroomery)
[17] Nan (Nanook)
[18] Pinback (Shroomery)
[19] Moonflower (???)
[20] Unknown (Shroomery)
[21] Unknown (Shroomery) edited by FastFred
[22] *Unknown (Shroomery), comments by Una*
[23] Rush Wayne's Peroxi Manual Volume II (Via Hippie3)(Mycotopia)
[24] USDA Complete Guide to Home Canning

#206323 woodlover liquid culture

Posted by don't know on 01 October 2006 - 10:25 AM in Liquid Culture: Karo/Honey/Dextrose Q&A

Now I am straight with this thread. Those are some sweet looking Ps. Cyanescens.

So remind me what did you case them with - the cactus mix?
And I presume you didn't sterilize the casing.

There are some really nice Ps. Cyanescens in the old book by Pollock - "Magic mushroom cultivation". They were in some kind of cardboard boxes in a garage and they were full sized, very robust - very natural looking. AND That was back in 1978 when the book was published. I never doubted that it could be done, my problem was getting ahold of some spores. ps. cyanescens are very rare. I can find scads of lib caps around here in the rain forest were the Elk leave behind their pellets, but I have never seen the cyans. My wifes little daughter found two stunzii's on the shore line of Lake Washington in Seattle many years ago. But that's it for them as far as me finding any.

At the Mycomedia shroom conference that took place in 1982 on Orcas Island Washington, there was a terrarium with some kind of potting soil in a tray with one very lonely Ps. Stunzii growing.

I just gave up looking for these caramel cap psillies many years ago.

So I am happy indeed. And I will never bother to try and grow any because if I grow these shrooms, it is for the psilly and not for the growing. So I just grow the simple way and get cubies ANd then I just extract with ethanol and have the ultimate Teonanactl in the form of brain blowing magic psilly crystals. What more could one want? In my younger days I was a serious tripper and the growing mushrooms was a neccessary pain in the ass.

And then to regard the growing of these shrooms as a "hobby" is near insanity. If you get caught growing just one magic shroom, that is a level 12 felony - automatic - with prison time. That is to serious to be a "Hobby".

G'day
The Prof

#202467 Azurescens Liquid Culture > Spawn > Fruits

Posted by don't know on 01 October 2006 - 10:25 AM in Exotic Magic Mushroom Species: WOODLOVERS

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G'day
The Prof

#181494 Abstract expressionism

Posted by llamabox on 01 August 2006 - 06:28 PM in LifeStyles

Yea, I have that movie. It is called Pollock. It stars Ed Harris and Marcia Gay Harden.

#181456 Abstract expressionism



Posted by llamabox on 01 August 2006 - 05:17 PM in LifeStyles

Make your own virtual Jackson Pollock painting.
Jacksonpollock.org

#169828 "Let them eat cake"

Posted by chimp on 26 June 2006 - 09:41 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

I just found the Thread and it was Steven Pollock "magic mushroom cultivator"

I'll take your word for it though Dooby

#156253 Magic Mushroom Cultivation by Steven H. Pollock, M. D.

Posted by BuckarooBanzai on 17 May 2006 - 01:01 AM in Misc. Magic Mushroom Growing Teks

Pollock was truly one of the greats. Some of his papers are really phenomenal (if you like reading research papers, that is). Great writing style...

#153259 some liquid cultures/agar recipies...

Posted by Hippie3 on 07 May 2006 - 02:03 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

Quote:

The following are proven agar recipes specifically formulated for the in vitro culturing and long-term maintenance of Psilocybe cubensis strains. All media have a near-neutral pH and should be sterilized for fifteen to twenty minutes at 15 psi pressure:

Amaranth* Soy Agar

20 grams amaranth flour
20 grams soy flour
9.5 grams agar

500 mL distilled water

*Amaranth, from South America, is the only grain that contains all essential amino acids; it is extremely high in L-lysine, containing up to five percent.

EntheoGenesis No. 442

10 grams amaranth flour
10 grams brown rice flour
10 grams potato flour
10 grams soy flour
2 grams malted barley
9.5 grams agar
500 mL distilled water

Oatmeal Neopeptone Agar

40 grams oatmeal or oat flour
2 grams neopeptone (optional)
9.5 grams agar
500 mL distilled water

Modified Sabouraud's Medium

25 grams barley flour
5 grams dextrose
2 grams neopeptone (optional)
1 gram yeast extract
9.5 grams agar
500 mL distilled water

Cornmeal Dextrose Agar

25 grams yellow cornmeal
2.5 grams dextrose
9.5 grams agar
500 mL distilled water

Barley Malt Extract Agar

40 grams barley flour

2 grams malt extract
1 - 2 grams yeast extract (optional)
9.5 grams agar
500 mL distilled water

Dr. Pollock's Modified Agar*

10 grams dried dog food
10 grams amaranth flour
2 grams dextrose or malt extract
9.5 grams agar
500 mL distilled water

*The above formula is a modification of one first used by the late Dr. Stephen H. Pollock, discoverer of the extremely rare Psilocybe tampanensis, Psilocybe wassoniorum, and ethnomycologist par excellance.

Tips

*The flask or bottle in which the medium is sterilized should never be more than two-thirds full in order to avoid boilover; plug the flask or bottle with non-absorbent cotton and cover with aluminum foil to help prevent entry of external contaminants.

*Remove the medium as soon as the pressure reaches "0." Oversterilization or prolonged heating will change the composition of the medium. Sugars such as dextrose or malt can "caramelize," resulting in a medium that can inhibit mycelial growth and encourage sectors (mutations). Excessive heating of medium can also cause a drop in pH, resulting in a more acid medium. It is possible to destroy completely the gelling properties of agar by prolonged heating, and this destruction is hastened as the acidity increases.

*For long-term health and maintenance of sacred strains, alternate any two of the above media. This will help prevent senescence, which can occur when cultures are grown on one medium only. Store strains at 35° - 40°F; transfer every six months. In this manner, sacred strains can be maintained for years.

*Never compromise the integrity of your strain library. Strains showing even a hint of senescence should be (ideally) removed from the collection.

believe we have that in the discus archives
but redundacy is also nice.

#149287 Magic Mushroom Cultivation by Steven H. Pollock, M. D.



Posted by Hippie3 on 25 April 2006 - 02:54 AM in Misc. Magic Mushroom Growing Teks

Quote
Magic Mushroom Cultivation

Steven H. Pollock, M. D.

Art and Illustrations by
Robin Klause

Herbal Medicine Research Foundation
San Antonio, Texas 1977

"This novel magic mushroom grower's guide offers new organic methods that are simpler than any before made available to the public for growing mushrooms. It also offers innovative improvements on popular techniques of magic mushroom cultivation and is lavishly illustrated with explicit drawings an 15 full-color photographs.
.
Magic Mushroom Cultivation

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A MUST FOR MAGIC MUSHROOM ENTHOUSIASTS!

$5.00”

Foreword

In Mexico there is an ancient native tradition that the sacred mushroom speaks. Es habla! It is language! Indeed plants that alter consciousness have been used by man for psychogenesis as early as civilization itself. Even today, sacred mushrooms play a vital role as divinatory medicinal agents in Latin America. Naturally enough, with the Twentieth Century explosive rise in psychotropic mushroom consciousness, magic mushroom use has become a worldwide transcultural phenomenon. The mushrooms speak for themselves.

When psychobotanicals are employed prudently, they can be of great benefit to the mind and body. Used inappropriately, however, they can induce unpleasant or bad trips. Organic psilocybin-containing mushrooms are safer and more pleasant than LSD, STP, PCP and other synthetic hallucinogens. Home-grown magic mushrooms are truly marvelous herbs and should be regarded always with deep respect. Like their wild progenitors, cultivated psilocybian mushrooms have powerful natural energies that can soar the mushroom eater to paradise or deposit him into abysmal psychic turmoil.

Interest in growing magic mushrooms at home has increased tremendously in recent times. It is a worthwhile endeavor because persons who grow their own psychobotanicals usually tend to live in a harmonious relationship with them. Diverse techniques for magic mushroom cultivation are offered in this book. Some are novel and have never before been made available to the public, whereas others include innovative improvements on well established methods. Each technique offers certain advantages compared with other techniques, and enthusiasts may want to experiment with all of them or choose one most suitable for a particular cultivation project

Introduction

Psychotropic mushrooms naturally grow throughout most of the terrestrial world and are eagerly hunted by psychomycophiles, i.e. magic mushroom enthusiasts, worldwide (Pollock, 1975-77). The majority of these mushrooms produce psilocin (4-hydroxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine) as a hallucinogenic constituent but store their magic predominantly in
the form of psilocybin (4-phosphoryloxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine). This unique phosphate analog of serotonin (5-hydroxy-tryptamine), a neurotransmitter in the human central nervous system, is biosynthesized not only by numerous psilocybian mushroom species belonging to the genera Panaeolus and Psilocybe but also by at least two species of Conocybe and some Stropharias. Even serotonin itself occurs as a metabolite in some of these mushrooms, but it is not responsible for their psychotropic effects.

Psychoactive Stropharia species, such as the magnificent cubensis and the less well known subaerugina.scens, are regarded by some taxonomists to be Psilocybes because they lack certain sterile cells called chrysocystidia, the function of which is still unknown. The genera Stropharia and Psilocybe are in fact so closely related through these intergrades that Stropharias should probably be reclassified as Psilocybes. The binomials Psilocybe cubenis, P. stuntzii, and P. subaeruginascens will therefore be employed in this book.

Most psilocybian species stain cyan blue when bruised, especially on the stem, but not

all mushroom species that stain blue are hallucinogenic. Some are actually poisonous and correct identification of field collections is important. Some Amanita species, notably the striking muscaria and the divine pantherina, contain the hallucinogenic amino acids ibotenic acid and muscimol. Because of the ecological nature of Amanitas, no one has been able to obtain fruit from them under artificial conditions. In contrast, many species of Psilocybe and Panaeolus have been successfully cultivated.

The first successful cultivation of sacred hallucinogenic mushrooms from Mexico was accomplished by the mycologists Roger Heim and Roger Cailleux in Paris during the late 1950's. They were able to obtain fruit of some Psilocybe species under sterile conditions on compost in glass flasks and also grew various species under nonsterile conditions on composts in earthenware pots in a greenhouse (Heim & Cailleux, 1957; Heim & Wasson, 1959; Heim & coll., 1967). The latter technique was found to be ideal for obtaining plenty of magic fruit since beautiful flushes of mushrooms appeared. Psilocybe mexicana Heim, P. caerulescens Murrill, and P. cubensis (Earle) Singer were the first hallucinogenic species fruited in this manner and P. semperviva Heim & Cailleux, P. mixaeensis Heim, and P. zapotecorum Heim soon followed. P. cubensis not only turned out to be the most aggressive species to fruit in cultivation but also produced the largest mushrooms. It is no wonder that P. cubensis has become the mushroom of choice for cultivation by magic mushroom enthusiasts.

Psychotropic fungi from diverse areas of the world have been tested by the author for growth and fruiting ability on various media. Observations have been made on the following Psilocybes: a strain of P. argentipes Yokoyama from Japan; strains of P. baeocystis Singer & Smith from Oregon. Washington, and British Columbia; two strains of P. Caerulescens Murrill from Mexico; a strain of P. coprophila (Bulliard per Fries) Kummer from Texas; multiple strains of P. cubensis (Earle) Singer from Texas, Mexico, and Colombia; strains of P. cyanescens Wakefield from British Columbia, Washington, and Scotland; two strains of P. fasciata Hongo from Japan; strains of P. semilanceata (Fries) Kummer from British Coltunbia and Oregoii ; strains of P. subaerugiuascens Höhnel from California and Japan; a strain of P. subaeruginosa Cleland from Australia; a strain of P. subcaerulipes Hongo from Japan; multiple strains of P. stuntzii Guzmán & Ott from British Columbia, Oregon, and Washington; and finally a strain of P. zapotecorum Heim from Mexico.

Observations have also been made on the following species of Panaeolus: a strain of P. cambodginiensis Ola'h & Heim from Colombia; strains of P. cyanescens (Berkeley & Broome) Saccardo from Hawaii and Mexico; and two strains of P. subbalteatus (Berkeley & Broome) Saccardo from Oregon.

Mexican strains of Psilocybe yungensis Singer & Smith, a species that typically inhabits fallen trees and humus, were fruited after five or more months of culture on a moss medium in glass flasks (Heim & coll., 1967). But such a lag is entirely impractical for psilocybian mushroom fanciers. Therefore, this book will focus primarily on cultivation of species that can be grown easily and relatively rapidly. Techniques for their cultivation are applicable, nevertheless, to many other magic mushroom species and to various "food" mushrooms as well.

The Magic Mushroom Life Cycle

Mushrooms are spore bearing organs (carpophores or sporocarps) of higher fungi, which live in soil, on dung of wild and domesticated animals, or in other habitats. Amanita species live in symbiosis with the roots of various trees and have largely undefined growth factor requirements. Amanitas therefore cannot be readily brought to fruition in the laboratory or at home. The life cycles of all magic mushrooms nevertheless follow the same basic pattern as portrayed for Psilocybe cubensis (figure 1).

The vegetative or somatic fungal organisms exist as strands of interconnected mycelia. Generally in nature the mycelia cannot be seen in the substrate with the naked eye. The fluffy or stringy white mycelia of Psilocybe cyanescens and P. cubensis, however, are characteristically luxuriant and readily perceptible when probing the substrate. Although carpophores are normally regarded as fruit because of their fleshiness, the purpose of a mushroom is to make and disperse germ cells (gametes) for propagation of the species. A mushroom is actually analogous more to a flower than to a fruit in this respect. Specialized cells known as basidia and located on mushroom gill edges undergo reduction division (meiosis), which allows for genetic recombination in the successive generation. The nucleus of a diploid basidium contains paired chromosomes that separate and double in the reduction division. This results in the formation of four nuclei with unpaired chromosomes. These nuclei migrate into basidial cell wall extensions which pinch off and become spores. Each spore is borne by the basidium on a pedicel known as a sterigma and is ultimately ejected by electrostatic forces. Spores have a protective surface covering enabling them to survive for months or even years in a dormant state. An hallucinogenic strain of Panaeolus sphinctrinus (Fries) Quélet was even revived from a seven year old spore deposit (Ola'h, 1970).

Spores and the monokaryotic hyphae which germinate from them are haploid, i.e. they have unpaired chromosomes. After forming clamp connections, the monokaryotic hyphal cells undergo somatogamy exchanging nuclear material and becoming dikaryotic. The diploid mycelia (strands of hyphal cells) have paired chromosomes. If the genetic makeup of the diploid mycelia permits, the proper environmental conditions will stimulate mushroom formation. Primordia or "pinheads" appear first and expand into mature mushrooms by absorbing water. Some psilocybian species, such as Psilocybe cubensis, P. subaeruginascens, P. stuntzii, and Panaeolus semiovatus (Fries) Lundell, possess a partial veil that encloses the undersurface of the pileus (cap), thereby helping to maintain a humid micro-environment for spore development. As the mushroom matures, its partial veil ruptures leaving an annulus (ring) on the stipe (stem). These features are so obvious that P. stuntzii sporocarps are sometimes called "Blue Veils" and P. cub ensis "Purple Rings." Although mushrooms do not have chlorophyll, some have light sensitive pigments which cause them to orient toward natural and artificial light (phototropism) as they are growing, and indeed light is necessary to induce fruiting of psilocybian mushrooms.

Individual spores are invisible to the naked eye, but adeposit of spores known as a spore print (figure 2) can easily be obtained from a fresh mushroom by cutting off the cap, placing it bottom-side down on a piece of clean paper, and setting a glass or cup over it for a few hours or overnight. Usually white paper is used in order to discern the color of the spore print. The print will have a characteristic color depending on the genus of mushroom. Panaeolus spore prints are black except for those of P. foenisecii

(Persoon per Fries) Kühner and P. castaneifolius (Murrill) Smith which are dark brown. Psilocybe spore prints are typically purplishbrown. P. cubensis usually gives such a dark print that it appears black, often with a purple hue. Under a microscope Psilocybe spores such as those of P. cubensis (figure 3) appear yellowish-brown in 10% KOH solution. Black Panaeolus spores retain their color even in concentrated sulfuric acid solution. This readily distinguishes them from the black spores of Coprinus, etc., which fade in sulfuric acid solution. Spores of P. foenisecii and P. castaneifolius have a warted internal appearance that is distinctive under the microscope.

It is nof known whether spores of psilocybian mushrooms contain psilocin and psilocybin, but conceivably they do. Mycelia of Psilocybe cubensis, P. baeocystis, and numerous Panaeolus species, have been reported to biosynthesize psilocybin, psilocin, or both of these psychoactive compounds in liquid culture (Catalfomo & Tyler, Jr., 1964; Leung & Paul,

1969; Ola'h, 1970). On solid media such as agar, psilocybian mycelia will often develop a blue discoloration. This is probably due to an enzymatically catalyzed oxidation of psilocin to a blue quinone.

The Simplest Technique from Scratch

The simplest cultivation technique for growing magic mushrooms from spores requires very little in the way of supplies. All that is needed is some manure, vermiculite, water, canning jars, a pressure cooker, and of course spores. This technique works well for San Isidro (Psilocybe cubensis) and other mushrooms which grow on dung in nature, especially Panaeolus species.

The selection of manure is very important. Slightly aged manure should be used. If the manure is too fresh, it is messy to work with. But if it is too old, it is less suitable as a growth medium. Because of its porous texture, horse manure is preferable to cattle manure but manure from other herbivorous mammals, such as sheep and even elephants, can be used for growing mushrooms. Composted manure is excellent. If the manure is gathered directly from a stall in a stable after breaking down for over a year, however, it is sometimes unsuitable for this method. Do not use commercially packaged manure either. After commercial processing, it is usually more like dirt than real manure. Sometimes farms will sell cow manure that has been largely separated from dirt by a machine and placed in a huge pile, where it begins to compost. This is ideal!

After manure is selected, the next step is to pour some vermiculite (about 1/4 to 1/3 cup) into a wide mouth canning jar. Then add some manure. You should not overdo it. Add enough to cover the vermiculite with a layer of about 1 to 1½ inch manure. The amount is not critical. For instance, it is not necessary to cover all the vermiculite. The purpose of the vermiculite is to hold moisture and to keep the manure from burning onto the bottom of the jar when it is steam sterilized in the pressure cooker. The manure layer need not have uniform thickness. In fact, it is best to use relatively small broken pieces of manure with irregular shapes in order to provide plenty of surface area for growing mycelia. Besides, relatively large intact pieces of manure tend to be more resistant to complete sterilization in the pressure cooker.

After the manure layer is in place, squirt it well with water from a spray bottle. It is desirable to start with plenty of water so as to produce an environment with adequate moisture for the spores to germinate. Pressure cooking tends to dry out the manure

unless, there is sufficient water. If water cannot easily be seen accumulating at the bottom of the jar in the vermiculate layer after spraying, then add about 1/8 cup water (more or less as deemed necessary). Too much water, however, can cause the manure to undergo dissolution into a muddy consistency during sterilization. This is not desirable. An advantage of uncomposted horse manure is that it is rather resistant to dissolution during sterilization. It should not take much effort to get the knack of how much water to use. Prepare as many jars as desired, the more the better. Other glass containers, such as Erlenmeyer flasks, may be used in lieu of canning jars for this method of starting spores, but canning jars are convenient and practical.

After enough water has been added, place the dome of each canning jar lid upside down over the mouth of each jar so that the rubber seal faces up and screw on the band of each lid (figure 4). Leave it loose because the object is to allow pressure on the inside of the jar to equilibrate with that in the pressure cooker during sterilization. The jars are ready for the pressure cooker. If flasks or other glass containers are being used, cotton plugs can be employed with aluminum foil as an outer wrapping. A 22 quart pressure cooker holds 7 quart canning jars. A larger pressure cooker with room for two layers of quart jars allows for greater production.

Place the jars on a bottom rack in the pressure cooker and add water. Usually about three quarts of water is sufficient for a 22 quart cooker. One way to be sure enough water has been added is to fill the pressure cooker until the jars start to tip over from floating and then to scoop out some water with a small cup to prevent this. Pressure cookers that do not require a rubber gasket are a better buy, but either type will work fine. Be sure to use a little vaseline to obtain a good seal with either type. Then pressure cook the jars at 15 lbs. pressure for a full hour from the time the pressure has reached 15 lbs. After the steam sterilization is completed, allow the pressure cooker and contents to cool. Open the pressure lock to release any excess residual pressure and remove the jars. Screw the lids tight until ready to begin spore inoculation.

To prepare for spore inoculation, heat the end of a wireloop or probe, dull knife, or any other suitable object in the flame of an alcohol lamp or -gas burner on a stove until it begins to glow. Then carefully set it down being sure to keep the end from touching anything. It is best to lay down the wire loop or eqijivalent object at the edge of a counter so that the heat sterilized end is not near any surface. Carefully upfold a spore print if it is folded. Then lift off the lid of the jar to be inoculated, removing both the band and inverted dome together. As soon as the two piece lid is off, turn it over so that the dome will not fall out and set it down. Pick up the unfolded spore print and hold it at an acute angle over the jar with one hand. The spore print should be facing the jar. With the other hand take the loop and scrape off some spores, letting them fall into the jar (figure 5). Gentle tapping of the spore print with the loop insures that lots of spores will fall into the jar. Do not overdo the tapping as it is not good to cause air currents. Then put the lid back on the jar with the rubber seal of the dome still facing up. Do not screw the band too tight since is is necessary to let oxygen diffuse into the jar and carbon dioxide out.

Many jars can be started from one large spore print. During the entire inoculating procedure, it is important to work in a draft-free area. Therefore keep doors and windows closed and do not run heating or air conditioning for at least several hours before making the spore inoculations. It is also important to control breathing when

inoculating the jars, since breathing over the open jars may contaminate them. It is not really necessary in most cases to wear a mask, but it may make a difference for some enthusiasts.
In anywhere from three days to a couple of weeks, depending on the age of the spore print, white mycelia should be noticeable in each jar at multiple sites on the manure. San Isidlro mycelia are more fluffy than mycelia from Panaeolus. If contaminants start to grow, they will usually be some other color, most often green. Since manure is a natural substrate for the mushroom species being grown, ordinarily growth of mushroom mycelia rather than contaminants will be favored. San Isidro mycelia will frequently complete
growth and commence to form mushrooms within a month but may take up to six weeks or rarely longer. Panaeolus species are slower to make mushrooms in small containers. Furthermore, when mushrooms are grown in small containers such as quart jars, they tend to be much smaller than when grown in larger containers or on compost outdoors. Therefore magic mushroom growers might reasonably wish to use mycelia in the quart jars as “spawn” for larger containers or compost beds. It is advisable to refrain from using such spawn for large scale cultivation projects until after it has been observed to make mushrooms.
Culture on Agar Media

Agar is a concentrated extract of red marine algae belonging to the genera Gelidium, Gracilaria and Pterocladia. It is principally employed as a gelatinizing agent for microbiological culture media and has a history of use as a non-habit-forming laxative, a gelatin substitute in food preparation, and a sizing for paper and silk. Agar is sometimes called agar-agar or Japanese Isinglass and is available in powder form from many biological supply companies or in strips from health food stores. The commercial powdered agar is less expensive. If agar strips are purchased, they should be ground into powder prior to use. Agar does not dissolve in cold water but readily dissolves in at least 65 times its weight of boiling water. Upon cooling, the agar becomes a firm jelly that is particularly suitable as a medium for germinating magic mushroom spores and isolating pure cultures of mycelia. Agar media are also excellent for the growing and storage of stock mycelia.
Agar is actually a polysaccharide composed mainly of the sugars galactose and uronic acid in various combinations and chemical forms, but the nutritional value of agar is minimal. Therefore, it is necessary to fortify agar media with extra nutrients for growing magic mushroom mycelia. PDY (potato-dextrose-yeast) agar is superb. This medium consists of potato water, dextrose sugar (D-glucose), an extract of yeast, and agar. Potato water is made by cutting a moderately large unpealed potato, or at least 200 grams of small potatoes, into one-inch sections and boiling them in a liter of tap or distilled water for an hour. The water is then strained, through a metal strainer or cheesecloth to remove pieces of potato and extra water is added to bring the final volume back to one liter. The potato water is heated to a gentle boil and 20 grams dextrose, 3 to 10 grams yeast extract, and 15 grams agar are stirred in until completely dissolved. The yeast extract is rich in vitamins, protein and minerals. Nutritional yeast may be used as a substitute for the yeast extract, but the extract is better. Fresh potato water is rich in essential growth factors. This is evident since mushroom mycelia will

grow rather poorly in glass culture tubes containing commercial potato dextrose agar with yeast extract but will grow very well on PDY agar made with fresh potato water.
If the PDY agar is going to be used to germinate spores of Psilocybe or Panaeolus mushrooms, it is important to lower the pH, which is normally about 5.6, to 4.5 with a weak organic acid such as lactic, oxalic, or tartaric acid. The pH can be easily measured with pH paper and germination is much faster at the lower pH. Also, growth of undesired bacteria is significantly inhibited at the lower pH. With this pH 4.5 medium, it is not necessary to use any antibiotics. If the spore print is greatly contaminated, the benzimidazole compound known as benomyl may be added to the medium prior to sterilization. About 1 mg benomyl per liter of agar solution generally inhibits growth of many different potential fungal contaminants much more than it retards growth of mushroom mycelia (Edington, Khew & Barron, 1971).
The medium is now ready for sterilization. If an autoclave is going to be used, pour each 500 ml of agar solution into a liter flask. If a pressure cooker is going to be used, pour each 250 ml portion of agar solution into a quart canning jar or liter flask. Sterilize at 15 lbs. pressure for at least thirty minutes but preferably f or a full hour. After sterilized PDY agar has been allowed to cool in the pressure cooker or autoclave, carefully pour it into plastic petri dishes, which come presterilized and can only be used once. They would melt in the pressure cooker. Glass petri dishes can also be used and are recyclable. After use they can be cleaned and then resterilized in the pressure cooker. They should be wrapped in a dish towel and placed on a rack for sterilization. Petri dishes of media are excellent for germinating spores or growing stock mycelia because of their large surface area and ease of making transfers.
Other containers such as canning jars, baby food jars, glass test tubes, etc. will also work for culturing mycelia. Glass culture tubes with autoclavable plastic screw-on caps are available in various sizes. When using any of these containers, pour in a small volume of unsterilized agar solution and loosely screw on each cap. If using canning jars, invert the domes. If using containers without autoclavable lids such as flasks or glass test tubes, the openings should be plugged with cotton or glass wool and covered with aluminum fail prior to sterilization. If using glass beakers, aluminum foil will suffice as a cover. The containers with agar solution are then placed in a pressure cooker using appropriate racks and sterilized for an hour. Glass culture or test tubes should be taken out while media are still warm. Tubes of liquid agar media are then placed at an angle of less than 20° to cool. When the agar media solidify in the inclined tubes, there is more surface area for growth of mycelia than if the tubes had been allowed to cool in the vertical position. Since the tubes have a slanted agar surface, they are often referred to as “slant tubes.”
It is important to work ‘in a draft-free place when opening the sterile containers of agar media to inoculate with spores, make transfers of mycelia, or make tissue cultures from the mushrooms themselves. To make an inoculation from a spore print, heat the end of a wire loop in the flame of an alcohol lamp or gas burner. It will rapidly begin to glow. Then lift up the cover of the petri dish and dip the loop into the sterile agar medium. This will both cool the loop and give it a coating of agar to which spores will adhere. Immediately recover the petri dish and gently scrape the wire loop across the spore print. Many spores will stick to the loop. Then open the petri dish and smear the spores on the agar. This is ordinarily accomplished by first streaking the wire loop

across the agar medium and then sweeping over the agar surface in a narrow “S” pattern (figure 6). Recover the petri dish and flame the wire loop for the next spore inoculation.

When all the dishes are inoculated, seal them with strips of paper masking tape. This will help to keep the agar media from drying out. Store the dishes in a convenient place at room temperature. It is best to label them with the date, species, strain, etc. in order to follow their development. It is not necessary to wear a mask during the inoculation procedure, but caution should be taken not to breathe on open petri dishes. It is important to keep the risk of contamination to a minimum.

Another inoculation technique which can be employed is the “quadrant dilution technique.” Divide each petri dish into four equal quadrants and spread out the spores by sweeping at first only in one quadrant. Recover the petri dish and reflame the loop. Allow it to cool. Then streak once across the inoculated quadrant and move to the next quadrant into which spores should be spread using a recurring “S” pattern. Time can be saved by flaming more than one inoculating loop at a time. The process is repeated, streaking spores from the second into the third quadrant and finally from the third into the fourth. The fourth quadrant will have the fewest spores but should also be least likely to be invaded with contaminants in the original spore sample.

If a mushroom enthusiast does not have a spore print but does have a sun-dried or air-dried magic mushroom, it may be possible to isolate a pure mycelial culture. This is especially true if the specimen is not very old. Two approaches can be tried. The first is simply to flame a wire loop, cool it in the agar medium as if preparing to streak spores from a spore print, dip the loop briskly into the gill tissue of the mushroom, and finally streak it on the agar medium using the “quadrant dilution technique.”

The other apprpach is a spore dilution technique using sterile water. A piece of mushroom gill tissue is placed in a vial containing less than 1 ml sterile water. The tissue is then broken up and swirled around with a flamed wire loop. Then a small sample of the water containing spores is transferred to another vial containing a small amount of sterile water. The more transfers the better, but five is usually plenty. Finally, a small amount of the spore-containing solution from the last vial is streaked on agar media using a wire loop.

Vials and transfer implements should be sterilized prior to use for best chances of success. If glass eyedroppers are used for making transfers, they can be sterilized without their rubber suction pieces in a pressure cooker along with other supplies. This technique can also be applied to spores from fresh mushrooms by dripping sterile water over the gills, collecting it, and making spore dilutions.

Often within a few days or so, white mycelia formed from hyphae germinating from the spores become visible to the naked eye. Contaminants are rarely white but are usually colored due to green, black or other pigments. The most frequent contaminants are molds and seem to be Penicillium, Neurospora, and Aspergillus species. The desired white mycelia can be transferred to agar media in other petri dishes or the contaminants may be carefully removed using. a flamesterilized probe or scalpel that has been allowed to cool. In either manner a pure culture of mycelia can be successfully “isolated.” Since fungal contaminants often grow much more rapidly than mushroom mycelia, it is necessary to remove contaminants with the surrounding medium very promptly or they will quickly take over. If the spores are several months or more old, it

may take a month or even longer to observe germination. If the spores are less than a couple of months old, however, luxuriant fluffy white mycelia will usually begin to cover the surface of the agar medium within about one to three weeks (see color plate on page 33).

Mycelial strains isolated from spore prints may possess different fruiting characteristics. One culture obtained from a print may fruit aggressively, whereas another may not make mushrooms at all. Still another may make only tiny abortive mushrooms. Therefore it is necessary to test a strain for fruiting ability rather than to make assumptions that it will fruit. Nutrient requirements are also important in determining fruiting. For instance, a strain of San Isidro from the village of Huautla de Jiménez in Oaxaca, Mexico has been observed to make typical healthy mushrooms on composted straw with manure, unusually small mushrooms on brown rice, and only dwarfed abortive mushrooms on cased rye grass seed. Other strains of San Isidro have been observed to make large healthy mushrooms on all these media. Many different substances can serve as growth media for mushroom mycelia. The diversity of media is only limited by the genetically controlled ability of the mycelia to utilize available nutrients. Although some strains produce mushrooms aggressively, they loose their vigor upon prolonged growth. Sometimes a manifestation of this reduced vitality is that the strain will become erratic in making mushrooms or cease to make mushrooms altogether.

One way to combat loss of vigor is to challenge the mycelia periodically with different media, MEA (malt extract agar) is excellent, for example, to alternate with PDY agar. Commercial MEA powder is available from biological supply companies or may he made by adding 20 grams malt extract. powder or syrup and 20 grams agar to liter of gently boiling water. Also, 15 to 20 ml corn-steep liquor can be added as an optional ingredient to the preparation. Liquid malt extract and sometimes malt extract powder are available from supermarkets. Corn-steep liquor can be made by boiling uncooked fresh or dried corn in water, allowing the resulting corn-steep water to stand for a few days and then sterilizing it in a canning par. The agar preparation is sterlized prior to use.

Another excellent agar preparation is DFA (dog food agar). Purina Dog Chow works well. Simply boil a cup of dry dog chow in a liter of tap water, strain the solution, stir in 15 grams agar powder, and sterilize prior to use. Psilocybian mushroom mycelia will occasionally yield limited fruitings directly on PDY or other agar media such as MEA. In contrast, DFA is an excellent medium for growing San Isidro mushrooms in canning jars, beakers or other glass containers. Within limits, the more concentrated the dog food extract

the more biomass of mushrooms will be produced.

Although mycelial cultures isolated from spores may have different fruiting characteristics than the parental strain by virtue of a difference in genetic makeup, mycelial cultures obtained via direct tissue culture from a mushroom should behave the same as the mycelia that produced the mushroom. This is expected because the genetic makeup of the tissue culture isolate is the same as that of the parental mycelia. Tissue cultures are easy to make, especially when working with large fleshy mushrooms such as San Isidro. The object is to transfer a piece of uncontaminated mushroom tissue to a sterile medium for culturing. Glass culture tubes containing a medium such as PDY agar are very useful.

To make a tissue culture first flame-sterilize a scalpel containing a narrow blade. A #11 scalpel blade is ideal. In the case of a large mushroom such as San Isidro, a sharp probe can be used in place of a scalpel, but the latter is more effcient for the excision: Then break apart the mushroom to obtain a cross section through the middle of the cap and stem. This can ordinarily be done with one gentle but brisk tear. If the mushroom is young, free of rain damage, and without insect larvae, the inner tissue should be uncontaminated. Carefully excise a small piece of newly exposed tissue from the cap or stem and place it on the slanted agar medium in a culture tube (figure 7). It is sometimes easier to make the excision with a scalpel but to transfer the piece of tissue with a probe to the agar medium. It is a good practice to flame the mouth of the glass culture tube before recapping, but it is not essential. Since the stem of San Isidro and most other magic mushroom species is hollow, tissue should be taken from as high on the stem as possible to minimize the risk of contamination. Contaminating organisms tend to be more numerous at the lower end of the stem in young specimens. Within a few days white mycelia can usually be seen growing upon and spreading from the piece of mushroom tissue used for culture. If some tubes show signs of contamination, sterilize and recycle them. Tissue cultures should he
transferred for growing stock inocula and can be used directly as starter for spawn production.
When mycelia are not being intentionally propagated, it is best to store them in a refrigerator at about 4° C (almost 40° F). If petri dishes are being used, they should be placed in plastic bags to reduce the rate of drying of the agar media. Culture tubes are better for storage. Some magic mycelia will keep for over a year if stored on agar media in sealed glass culture tubes at 40° C.

The Rice-Cake Technique

This technique is extremely easy and highly recommended for its convenience in growing Psilocybe cubensis mushrooms. All that is needed is a pressure cooker, some canning jars, uncontaminated live mushroom starter (mycelia), and brown rice. Either long grain or short grain brown rice may be used. The former is usually more economical. Do not use white rice. It is inferior in quality to brown rice because most of the vitamins have been lost in converting brown to white rice.
Into each quart jar place ¼ cup brown rice and between 1/3 to ½ cup tap water. One-half cup or more of water is too much because The rice will turn into mush rather than a cake. One-third cup water leads to a dry cake that is adequate, but mycelia grow faster on the wetter cakes resulting from use of more than 1/3 cup of water. Up to 1/8 teaspoon of agricultural gypsum (calcium sulfate) may be added to each jar prior to sterilization to serve as a buffer, but gypsum is not really necessary. Some cubensis strains seem to prefer it, but so do many contaminants. It seems more practical not to bother using gypsum except for purposes of experimentation to find out if a particular mushroom strain will fruit more aggressively with it. In most cases it probably will not make any difference.
Invert the dome of each two-piece lid and place it on the mouth of each canning jar with the rubber seal facing upward. Then loosely screw on the lid bands. Pressure cook the jars at 15 lbs. pressure for an hour. Actually 45 minutes at 15 lbs. pressure is adequate,

but an hour gives even greater likelihood of complete sterilization. Allow the pressure cooker to cool and remove the jars, screwing the bands tighter until ready to inoculate the rice-cakes with mushroom mycelia. Using a flame-sterilized probe, carefully transfer a piece of agar medium containing live uncontaminated mycelia into each jar (figure 10). It is best to loosen the jar lid beforehand so that it will lift off easily. To make the transfer, cut out a section of agar medium containing mycelia using a flame-sterilized scalpel or probe. Then spear the agar block of mushroom starter with the probe, life up the lid of the jar, and drop in the piece of mushroom starter. Close the lid but do not screw it too tight since it is necessary for growing myeelia to breathe. To enhance the rate of mycelial growth, very soon after the jar is inoculated the lid can be screwed tight and the jar shaken to bring the piece of mushroom starter into contact with more of the rice-cake surface. Then loosen the lid before setting the jar in place to incubate. In about four weeks mushrooms will start to grow. Sometimes they commence after only three weeks, but they may frequently take up to six weeks to appear. This depends a lot on the strain and room temperature.

The mycelia can be grown in the dark but light is needed when it is time for the fungus to make mushrooms. As little as five minutes twice a day from an overhead incandescent light in a closet can be sufficient to initiate mushroom formation. But much better crops seem to come when fluorescent “grow lights’’ are used for longer periods during the day. When mushrooms are growing, the lid of each jar should be very loose since much condensation occurs as the mushrooms breathe.

Some growers remove the lids completely at this time or replace the domes with a double layer of paper towels. The towels can be secured in place with the lid bands and the jars may be set near a window for natural light. Paper towel tops should be sprayed with water at least once a day to help maintain a humid environment. As the rice-cake dries, fruition is promoted. But if the dome is left very loosely in place, fruiting continues much longer. Sometimes fruiting occurs for three months or more! Mushrooms will keep appearing after harvesting of previous crops.

To harvest the magic mushrooms, a fancier can reach in through the mouth of the jar and pull them out. It is best to grasp each mushroom near the bottom of the stem and to give it a twist. If the mushroom cap is tugged, it might just break off from the stem. Alternatively, a long knife may be used to cut the mushrooms at the bottom of the stem. Still another method is to turn the jar facing down so that the cake will fall near the orifice. This makes it easier to grasp the mushrooms. Sometimes it is advantageous after a second or third harvest to flip the cake over in the jar before putting the lid back on. This maneuver often promotes a luxuriant fruiting from the newly exposed rice-cake surface.

When the cakes have dried out too much for mushrooms to appear, they can be squirted with water from a spray bottle to induce another fruiting or better yet used as spawn for a mushroom garden on compost. If there is absolutely no sign of contamination, the cakes themselves may be fried or broken up and cooked in mushroom soup or other cuisine for a psychedelic experience. One cake is usually sufficient for two to four enthusiasts.

The rice-cake technique is very efficient. A 14 ounce package of brown rice can be obtained often for less than fifty cents and is enough for seven quart jars. When the cakes have completely become covered by mycelia, small pieces can be cut out with a

sterilized scalpel or probe and transferred to newly prepared rice-cakes in other jars. This will not interfere significantly with mushroom production and will insure a continuing supply of magic San Isidro mushrooms.
San Isidro is the only species that has been observed so far to make mushrooms on rice-cakes. Rice-cake medium nevertheless can be used to grow mycelia of other Psilocybe species besides cubensis. Psilocybe cyanescens and subaeruginascens mycelia thrive on brown rice, whereas baeocystis, caerulescens, semilanceata, stuntzii, subaeruginosa, and zapotecorum mycelia spread more slowly on this medium. Brown rice also supports growth of Panaeolus mycelia. With further experimentation, especially with temperature regulation, modifications of the rice-cake technique may render it useful for obtaining fruit from various magic mushroom species.

Growing Spawn On Seed

Seeds make excellent growth media for psilocybian mushroom mycelia. Especially suitable for spawn production is the seed of perennial ryegrass (Lolium perenne), which is available from many nurseries and garden supply centers. Usually it is possible to purchase ryegrass seed in bulk quantity, such as in 50 lb. bags. This makes it a very convenient medium for quantity spawn production. Furthermore, ryegrass seed is more economical than many other seeds.
When preparing ryegrass seed medium, it is important to use carefully measured volumes of seed and water. First an appropriate amount of seed is poured into canning jars and then tap water is added. If using one-quart wide mouth canning jars, place 2 cups ryegrass seed with 7/8 cup tap water in each jar. One cup water seems to turn the seed into mush, whereas ¾ cup water leaves the seed too dry after sterilization. For 1½ pint tapered wide mouth canning jars, which are truly ideal in size for ryegrass seed spawn production, use 1 1/3 cup ryegrass seed with 5/8 cup water. For wide mouth pint canning jars use 1 cup ryegrass seed with ½ cup water.
Invert the dome of each canning jar lid so that the rubber seal faces upward and loosely screw on the band of each lid. Place the jars on a bottom rack in a pressure cooker, pour a sufficient quantity of water into the pressure cooker, and steam sterilize the jars with ryegrass seed by cooking at 15 lbs. pressure for a full hour. Remember to start timing after 15 lbs. pressure is reached. It is best to remove jars of ryegrass seed media or other seed media from the pressure cooker while they are still warm but not hot. Use heat resistant gloves. Then screw the lids tight and shake each jar vigorously to loosen the seeds. If the jars are not adequately shaken prior to cooling, seed media will usually clump into a solid mass that is very hard to break up and that retards mycelial growth considerably. This is especially true of the ryegrass seed medium.
Keep cooled jars in a draft-free place such as on a shelf in a closet. Mushroom mycelia can be added as soon as desired after the jars have cooled. But if the jars have been sitting for three or more days, inspect them for early signs of contamination. Any mold growing in a jar at this point is a contaminant. Remove any contaminated jars for resterilization in the pressure cooker. Most, if not all, the jars should be free of contamination. It is necessary to shake these jars again just prior to the time of inoculation with magic mycelia to be sure the seed medium is lo,ose rather than a solid mass. Inoculation is accomplished using a flame-sterilized probe that has been allowed

to cool.
Uncontaminated live mushroom starter (mycelia) on an agar medium in a glass culture tube, petri dish, or other container is cut into sections with the probe. An agar section containing mycelia is then speared with the probe and placed on ryegrass seed medium in a canning jar (figure 8). This constitutes a transfer of magic mycelia from agar to seed medium. It is most practical to loosen each canning jar lid prior to inoculation so that it will open easily dctring the transfer procedure. For convenience more than one probe can be used. Each time a probe is used for a transfer, it should be resterilized in a flame and allowed to cool. This helps to reduce the chance of making a contaminated transfer. Sterile technique is critical for success. Therefore, do not leave mycelia exposed to the open air any longer than necessary and control breathing. Breathing directly into a mycelial culture or into an open container of sterilized medium may contaminate it. An enthusiast who has difficulty regulating his breathing can wear a mask over his mouth and nose.
Petri dishes of mycelia on agar media are easy to work with, can be sectioned in advance with a sterilized scalpel or probe, and provide sufficient mushroom starter for many jars. Because of their large surface area, however, petri dishes of media become contaminated more easily than culture tubes of media when opened. But culture tubes of mycelia on agar media are more difficult from which to make transfers. To excise a block of mycelia from a culture tube, it is more practical to use a probe that is bent at an acute angle near the tip rather than straight (see figure 8).
Maintain the inoculated jars of ryegrass seed in a draft-free place. For convenience the jars can be put back into the cardboard box in which they were shipped. After three days but no later than the fifth day, the jars should be inspected for mycelial growth and given a brisk shaking to help spread the mycelia. Then every four or five days the shaking is repeated. Shaking allows the mycelia to break up and come in contact with seed at multiple sites in the, jar to insure a fast rate of growth. Sometimes within two weeks but usually in about four weeks the mycelia will have completely permeated the seed media in the jars. Occasionally there are some jars that take up to six weeks to fill with mycelia, but this usually is a result of neglect. Mycelia that have completed growth in the jars can be employed at once to inoculate other jars of media using sterile technique, cased to produce mushrooms (see next chapter), or used as spawn to start compost cultivation.
Mycelia of Psilocybe and Panaeolus species thrive on ryegrass seed medium. Mycelia of Psilocybe cyanescens, cubensis, subaeruginascens, and subaeruginosa grow profusely and luxuriantly on this medium, whereas mycelia of Psilocybe argentipes, baeocystis, caerulescens, fasciata, semilanceata, stuntzii, Psilocybe subcaerulipes, and zapotecorum grow diffusely. Panaeolus cambodginiensis and cyanescens also produce luxuriant mycelia on ryegrass seed medium, whereas Panaeolus subbalteatus mycelia are aggressive but grow diffusely onthis medium.
Other types of seed can also be sterilized and used for spawn production. Even seeds of Cannabis sativa work well for growing San Isidro mycelia. Grain, the seed of cereal grasses, is very suitable for spawn production. Crimped oats, machine cracked seed of the cereal grass Avena sativa, are particularly useful for mycelial growth of Panaeolus and certain Psilocybe species such as the Mexican “derrumbe” (Psilocybe caerulescens). Curiously, this medium is not very suitable for San Isidro spawn

production.
For preparation of crimped oat medium, pour 2 cups crimped oats and between ½ and ¼ cup water into each quart canning jar. The amount of water depends on the brand of crimped oats. Since some brands contain other ingredients, such as alfalfa pellets, corn chops, and even molasses, more water is absorbed in cooking. Screw on each lid band tightly with the dome inverted and shake each jar well to evenly wet the oats. Then loosen the lids and pressure cook for an hour at 15 lbs. pressure as in preparation of other media. It is important with crimped oat media, as with all grain media, to remove the jars while still quite warm from the pressure cooker for shaking. Be sure to tighten the lids first. As with other seed media, grain media also need to be shaken again prior to inoculation with mycelia and then shaken periodically afterwards to help the mycelia spread throughout the media in the jars.
Rye grain, seed from the hardy annual grass Secale cereale (rye), is a very popular medium for grdwing San Isidro mycelia. In 1968, a method using rye grain for P. Cubensis spawn production was first offered to the public (Brown et al., 1968). For quart canning jars it calls for 225 grams rye grain (just over 1 cup) with 275 ml water (about 1 and 1/10 cup) and 4 grams chalk as a buffer. For pint jars it calls for the use of 100 grams rye grain (just under ½ cup) with 160 ml water (just under 2/3 cup) and 2 grams chalk. Sterilized rye grain is inoculated with mycelia. Instructions suggest that the spawn can then be used to inoculate compost in order to grow San Isidro mushrooms. This method of spawn production did not seem to catch the imagination of the public for some time.
In 1976, interest in magic mushroom cultivation via rye grain spawn skyrocketed owing to the discovery that San Isidro mushrooms can be made to grow simply by casing spawn (see next chapter). Oss and Oeric (1976) popularized the technique using 112 grams whole rye grain with 180 ml tap or distilled water, 2.0 grams calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$), and 0.2 grams monobasic potassium phosphate (K_2HPO_3) as an optional buffer. The 112 grams rye grain is just over ½ cup and the 180 ml water is just under ¾ cup. This same quantity of rye grain and water can also be employed in a pint canning jar and the calcium carbonate is not really needed. It seems easier to shake up the sterilized rye grain after pressure cooking if a little more grain or a little less water is used than called for in the recipe.
An alternate procedure suggested for preparing rye grain medium is to pre-cook rye grain by boiling it in a pot for 35 to 50 minutes (anonymous, 1976). For each quart jar ¾ cup rye grain is boiled in 1½ cup water. Quart canning jars are then filled ¾ full and sterilized for a half hour at 15 lbs. pressure. The recipe calls for calcium carbonate and yeast extract but these ingredients are not really necessary. Brown rice, seed of the annual cereal grass Oryza sativa, may be substituted for rye grain in this procedure. Still other grains such as wheat berries, which are seeds of the annual cereal grass Triticum aestivum, and milo seeds can also be used for growing spawn. The seed of milo, an Old World tropical grain sorphum (Sorghum vulgare), seems to have a greater tendency than rye grain to clump after pressure cooking and is therefore less likely than rye grain to bring satisfaction as a medium for spawn production.
In addition to growing spawn, certain seed media may be used for storage of mycelia. The seeds should be small for ease in filling culture tubes. Parakeet seed, which often contains a mixture of white millet, canary seed and hulled oats, is ideal. Millet, grain of

the annual cereal grass Panicum miliaceum, is frequently used for spawn production of Agaricus bisporus by commercial mushroom growers. Canary seed comes from a grass (Phalaris canariensis) that is indigenous to the Canary Islands. To prepare parakeet seed medium, gently boil the seed in a pot for thirty minutes using an excess of tap water. Strain the seed and place it with some gypsum in a pan. Roll the seed in the gypsum by hand to coat it. Then fill glass culture tubes about 2/3 to ¾ full with the gypsum coated seed, screw on the caps loosely, place the tubes upright in a rack, and sterilize them at 15 lbs. pressure for 45 minutes. Carefully remove the tubes while still warm, screw on the caps tightly, and shake up the media. Shake the media again before inoculating with mushroom mycelia. When mycelia has permeated the seed, the tubes may be placed in a refrigerator at 4° C (near 40° F) for storage. Some magic mycelia will remain viable for over a year if stored in this manner.

Cultivation On Compost

Compost cultivation is a versatile method suitable for most psilocybian mushroom species. The pioneering procedure that first brought Psilocybe mexicana to fruition on composts in Paris during the late 1950's is illuminating. Spawn of P. mexicana was grown in flasks under sterile conditions on composted straw that had been well washed. Mycelia used to inoculate the sterilized compost were initially grown on a malt extract agar medium. Unwashed straw compost was placed in earthenware pots and sterilized. The pots of compost were then inoculated with spawn from the flasks and set in a greenhouse. After about two weeks the compost was well invaded by the mycelia and covered with a thin layer of casing material. The casing material consisted of an unspecified mixture of various sands and calcareous (chalky) earths. The greenhouse temperature oscillated between about 19 to 25° C. In three to six weeks after casing, mushroom sporocarps appeared. It was found that spawn could not be easily grown in the flasks unless the compost was well washed prior to sterilization. In contrast, unwashed compost was observed to be superior for obtaining mushroom fruit. Composted corn debris (leaves and stalks) worked almost as well as composted straw for fruiting P. nrexicana in the clay pots.

Psilocybe caerulescens was grown in a similar manner to P. mexicana but would not produce fruit on composted straw. Composted corn debris served as a suitable medium, however, for fruiting P. caerulescens in greenhouse culture. Less abundant crops of P. caerulescens were obtained using a mixture of straw and corn debris composts. Psilocybe semperviva readily fruited on composted straw, but yielded more luxuriant flushes on the corn debris compost. Psilocybe mixaeensis produced carpophores on various composted media, such as wheat straw, corn debris, and horse dung. Psilocybe cubensis was fruited on cased horse dung compost in earthenware pots. Some specimens attained a full twenty centimeters (almost eight inches) in pileus diameter. Psilocybe zapotecorum, a species first fruited on a medium of moss, was grown both on straw and horse dung composts in glazed earthenware pots designed to retain water. The mycelial laden compost was cased with calcareous sand and then completely submerged under water. Magnificent P. zapotecorum mushrooms came up right through the water! This interesting phenomenon is in keeping with the "sub-aquatic" ecological nature of the species.

For the home cultivator it is especially convenient when ready-to-use compost can be

obtained, such as “separated” manure that has composted after being piled in gigantic mounds. Commercial packaged compost is often of very poor quality for mushroom growiilg despite artificial chemical enrichment. Fresh completely organic compost is without doubt the best. Industrial compost production for mushroom growing usually utilizes about 95% straw and 5% horse manure for compost starter. Manure contains thermophilic
bacteria, which break down the straw into compost. For home preparation of compost it is best to use more horse or cattle manure (about one ton per ten bales of hay) and to shred the hay by machine. Either a shredder can be rented or a motor driven lawn mower can be used. Commercial composting require less manure per given amount of straw because it is done in such vast quantity that there is great pressure from the weight of the composting material. The pressure aids in breaking down the straw.
Straw from wheat (Triticum aestivum) is better to use for composting than straw from oats (Avena sativa) or barley (Hordeum vulgare). Other grasses, such as Johnson grass (Sorghum halepense) and timothy grass (Phleum pratense), also make suitable hay for composting as do various leguminous herbs of the pea family, such as alfalfa (Medicago sativa) and certain clovers (Trifolium species).
Procedures for making compost vary considerably. One to two tons poultry manure, five tons cattle manure, or three to four tons sheep or horse manure is layered with one ton of shredded straw (dry weight) that has been soaked with water. The taller the compost heap the better. There is flexibility regarding the addition of extra ingredients. Gypsum (calcium sulfate) is often used to decrease greasiness of the final compost. If it is intended to cultivate species that are lignicolous or grow on soil enriched with woody debris, such as Psilocybe cyanescens, plenty of sawdust should be added to the compost. Beauty bark or wood chips may also be added.
An- excellent compost recipe in use in the Pacific Northwest utilizes a pickup truck load of fresh leached cow manure available from dairy farms, 2 to 3 bales of well soaked wheat straw, 25 lbs. of horticultural gypsum, and commerical compost starter. Also, 5 lbs. of cottonseed meal or oil is added. The compost pile is made by stacking the straw and manure in layers 10 to 12 inches thick, adding the other ingredients in the process. Soaking of the straw should be started about two or three days prior to preparing the heap. The bales must be broken up first to insure thorough soaking. Gypsum, cottonseed meal or oil, and compost starter may be added at this time and the straw is fluffed up with a pitchfork for layering. The layered heap should be made at least 4 feet tall by 4 feet wide by 6 feet long.
The temperature of the composting heap should soon reach greater than 140° F. A temperature of 145° F (68° C) for 48 hours will kill pests and most unwanted fungal spores. It is necessary to keep the stack moist. Therefore water every day if the weather is hot and dry or cover the heap with a plastic tarpaulin. The temperature of the inside of the heap can be checked with a candy thermometer. Within two weeks the heap should have heated up and composted sufficiently on the inside to be ready for turning with a pitchfork. Sometimes heaps are ready to turn after only a few days. In turning, the center of the heap is moved and placed as a new bottom, the top and side portions of the heap become the new center, and the bottom becomes the top. Each part is shaken thoroughly with the pitchfork when it is moved. After another three days or more this process is repeated. Still another few days later, the pile is thoroughly shaken and

mixed, fluffing it up for aeration. In a couple of days after that, the compost is ready to use. As an alternate procedure instead of turning the pile, the center portion may be removed and used as soon as it has maintained a high temperature for a few days. Finished compost from the center of the pile should be somewhat black and soft.

For outdoor cultivation compost beds at least a foot high and several feet wide should be made. The beds are inoculated with spawn and kept moist by watering with a hose using a spray nozzel or running a lawn sprinkler system. It is necessary to water at least once a day in hot dry climates but not necessary to water at all in wet climates. Spawn from canning jars or other containers is broken up and placed about six inches under the suface of the compost bed. A couple of quarts of spawn is plenty for a six foot long bed but more can be used to reduce the chance of takeover by “weed” mushrooms such as Coprinus species. Ironically, the hallucinogenic Panaeolus subbalteatus used be a common weed mushroom in commercial mushroom houses, but for magic mushroom growers weed mushrooms usually happen to be non-psychoactive.

Outdoor compost cultivation works especially well for coprophilous mushrooms such as Psilocybe cubensis, Psilocybe coprophila, and many Panaeolus species. There are other magic mushrooms that can be grown this way, but none are as easily fruited as dung-inhabiting species. In fact, beds of fresh uncomposted horse manure may be used to grow coprobious mushrooms outdoors, especially Panaeolus species. It usually takes about a month to six weeks for’ mushrooms to appear on outdoor beds and flushes may continue for over two months, but the fruition is largely dependent on rain. Rain is what it takes for successful outdoor mushroom growing. Without adequate rain, crops can be induced to appear by frequent watering with sprinklers or a hose set in place with a sprinkler attachment. Compost beds inoculated with Panaeolus mycelia should not be cased and it is not necessary to case compost beds when growing Psilocybe cubensis.

Compost can also be placed outdoors in various containers such as flower pots, wooden fruit boxes, and so forth. It is important for whatever container is used to have good drainage, since it is necessary to provide periodic sprayings with water to keep the compost from drying out. The containers of compost should therefore not be placed in direct hot sun. In a month at most after inoculation with mushroom spawn, compost in containers ought to be permeated with mycelia and ready for casing. If growing a species for the first time, case some containers but not others and observe the difference. Vermiculite, peatmoss, sand, and crushed oyster shells make a good mixture for casing compost.

Indoor compost gardens also work quite well. If an enthusiast happens to have a spare bathtub in a garage, he can line it with kitty litter, add compost and a heater if the garage is cold, and grow San Isidro (Harris, 1976). It is more practical, however, to use containers such as plastic wastebaskets, cardboard boxes lined with plastic garbage bags, or styrofoam ice chests. Cellophane tops are easy to make and convenient for maintaining a humid environment in such chambers. To reduce the chance of getting mushroom flies in the indoor compost gardens, the compost should first be well watered, then placed in Brown-In-Bags and baked in an oven at 300° F for at least several hours. Also, heat-treat dry vermiculite in the oven.

Place a half-inch layer of vermiculite at the bottom of each clean container to be used for an indoor magic mushroom garden. Then layer on a couple of inches of heat-treated compost and inoculate it with spawn. Seed spawn is usually employed but mycelia

grown directly from spores on sterilized manure or compost may be used instead. It is best in making an inoculation to mix a pint of spawn per container evenly through the compost. Using a spray bottle with boiled water that has been allowed to cool, mist the inoculated compost and place the cellophane top over the container. Each day the container should be well aerated and misted lightly. In about a month mushrooms should appear if there is sufficient light. It does not take much light to initiate fruiting though, so mushrooms will probably appear.

Often contaminants grow on the compost, but mushroom mycelia will usually take over and eventually make mushrooms. If plenty of spawn was employed for the inoculation and the containers are adequately aerated from the beginning, contaminants normally will not flourish. If the containers are kept humid without sufficient air circulation, contaminants may initially outgrow.the mushroom mycelia. It is not advisable to eat mushrooms grown on grossly contaminated substrate because some contaminants, notably species of Aspergillus, produce deady toxins.

If a magic mushroom fancier does not have a greenhouse, a room can easily be converted into a growth chamber by providing fluorescent lights and employing a humidifier. Removable shelves can be built with wooden compost trays. If growing tropical species such as P. cubensis, a heater can be used to provide daytime temperatures near 80° F. For growing temperate species such as Psilocybe cyanescens, a cold environment is needed such as an attic or basement during winter months. The temperature should fluctuate between about 40° F at night and 60° F during the day.

A useful source of live spawn that has ‘not yet been mentioned is the mycelial substrate from nature. Cow patties with San Isidro mushrooms or beauty bark mulch on which Psilocybe cyanescens is fruiting, for example, may be gathered. The natural substrate containing magic mushroom mycelia is then broken up and placed in the compost gardens. Unfortunately this procedure can introduce undesirable insects into the gardens. Casing indoor compost gardens often improves the yield of San Isidro and other Psilocybe species but can interfere with fruition of various Panaeolus species. It is best to experiment with a particular strain of any species to find out its preferences. After fruiting is completed, the spent compost with live mycelia can be used directly as spawn for new compost gardens. This process can be repeated indefinitely.

Storing the Harvest

By following methodology described in this book, enthusiasts can grow bountiful crops of psilocybian mushrooms. In harvesting each delectable fruit, remember that it is best to grasp the lower portion of the stem firmly and then to twist the mushroom free from the mycelial network. Handle the mushrooms with care, being cautious not to crush them because damage diminishes their potency. Various storage techniques are available to mushroom fanciers for preserving the magic harvest.

Mushrooms should be cleaned prior to storing. A good way to clean a magic mushroom that has some compost or casing material at the bottom of the stem is to use a sharp serrated knife. Carefully scrape off the outer surface of the lower portion of stem. If it is deemed necessary to clean the cap of a mushroom, it can be wiped gently with a paper towel. It is not advisable to wash magic mushrooms, since they decompose faster if stored wet. Also, washing may slightly decrease their potency because the

hallucinogenic agents in the mushrooms are water soluble.

Fresh cleaned mushrooms may be placed in paper bags and stored for several days or longer in a refrigerator. Do not store fresh mushrooms in cellophane, plastic bags, or containers that hold in moisture lest the magic harvest will become soggy and rapidly lose potency.

A popular way of preserving magic mushrooms is to immerse them in a jar of honey. The mushrooms should first be cut into small pieces and then stirred into the honey. “Mushroom honey” is savory when fresh, but do not let it sit around for months. Microorganisms eventually will decompose the mushroom biomass, rendering the mushroom honey rather unpalatable and unsuitable for consumption.

Magic mushrooms can be preserved by canning. The jars are first packed full with fresh clean mushrooms. Water is then added to fill residual volume to about 11/4 inch from the top of each jar and lids are put on loosely. Jars are next placed on a bottom rack in a pressure cooker and sterilized at 15 lbs. pressure for an hour. After the pressure has dissipated, the pressure cooker is opened and the lids are sealed completely air-tight. Some canners prefer to boil mushrooms to reduce their volume prior to filling the canning jars. If this is done, the broth should be canned along with the mushrooms. The canned mushroom soup that results should keep for many months and conceivably even for years. But canning is risky. If sterilization is not complete or the jars inadvertently later become contaminated, enthusiasts can acquire severe food poisoning such as botulism.

The most practical way to prepare mushrooms for prolonged storage is to completely dry them. If climatic conditions are favorable, sun-drying is ideal. Otherwise, pieces of stiff wire can be put through the stems and the mushrooms suspended upside down from racks in an oven. The oven should be set at low temperature (less than 200° F) and the oven door should be left slightly open to provide plenty of air circulation. Paper clips can be pulled fully open and used instead of wire. After a few hours the mushrooms should be thoroughly dry and ready for storage.

Another drying technique is to place the mushrooms on a drying rack. A drying rack can be made simply by putting a hot plate or incandescent light source under a screen. More sophisticated drying racks can be made with a wooden frame and screen shelves that slide in and out. An infra-red heat lamp works well for drying mushrooms, making them crisp. Caution must be taken not to burn mushrooms by placing them too close to the heat source.

The ability of magic mushrooms to retain potency after drying appears to be species related. If they are kept in a cool dry place, some species such as Psilocybe cyanescens and P. cubensis can remain psychoactive for months or sometimes for even over a year. There tends to be a gradual diminution of potency as time progresses.

Some devotees prefer to store their magic harvest in a freezer. The mushrooms need to be thoroughly dry and may be placed in air-tight plastic containers, plastic Ziploc bags, or plastic bags that are heat-sealed with a bag sealer prior to freezing. Fresh mushrooms, which contain about 90% water, should not be placed in a freezer because the intracellular water expands as it freezes and fractures cell membranes. With the cellular integrity destroyed, enzymes in the mushrooms gradually seem to catalyze the breakdown of psilocybin to psilocin by dephosphorylation and to facilitate the oxidation

of psilocin to a blue quinone. The beautiful dark blue mushrooms are then unfortunately devoid of psychotropic properties.

The Magic Mushroom Agape

Be sure to treat psilocybian mushrooms with the respect they deserve, for these magical herbs are powerful psychostimulants. Outside of a shamanic ritual, they should be consumed only by persons in good mental health who are at peace with themselves and their surroundings or by persons in a genuine psychotherapeutic situation with appropriate
supervision and a supportive environment. This is important because the outcome of a psychedelic mushroom experience is largely dependent on each participant's personality make-up, psychological set, setting, and dose of mushrooms. Six to ten grams of fresh psilocybian mushrooms usually provide an effective psychedelic dose and one to five grams of dried mushrooms constitute an average dose.

It is best for novices to start with small doses in the company of an experienced "guide." Small doses may not induce colorful visual imagery but provide interesting and worthwhile experiences. Appropriate dosage depends on body weight of the consumer. Therefore women should usually employ smaller doses than men. It is imperative to keep magic mushrooms out of reach of young children. For reasons that are not completely understood, children are much more prone than adults to experience psilocybian psychotoxicity with manifestations such as high fever and convulsions.

Magic mushrooms are effective and taste delicious in omelettes, spaghetti sauce, or any other dish which is good with ordinary mushrooms. Especially popular is a mushroom "smoothie." This psychedelic beverage can be made in a blender with milk, banana, honey or chocolate and magic mushrooms. Another option is to blend fresh fruit or fruit juice with magic mushrooms, adding honey or sugar if desired for sweetness. "Strawberry psilocybin" made with fresh strawberries and ice, for example, is a supreme treat. Magic mushroom tea is a popular brew that is also customarily sweetened with honey. The flavor may be enhanced by adding spices such as cinnamon, cloves, or nutmeg. After gently boiling sliced psilocybian mushrooms for about fifteen minutes, most of the psilocybin is in the tea itself. Therefore an enthusiast can experience the magic of mushroom tea without actually eating the mushrooms themselves. On the other hand, with sufficient parboiling, which requires usually at least thirty minutes, the mushrooms can be enjoyed in cuisine without triggering any psychotropic effects.

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#145242 dry tissue cloning ?

Posted by shobimono on 11 December 2005 - 09:34 PM in Agar & Strain Isolation

> Here's a couple recipes I had saved from somewhere.

These recipes are designed for agar maintenance of Psilocybe species. All media have a near-neutral pH and should be sterilized for twenty to thirty minutes at 15 psi pressure. 500 ml of medium will pour around 20 petri dishes. Using a different medium from time to time will prevent the culture getting used to one medium.

Malt Extract Agar (MEA)
10 grams light malt extract
9 grams agar agar
500 ml potable or distilled water

Potato Dextrose (Yeast-extract) Agar (PD(Y)A)
broth from boiling 150 grams sliced potatoes
in 500ml water for 30 minutes(add water to 500ml)
(You can use 5 g of instant potato flakes instead)
9 g agar agar

7 grams dextrose(= glucose, or 10 ml honey or corn syrup)
1 gram brewers yeast or yeast-extract (optional)

Amaranth Soy Agar
20 grams amaranth flour
20 grams soy flour
9 grams agar agar
500 ml potable or distilled water

EntheoGenesis No.442
10 grams amaranth flour
10 grams brown rice flour
10 grams potato flour
10 grams soy flour
2 grams malted barley
9 grams agar agar
500 ml potable or distilled water

Oatmeal Neopeptone Agar
40 grams oatmeal or oat flour
2 grams neopeptone (optional)
9 grams agar agar
500 ml potable or distilled water

Modified Sabouraud's Medium
25 grams barley flour
5 grams dextrose
2 grams neopeptone (optional)
1 gram yeast extract
9 grams agar agar
500 ml potable or distilled water

Cornmeal Dextrose Agar
25 grams yellow cornmeal
3 grams dextrose
9 grams agar agar
500 ml potable or distilled water

Barley Malt Extract Agar
40 grams barley flour
2 grams malt extract
1 gram yeast extract (optional)
9 grams agar agar
500 ml potable or distilled water

Dr. Pollock's Modified Agar

10 grams dried dog food (ground to flour)
10 grams amaranth flour
2 grams dextrose or malt extract
9 grams agar agar
500 ml potable or distilled water

#112036 dry tissue cloning ?

Posted by shobimono on 11 December 2005 - 09:34 PM in Cloning

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#111902 PF SUBSTRATE FORMULA'S BIOLOGICAL EFFICIENCY

Posted by spacecowboy on 10 December 2005 - 09:43 PM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

www.fanaticus.com said:

> PF SUBSTRATE FORMULA'S BIOLOGICAL EFFICIENCY

http://mycotopia.net...=1&d=1134243588

Photo and text from RipSnort

These are Treasure Coast spores from PF. I took a fully colonized cake, cut it in to 4 equal parts, and then cased the broken up cake quarters. Each one of thoes pans only has 1/4th of a cake in them.

BIOLOGICAL EFFICIENCY (from Fungi Perfecti Catalog)

Biological Efficiency is a term frequently used in the mushroom industry to describe yield potentials of mushrooms from various agricultural by-products (straw, sawdust, sugar cane bagasse, banana fonds and coffee plant wastes, to name a few). This formula was first developed by the Button mushroom (Agaricus) industry.

Simply put, a yield of 1 lb. of fresh mushrooms from 1 lb. of dry substrate is considered to be 100% Biological Efficiency. Since mushrooms are approximately 90% water and the base substrate is typically raised to 75% moisture, 100% Biological Efficiency is equivalent to saying that 25% of the wet mass of the substrate is converted into fresh mushrooms.
Although such yield efficiencies are commonly achieved by experienced growers, many choose not to "chase the optimum", as their growing rooms can be better utilized by cycling in fresher material.

PF's comments

With some simple math and a little analysis, it can be readily seen that PF substrate is well over 100% "Biological Efficiency". RipSnort reports that his Treasure Coast shroom fruiting was had by quartering a PF cake and using the 4 pieces in seperate containers in which the quartered pieces were cased. This means that each fruiting tray above contains about 1/16 of a cup of brown rice powder and about twice as much vermiculite, plus the casing.

In a normal PF 1/2 pint cake, there is about 31 grams of brown rice powder (1/4 cup) and about 17-20 grams of vermiculite (1/2 - 2/3 cup) which adds up to about 50 grams dry weight. It can be conservatively stated that a properly cultivated PF 1/2 pint cake can produce (with several flushes) at least 10 grams of dry shrooms (100 grams wet weight). By using the above biological efficiency formula - this equals an easy 200% biological efficiency for that 1/2 pint PF cake (50 grams of dry substrate producing 100 grams of wet shrooms is twice efficiency - the wet shroom weight is twice the weight of the dry substrate, or in other words - 200%).

This amazing ability of cubensis shroom races to fruit on PF substrate has made the PF TEK the new fundamental of cubensis shroom cultivation. The PF TEK can be used straight PF style (mini culture) to get great fruitings of diverse cubensis races, or can be utilized in more mega style cultivations with trays or larger containers with more massive substrate amounts (compared to PF style Mini culture). What is being demonstrated at various mycophile web sites is PF substrate being mixed with various grains, soils and substrates with impressive fruitings on display. A certain percentage of PF substrate with any kind of cubie substrate results in big fruitings. AND, when PF substrate is used in these mega cultivation teks without the additional grain, fruitings are

just as good, if not better. The RipSnort Treasure coasts are proof of the magic of the PF formula (brown rice powder and vermiculite).

The Discovery of the PF magic formula

Many years ago, PF grew cubies on many substrates and found brown rice to be the best grain for fruiting. The problems associated with using brown rice was that it was sticky when cooked up and unshakeable in quart style spawn jars. This creates many problems which thwarts the fruiting power of brown rice. In 1978, Dr Stephen Pollock published his book "Magic Mushroom Cultivation" and it featured a brown rice cake method using quart jars and growing the shrooms inside the jar. This tek has many flaws but had great potential.

Then in late October 1981, PF attended the Paul Stamets and Jeff Chilton Myco Media shroom conference at Orcas Island Washington. During a Stamets lecture, Stamets mentioned mixing vermiculite or perlite into grain substrates to get a better and easier shakeability. It was like a lighting bolt that hit PF, as he busily scribbled down some notes about this substrate mixing concept.

PF went home and began a series of experiments combining these two ideas (Pollocks rice cakes and Stamets vermiculite mixtures) which resulted in the PF TEK magic substrate formula, which has become the new fundamental magic mushroom growing and culturing medium.

Attached Thumbnails



#88906 Psilocybe tampanensis

Posted by waylitjim on 10 May 2005 - 12:22 AM in Exotic Magic Mushroom Species:MEXICANA, SCLEROTIA

Psilocybe tampanensis has an interesting history:

The only natural specimen of Psilocybe tampanensis was collected in the wild by Stephen Pollock,
near Tampa, Florida in 1977. All spores and cultures of this species nowadays have originated from this single specimen.

Since the collection in 1977, this species has never been seen growing wild in Florida again.
Another sighting case was reported in Mississippi, unfortunately no culturable material was collected.

Below is a picture of the sclerotia which grows in the substrate, also known as Philosophers Stones.
When the stones are fresh, they will often bruise bluish green.

Attached Thumbnails





#88438 Pan subbalteatus

Posted by waylitjim on 07 May 2005 - 10:56 PM in Exotic Magic Mushroom Species:DUNG-LOVERS, PAN CYANS

> A few more beautiful pics from pilzepilze in Germany.

These pics are Panaeolus subbalteatus fruiting in a forest clearing.
It's been used as a dumping area for various horse stable wastes.

Here is some more info on Pan subs...

"Panaeolus subbalteatus, a coprophilous [dung-inhabiting] species, also grows well in other habitats including:
lawns, haystacks, compost heaps, at racetracks and at riding stables in stable shavings of woodchips, hay and manure.
It has a cosmopolitan distribution and is a warm weather mushroom.

Panaeolus subbalteatus grows abundantly during the early spring and early fall months, after heavy rainfalls, in the Pacific Northwest; especially in Oregon state. They are also common in Northern California and Washington. For the outdoor propagation of Panaeolus subbalteatus you must bring home to your garden, bales of rotted hay in which fresh specimens of Panaeolus subbalteatus are already growing. You can place your bales of hay side by side in your back yard or you may wish to shred and then scatter the shredded hay about over a large area in your back yard. When your mushrooms are fruiting, you may wish to place several new bales in and around where the old bales are. This will allow the spores from the old bales to spread into the new ones. For a maximum growth, repeat this process every summer. When the early spring and fall rains come, your garden will have produced a good abundant crop of mushrooms.

Indoor production of either Panaeolus subbalteatus and the related species Copelandia cyanescens can be accomplished in a similar manner by using small starter trays instead of outdoor garden bed boxes. Mycelium can also be obtained from the rotted bales of hay. Using rubber gloves you can collect fresh mycelium from haystacks where your mushrooms are growing and then infused the mycelium into mason jars of sterilized rye grain. This is a working method for producing spawn. Fresh material collected from hay or manure may also be mixed with pasteurized wheat straw and these two mixtures, mycelium and wheat straw provide a perfect symbiotic relationship for producing your mushrooms.

When indoors, humidity should register at least 90 degrees with a temperature of at least 80 to 86 degrees Fahrenheit. A spawn run can be as long as 7 to 12 days when grown in vitro. Types of casing to be used are optional, but peat moss mixed with dolomite works quite effectively. Spread the peat moss in layers over the top of the wheat straw; but not more than an inch to an inch and a half thick.

Your mushrooms which will grow should be incubated in the dark. When they start to appear, primordial formations will began to form and grow when the humidity hits 95 degrees plus % and the air temperature reaches 75 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit. Grow lights are a necessity because they seem to emit the right amount of light that is necessary for the spawning to fruit.

When cropping time approaches, the humidity should average somewhere between 85 to 92%, and the room temperature should not exceed more than from 75 to 80 degrees fahrenheit. This is the best air temperature for the successful cultivation of Panaeolus subbalteatus.

The mushrooms should be harvested when the caps are expanded to a plane position. Pollock mentioned that he had successfully cultivated both Panaeolus subbalteatus and Copelandia cyanescens by using pasteurized wheat straw as a growing medium.

Dosage for Panaeolus subbalteatus is one to two fresh ounces wet weight and from two to five grams dried for an ecstatic and visual experience."

Attached Thumbnails





#84544 The Rice-Cake Technique

Posted by dukex on 23 April 2005 - 08:31 PM in [OLD] Photo Gallery

by Dr. Steven H. Pollock, M.D.

This technique is extremely easy and highly recommended for its convenience in growing Psilocybe cubensis mushrooms. All that is needed is a pressure cooker, some canning jars, uncontaminated live mushroom starter (mycelia), and brown rice. Either long grain or short grain brown rice may be used. The former is usually more economical. Do not use white rice. It is inferior in quality to brown rice because most of the vitamins have been lost in converting brown to white rice.

Into each quart jar place 1/4 cup brown rice and between 1/3 to 1/2 cup tap water. One-half cup or more of water is too much because the rice will turn to mush rather than a cake. One-third cup water leads to a dry cake that is adequate, but mycelia grow much faster on the wetter cakes resulting from the use of more than 1/3 cup of water. Up to 1/8 teaspoon of agricultural gypsum (calcium sulfate) may be added to each jar prior to sterilization to serve as a buffer, but gypsum is not really necessary. Some cubensis strains seem to prefer it, but so do many contaminants. It seems more practical not to bother using gypsum except except for purposes of experimentation to find out if a

particular mushroom strain will fruit more aggressively with it. In most cases it probably will not make any difference.

Invert the dome of each two-piece lid and place it on the mouth of the canning jar with the rubber seal facing upward. Then loosely screw on the lid bands. Presssure cook the jars at 15 lbs. pressure for an hour. Actually 45 minutes at 15 lbs. pressure is adequate, but an hour gives an even greater likelihood of complete sterilzation. Allow the pressure cooker to cool and remove the jars, screwing the bands tighter until ready to inoculate the rice-cakes with mushroom mycelia. Using a flame-sterilized probe, carefully transfer a piece of agar medium containing live uncontaminated mycelia into each jar. It is best to loosen the jar lid before-hand so that it will lift off easily. To make the transfer, cut out a section of agar medium containing mycelia using a flame-sterilized scalpel or probe. Then spear the agar block of mushroom starter with the probe, lift up the lid of the jar, and drop in the piece of mushroom starter. Close the lid but do not screw it too tight since it is necessary for growing mycelia to breathe. To enhance the rate of mycelia growth, very soon after the jar is inoculated the lid can be screwed tight and the jar shaken to bring the piece of mushroom starter into contact with more of the rice-cake surface. Then loosen the lid before setting the jar in place to incubate. In about four weeks mushrooms will start to grow. Sometimes they commence after only three weeks, but they may frequently take up to six weeks to appear. This depends a lot on the strain and room temperature.

The mycelia can be grown in the dark but light is needed when it is time for the fungus to make mushrooms. As little as five minutes twice a day from an overhead incandescent light in a closet can be sufficient to initiate mushroom formation. But much better crops seem to come when fluorescent "grow lights" are used for longer periods during the day. When mushrooms are growing, the lid of eacj jar should be very loose since much condensation occurs as the mushrooms breathe.

Some growers remove the lids completely at this time or replace the domes with a double layer of paper towels. The towels can be secured in place with the lid bands and the jars may be set near a window for natural light. Paper towel tops should be sprayed with water at least once a day to help maintain a humid enviroment. As the rice-cake dries, fruition is promoted. But if the dome is left very loosely in place, fruiting continues much longer. Sometimes fruiting occurs for three months or more! Mushrooms will keep appearing after harvesting of previous crops.

To harvest the magic mushrooms, a fancier can reach in throught the mouth of the jar and pull them out. It is best to grasp each mushroom near the bottom of the stem and to give it a twist. If the mushroom cap is tugged, it might just break off from the stem. Alternatively, a long knife may be used to cut the mushrooms at the bottom of the stem. Still another method is to the jar

facing down so that the cake will fall near the orifice. This makes it easier to grasp the mushrooms. Sometimes it is advantageous after a second of third harvest to flip the cake over in the jar before putting the lid back on. This maneuver often promotes a luxuriant fruiting from the newly exposed rice-cake surface.

When the cakes have dried out too much for mushrooms to appear, they can be squited with water froma spray bottle to induce another fruiting or better yet used as spawn for a mushroom garden on compost. If there is absolutely no sign of contamination, the cakes themselves may be fried or broken up and cooked in mushroom soup or other cuisine for a psychedelic experience. One cake is usually sufficient for two to four enthusiasts.

The rice-cake technique is very efficient. A 14 ounce package of brown rice can be obtained often for less than fifty cents and is enough for seven quart jars. When the cakes have completely become covered by mycelia, small pieces can be cut out with a sterilized scalpel or probe and transferred to newley prepared rice-cakes in other jars. This will not interfere significantly with mushrrom production and will insure a continuing supply of magic San Isidro mushrooms.

Peace...

#98738 The Rice-Cake Technique

Posted by dukex on 23 April 2005 - 08:31 PM in Rice TEKS [Whole Grain]

by Dr. Steven H. Pollock, M.D.

This technique is extremely easy and highly recommended for its convenience in growing Psilocybe cubensis mushrooms. All that is needed is a pressure cooker, some canning jars, uncontaminated live mushroom starter (mycelia), and brown rice. Either long grain or short grain brown rice may be used. The former is usually more economical. Do not use white rice. It is inferior in quality to brown rice because most of the vitamins have been lost in converting brown to white rice.

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Peace...

#100638 The Rice-Cake Technique by Pollock

Posted by dukex on 23 April 2005 - 08:31 PM in Cakes [BRF aka PF TEK]

by Dr. Steven H. Pollock, M.D.

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#84433 DukeX's Long Grain Rice Tutorial

Posted by dukex on 23 April 2005 - 04:54 PM in Misc. Magic Mushroom Growing Teks

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" Do you mean you make the PF 4-hole lids, then cover with Tyvek and put on the bands?"

Yes that is how I am doing it, works good last a long time :)

"Has this Tyvek layer become common for PF style jars?"

No that tek uses the vermiclite barrier as the filter. I am guilty of altering this but wont go into here. I consider this to be more like a technique I found by Dr. Steven H. Pollock, M.D

I will post the original if anyone wants to see it ?

Peace...

#89615 DukeX's Long Grain Rice Tutorial

Posted by dukex on 23 April 2005 - 04:54 PM in Rice TEKS [Whole Grain]

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#97454 DukeX's Long Grain Rice Tutorial

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#73521 EPA buries own study

Posted by viraljimmy on 23 March 2005 - 03:30 PM in Resist & Rebel

New EPA mercury rule omits conflicting data
Study called stricter limits cost-effective
By Shankar Vedantam
washingtonpost.com
March 21, 2005

When the Environmental Protection Agency unveiled a rule last week to limit mercury emissions from U.S. power plants, officials emphasized that the controls could not be more aggressive because the cost to industry already far exceeded the public health payoff.

What they did not reveal is that a Harvard University study paid for by the EPA, co-authored by an EPA scientist and peer-reviewed by two other EPA scientists had reached the opposite conclusion.

That analysis estimated health benefits 100 times as great as the EPA did, but top agency officials ordered the finding stripped from public documents, said a staff member who helped develop the rule. Acknowledging the Harvard study would have forced the agency to consider more stringent controls, said environmentalists and the study's author.

Cost analysis
The mercury issue has long been the focus of heated argument between utilities and environmental advocates. Health advocates say mercury is so harmful to fetuses and pregnant women that steps are needed to sharply control emissions; industry groups and the Bush administration have warned that overly aggressive measures would impose heavy costs.

Announcing the new rule last Tuesday, officials used charts to emphasize that most mercury toxicity in the United States comes from foreign sources, and they used their

cost-benefit analysis to show that domestic controls had minimal impact.

Asked about the Harvard analysis, Al McGartland, director of the EPA's National Center for Environmental Economics, said it was submitted too late to be factored into the agency's calculations. He added that crucial elements of the analysis were flawed.

Interviews and documents, however, show that the EPA received the study results by the Jan. 3 deadline, and that officials had been briefed about its methodology as early as last August. EPA officials referred to some aspects of the Harvard study in a briefing for The Washington Post on Feb. 2.

The Harvard study concluded that mercury controls similar to those the EPA proposed could save nearly $5 billion a year through reduced neurological and cardiac harm. Last Tuesday, however, officials said the health benefits were worth no more than $50 million a year while the cost to industry would be $750 million a year.

"They are saying if they fail to regulate mercury from power plants at all, it really wouldn't make a difference," said John Walke, clean air director with the Natural Resources Defense Council, an environmental advocacy group. "To acknowledge the real benefits would be to raise the next question: Why didn't you go further?"

James Hammitt, director of the Harvard Center for Risk Analysis and co-author of the study, agreed: "If you have a larger effect of the benefits, that would suggest more aggressive controls were justified."

Tuna exposure

Mercury is a toxic metal emitted by industrial sources. U.S. power plants emit 48 tons a year, and the new rule establishes an emissions-trading program that is expected to lower emissions to about 31 tons by 2010 and to about 15 tons by 2026. The Harvard analysis was based on similar targets in President Bush's "Clear Skies" legislative proposal.

In most cases, mercury toxicity results from eating fish: Industrial emissions fall from the air into water and are taken up by fish. Because the metal does not break down, it moves steadily up the food chain to species that people consume. A major reason for the dramatic difference in the health benefit estimates was that the EPA looked only at the effects of reducing mercury levels in freshwater fish, but most of the fish Americans eat comes from oceans.

"Some very large share of mercury exposure comes from tuna," Hammitt said. "And while it's true that our power plants have less effect on tuna than on [freshwater] northern pike, if you ignore the saltwater pathway you'll miss a lot of the benefit."

Even though U.S. power plants contribute only about 1 percent of the mercury in the oceans, reducing even that small amount makes a difference, he said. The EPA has said that ocean species such as tuna, pollock, shrimp and halibut account for two-thirds

of the mercury Americans consume, while catfish, the largest source of mercury among freshwater fish, accounts for only 3 percent.

Study questioned

Hammitt's analysis also factored in recent evidence that mercury causes heart attacks among adults. The EPA said other studies contradicted that finding and therefore it quantified only the impact of mercury's better-known neurological hazards. Spokeswoman Cynthia Bergman called Hammitt's cardiac analysis "flawed."

The EPA's McGartland, an economist, said that the preliminary Harvard results sent to the agency on Jan. 3 were inadequate, and that the full study did not become available until February. He questioned the Harvard findings about marine mercury, arguing that ocean levels of mercury do not easily change. No EPA draft of the rule ever discussed the Harvard results, he said.

But the EPA staff member involved with developing the rule said the reference deleted from rule-making documents would have told the public about the Harvard results. "The idea was to say Harvard School of Public Health had quantified these [cardiac] benefits and the amount of these benefits was -- " a blank that was to be filled in with a figure in the billions once the final report became available, said the staff member, who spoke on the condition of anonymity for fear of retaliation.

EPA scientist William Farland, who is the agency's deputy assistant administrator for science in research and development, said he had not seen the Harvard analysis and could not comment on its quality. He said the EPA had not quantified the cardiac costs of mercury because "the science is just not strong enough at this point." While mercury could well damage the heart, he said, that harm might be offset by the known cardiac benefits of eating fish.

Cost outweighs benefits?

Although EPA spokeswoman Bergman said last Tuesday that the "costs of this rule outweigh the benefits," officials said later in the week that the cardiac benefits could change the equation. "We say the costs are bigger than the quantified benefits," McGartland said. "No one can definitively say the costs are bigger than the benefits."

Harvard's Hammitt, who was cautious in describing his findings, readily acknowledged the uncertainties in such analyses. But he questioned the EPA's decision to ignore a study that the agency had paid for and that agency scientists Jacqueline Moya and Rita Schoeny had reviewed.

"If they think there is no significant effect of U.S. power plants on the marine fish we eat, they ought to make that case as opposed to just ignoring it," he said. The fact that U.S. contribution to mercury in oceans "is a small part of the problem doesn't mean it is a part of the problem that should be ignored."

Hammitt's Harvard Center for Risk Analysis has been widely cited by the Bush

administration on various science issues. Hammitt assumed leadership of the center from John D. Graham, who is now the administrator of the Federal Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs in the White House Office of Management and Budget. Hammitt noted that Graham was criticized during his confirmation hearings for being "pro-industry."

"I didn't think that was terribly fair," Hammitt said. "Now here we are, doing the same kind of analysis and it comes out in a more environmentally protective direction than EPA is, and they ignore it. There is an irony in that."

The Harvard study was commissioned through EPA grants to an independent nonprofit organization of northeastern-state governments that works on regional environmental issues. Praveen Amar, director of science and policy at the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management, said the EPA provided about $270,000 in funding for the project. Amar said that scientist Glenn Rice, Hammitt's co-author, is an EPA employee who had been given time to work on a doctoral thesis at the Harvard center.

"Are you saving the industry a billion dollars but taking away $10 billion worth of benefits for the general public?" Amar asked.

#73429 Matias Romero

Posted by cutty on 23 March 2005 - 04:58 AM in Fungi: Magic Mushrooms

insight said:
I contacted TLC, however, due to poilicies, he couldnt give me any info behind the strain.
This is all I could find on Matias Romero so far...nothing about cloning though.Damn its hard to find info on this strain.

Quote...

Here is another fantastic strain from Mexico. This one comes from the village Matias Romero. It was discovered by the famous doctor and mycologist Stephen Pollock.

It’s not a very big mushroom, but it can become really fat.

Substrate: Compost, grain, pasteurized dung & straw
Temperature during colonization: 28-30 C
Temperature during cropping: 22 – 26 C

#601 The Fanaticus Chronicles

Posted by Guest_billy_* on 16 July 2004 - 03:27 AM in Mycotopia Historic Threads

Thanx HIP. I been growing for going on 30 years and I had quite a relationship with fresh dairy cow shit, wheat straw and gypsum made into a layer cake in a bin and allowed to compost. I have plenty of experience there. But when I discovered growing on BROWN RICE CAKES alla Pollock and then discovered that when you use a humidifier in your growing chamber, the brown rice cakes gave me more in the long run because I could line up the cakes PHALLANX style and have a continueing supply that would soon become a big pile of great shrooms.

What was interesting, is that when I grew on plain brown rice cakes, without electronic humidification to achieve 100% humidity, they would mostly fail to green mold.

PF cakes are a whole other thing all together. They don't need 100% humidity at all. They do great at less humidity which makes humidifiers totally obsolete.

And PETE - I have no music that is available except stuff I would rather you not know about (sucks). But I am starting to record my new shit and as soon as I got a finished CD, expect me to spamm.

The Professor

#644 The Fanaticus Chronicles

Posted by Guest_billy_* on 07 June 2004 - 08:26 AM in Mycotopia Historic Threads

heres a few more questions for PF

1.Are they letting you sell your origanal pftek Book again yet?

I am not getting an answer. I think they know that they got me real spooked. I am under probation. I think they realize that the first amendment is clearly in my favor, but they have "better" things to do then worry about some ones first amendment rights.

2.People in the mushroom community(including myself) owe you alot of graditude. When you first became interested in mushrooms, did you have a mentor or author that you respected most?

No. I just read what I could read up on it, and try all the different teks. But, I liked Pollock and what he was doing. He was the best back then, and then he got raided for his mycelium cultures, they destroyed his greenhouse, and then he was murdered by some drug dealers he was writing prescriptions for (to get more money for his shroom research). He was a medical doctor - not a mycologist.

3.Do you have children?

I got a step daughter who worked for me, but got nervous a few years ago

and moved to New York city. We still talk all the time and she is coming to visit next month. Her photo was a part of the evidence (taken delivering syringe boxes at the Seattle post office - real cute!!). If she was around, she would have been included in the indictment. The narcs in New York city tried some shit on her, but she called me and we figured out that an informant tried to ensnare her. She sees him all the time hanging around and when she sees him and he comes up and starts talking about me and stuff, she laughs. She always introduces him to any of her friends as the "narc". He just got a gig down in south Texas having to do with some kind of drug interdiction (figures).

When she was a kid, I caught her stealing weed from me. I got mad because she stole my weed, and not because she was smoking it with her friends. I sucked as a dad, but then, I was her "step dad" and that don't amount to a hill of beans. I didn't have shit to say about discipline, it was up to mom. But her mom and I both drank and took drugs so we couldn't say shit, so we just fed and housed and clothed her
and didn't try to controll her life or get ballistic with her.
That ultimately had a good influence on her,
and she says that herself. She agrees with everything I think and
I am the same with her.

4.when you were busted was anybody else charged with a crime besides you,friends family?

My wifes sister, and their childhood friend Steve, and me and my wife, that was it.

You have mentioned you only have to be good for a year
theoreticly if you wanted to open up shop as a vendor again after that year.
5.could you?

If I moved to Canada and became a citizen.

6.would you?

You know, I would if I could, but being a convicted drug felon doesn't look good to become a citizen of Canada. So I am stuck in the good old USA.

7.Is the following statement true?
according to the entheogen review,
volume XII, number 3 fall 2003
"mcPherson had been told by a US postal employeee that 'Seatle Narcotics officers [had] presented him with a warrant' for mcPherson's P.O. box details only 2 months after he [PF] started his business. {a 'mail cover' operation, collecting the names and addresses of all those who ordered from him could have been in place for the last twelve years, and mcPherson knew that his P.O. box was being watched!}"

Thats all for now.....

That is true for the first part but a bunch of bull shit on the last. The 'mail cover' statement is congecture. The idiot that wrote that doesn't know that the police don't work that way. And the reason is simple, spore syringes are not illegal in the US mail. So to follow the boxes around and do investigations is something the police don't do and don't have a right to do. In the DISCOVERY (the prosecutions investigation history with all the relevant police stuff), there was nothing like that or anything that even hinted of it. The ENTHEOGEN REVIEW is pure crap. Have you seen it? It looks like one step down from a hokus pocus New Age Magazine.

Professor Fanaticus

#642 The Fanaticus Chronicles

Posted by Guest_billy_* on 06 June 2004 - 07:29 PM in Mycotopia Historic Threads

Here are some more questions asked by the gang.

"Did the earlier McKenna tek inspire you to create the PF Tek ?"

No. It did mention briefly the spore syringe but so did the first Stamets book, PSILOCYBIN MUSHROOMS AND THEIR ALLIES (a mycelial syringe). The real inspiration was the book by Dr. S. Pollock (MAGIC MUSHROOM CULTIVATION) with his quart jar brown rice method. I knew that brown rice was THE grain to use with my first experiences.

Another question : I heard that PF plays a mean jazz guitar . Any comments on favorite artists , style of jazz he plays , improvisation , etc. ?

I like Jump blues and old swing jazz - I hate what they call "smooth jazz". That shit is one step above EASY LISTENING (shopping center background music).

How did, if at all, mushrooms change/enhance you perception on religion both before and after your first 'experience' with the sacred fungi.. and even to this day having had many of those experiences?

They just enhanced my already held beliefs by making them more of an experience.

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heres a stickler, lol... say you had one breath, and in that one breath you needed to sum up all your wisdom to pass on before you yourself pass on, what would be said in that one breath?

LIVE

In reading PF's story about the bust he described a few funny situations as "Bright Moments"...the same term jazz wind player Rahsaan Roland Kirk used to describe situations/things like that....I also heard a sound file on the site for PF's old band (forgot the name)where there's a honkin' Sax that reminds me of him...is PF a fan?

Roland Kirk was blind from birth and could play 3 saxes at once. Bright Moments is a tune by him that I used to play in a jazz group I was in down in Atlanta in the mid 70's.

"How did you feel when you saw the first pin form in one of your jars? Did you jump and scream with delight?"

Yeah. It was the first time I tried PF substrate and it worked the very first time - invitro primordia. But it wasn't until a year later that I went full steam and my first fruiting was massive. I got photos of my very first full tilt PF style cakes. Maybe I will scan them and post.

where can i hear his mad jazz skill?
im a jazz guitarist myself...

You will have to come to Lake Quinault. I play a single gig with my synthesizor "back up band" and I got a deal going with local bar owner to set up a weekend KARAOKE thing. I am planning a CD eventually, but I like to just play live.

How about will he be doing any more cubie research(after the bust and all) and/or what mycology path he might pursue later.

I kind of hate mycology. People involved are narrow minded and all you have to do is ask any "expert" about spores, and they will refer you to STAMETS and then when you call Stamets his people make you feel like an idiot telling you that you need one of his "select" clone strains. Or, you can get that "SPORED OIL" bull shit. I went that route and the spores were atrophied big time and then when I called Fungi Perfecti to ask what the deal was, and they said that their "SPORED OIL" (patent pending no less) was not for growing shrooms but spreading mycelium to "regenerate" the forest. What a crock of shit. That is pretty lame if you spread worthless non shroom producing senescent mycelium around. Nature doesn't need Fungi Perfect senescent mycelium contaminating her realm. She does great without it!

Q - approx how many syringes and tek books were you mailing at your zenith?

Not a lot of tek books - maybe 20 or 30 a month. But at my zenith, I was doing about 3000 syringes a month.

Q - did you know you were being watched by the Man before they came knocking at your door? if so, how long before did you know and what was your first indications?

I was watched as soon as I started PF in High Times Magazine. They have watched me for 11 years, but they could do no search warrant. Then an ex friend ratted on me to get out of a heavy felony weed charge. Informants are what the cops need especially if one is discreet.

Q - What do you see as the future of this underground mushie movement? Is it growing as fast, faster or slower now than it was in the past?

It seems to be growing at a slower (after the High Times spore dealers vanished) but still steady pace I am sure.

Q - What guidance, given all that you know now, can you give others pursuing this hobby?

Keep it a secret and just enjoy the fruits of your labor. Watch who you give shrooms to because if they freak out and wind up at an emergency room (the Indiana Guy Bemis case), they might easily finger you and then the cops will get a warrant (the emergency room visit is information just like an informant) and raid.

Q - what do you regret about your past and what would you do different with respect to this "hobby" of ours?

I only regret not quiting when I felt like it. When the PF strain suffered the degeneration (black light - albino thing) I wanted to quit, but biz really took off, so how does one quit when biz is rocking?

Q - In your opinion why do you think mushies are becoming so popular and would they be as popular if they were more difficult to grow?

The PF TEK has made the shrooms vastly more popular. The DEA said that I was the main hallucinogenic mushroom supplier in the USA (hence the conspiracy charge - that they dropped - weak charge).

Q : Did you invent the "spore syringe" tek of innoculation ?

No. It is a standard procedure, but I did invent the COMMERCIAL spore syringe (for sale to the public)

Q : How much in the Swiss bank account ? (er...strike that question , just kiddin')

I wish I had one, but the Feds can find that out I am sure.

Q : What kind of guitar(s) do you have ?

A Gibson hummingbird acoustic, Gibson L5 custom- jazz guitar (30 years old), Gibson SG (30 years old) and a Gibson L6S (30 years old)
I want one of those new Strats. I like Strats.

Could you please explain your syringe making tek used for the business syringes....lol

Just get a HEPA blower, grow clean and be clean at all steps. It really is easy. Anyone can do it. The problem is the shroom supply, but then, the PF TEK does that perfectly. Use fresh spores (no more than 4 months old) Makind clean and good spore syringes is an absolute no brainer. I used petrie dishes and distilled water. The details can be worked out personally.

I've been thinking about the ACLU lately and watching some people's(particularly the Neo-Con's) reactions to some of their recent cases.
And in a way, I can agree.....I'd think of supporting them...if they stop supporting NAMBLA They should be ashamed of themselves. That automatically discredits them in my eyes, no matter what good they've done.

I like the ACLU but you know, there is a price to pay for freedom. Hell, the ACLU back Rush Limbaugh and his "right to privacy" concering his doctors giving him prescriptions for pain drugs ("doctor shopping to get more drugs")

In relation to some previous cases, they were successful in getting the city of Los Angeles to remove the cross from their seal, which I think is bullshit...another in a line of shake-down like actions. Hate to offend anyone, but they seem about as bad as Jesse Jackson's shakedowns by playing the race card.

But the ACLU protect peoples right to worship God in the privacy of their own domains. The cross thing is a small matter, but some people hate seeing that in their tax payed for public domain. Keep it private. As George Carlin says - "Keep thy religion to thy self".

In a nutshell: Do you really want to be in league with these people? The Neo-Cons are now accusing them of waging "War on Christianity".....ha!

Yeah. I like the ACLU. They don't charge for their service either. They are not money grabbing lawyers like the rest of them.. They have principles.

I'm just thinking that you really don't need them to make another example out of you....I'm worrying about the kind of uproar it would cause, and it could turn out to be very bad for you.

I probably won't bother with the ACLU. My lawyer is handling my PF TEK book thing and it will go right to the judge. But if the judge says no, I will probably

just say fuck it and wait 11 more months until my probation period is over and then I will sell the books again (I have over 200 of them left). I am under probation, and that is the thing to be cautious about.

Especially with your book that really seems like the perfect weapon against the Neo-Cons. I promise I'll buy a copy when I have some surplus $30

I have a publishing company that just sent me a card saying that their editorial staff is checking out my proposal and that they will get back with me within 3 months. Fuck!! That is better than the usual rejection slip. So here's hoping.

q:what led you to invent the pf-tek?

I wanted to improve the brown rice cake tek of Pollock. When I hear Stamets lecturing on mixing ingrediants with grain to get a better "shakeability" I realized that I could mix stuff into the brown rice to maybe improve it. So I tried perlite and verm and the rest is history.

Q:how long did you have your add in high times?

As long as I was in biz - 11 years.

Q:and how long was it before you first began having problems after the add was placed.

Immediately. Fake addresses and bullshit like that.

Q:mentaly and physicaly,how taxing was the entire experience?

The worst thing was having to attend AA meetings. I aint kidding. That is what PISSED me off all the time. But then, the legal thing was fearsome but being PISSED off is actually more taxing.

Q:how long was your trial?

No trial. I got a plea agreement.

Q:how long were you being watched?

For 11 years.

Q:was it after your add appeared in high times,or did that just enhance their surveillance?

As PF's popularity got big in the magic mushroom circles, they seemed to watch more (the FBI report ect). But it wasn't until my ex-friend ratted

on me that the watching changed to major investigation and the search warrant. It wasn't the "watching" that really did the trick, but it was my ex-friends rat that did it all.

another Q: What moral issues, if any, did you have with providing the masses with an easy way to grow something which can be potentially destabilizing and, in some cases bring out mental illnessness? Would you have felt responsible if a youngster tripping on pf tek homegrown mushrooms killed him/herself?

This is a question I will answer later. It is a major issue.

Yes, I just asked a question in the fungi forum.
Could you please add it here instead?
Its about GT's and Hawaiians being the same.

GT was a name given for the PES Hawaiians by my pal in Holland (PFE).
They are the same.

Proper Q: What were the weird and wonderful strains that the DEA destroyed like?

they took all my spores, but PFE in Holland has them all.

Q: Could you talk a bit about the PF-Hippie 3 connection ? As I recall , you first spotted Hippie on the net , talking about his Invitro Tek .

quote:

As I recall , you first spotted Hippie on the net , talking about his Invitro Tek .

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not quite,
pf first heard of me before that,
back during the Spore Wars on USENET
between ryche and fanaticus.

That's right. Hippie eventually sided with me.

1) do you regret (even a bit) openly mocking the feds on your website?

I never "mocked" them. But, my website was a challenge to the drug war. I repeat, I don't know where you got the idea that I "mocked" the law.

2) What could you have done, in retrospect, to avoid the
big bust?

I had no chance. When a friend rats on you and stabs you in the back,
how the hell can you know that in advance?

3) I can't believe you didn't do any jailtime - chong got sent up the river and he wasn't even growing anything - any insights?

Well Chong clearly broke the law with the Paraphrenalia statuets. Glass pot pipes are clearly listed as drug paraphrenalia, in black and white english. Spores are not listed as well as a book. That is why the Feds let me plead out on the conspiracy charge and slammed me for my tiny grow op that only a handfull of people have seen during my entire run. But everyone I knew, knew that I was in biz selling magic shroom spores and my Tek.

4) What's your standard dose (g's) and why?

I have gotten off really good on 2.5 grams of dried PF strain cubies. I get off like a rocket. I grew for quality at all stages and cold dessicated them in the refridgerator. So they would always be top notch - as good as Liberty caps.

5) you once said that the alcohol extraction tek
may be the biggest drug discovery since the PF tek-
why do you think so? (not knocking it - I love and use it,
just curious for your input)

Oh yeah; Amen to that. According to a whole bunch of testimonials that I have gathered, the main thing that is reported is that the Stomach flip flops are elliminated. No more sour stomach. That is gigantic step in the right direction. The sour belly is what sucks about the whole thing. But, I took it and dealt with it and it never really ruined my trips. Digestion is the key and I am into that really heavy.

Red spores?
Isn't spore color a surefire way to ID a mushroom, or have I been mistaken and endangering my health all this time?

Spore color is one of the main ID traits.

It was always my understanding that there was no exceptions to that rule....ie not a psilocybe without purple spores?

There are psilocybes with reddish spores. Psilocybe Crobula has red-brown spores. Psilocybe Montana has "dark crimson spores" (The great encyclopedia of Mushrooms)

Please correct me if I'm wrong...

If PF is a musician, I want to hear as much as he wants to tell about it.

Q: What is your relationship to music?
and How do psychedelics affect it?

I have been professional since the age of 16 and I love to play guitar on shrooms. My hands disassociate from my body and it is like somebody else is playing. It makes for terrific creativity and fun. It is very mystical when that happens.

Q: Who are some of your favorites?

I like Miles Davis and guys like that.

Q: What advice would you give to young musicians?

Learn to read music. It makes for faster learning instead of just trying to pick stuff up watching. Learning just to tune a guitar properly is one of the greatest music learning things there is.
It took me about 10 years to figure it out.

Q: What part do you think music plays in the sub/counterculture?

I don't think there is such a thing. Music is universal.

Q: What can the average member of the mushroom/psychedelic culture do as a human animal to improve our conditions (as far as government, communities, the underground, the world)?

The shrooms can improve ones viewpoint and make things clear. If you help yourself, that is what it is all about. Then others can see you and the good things you are thinking and saying, and it will inspire. Have you noticed when you walk around with a smile, it effects others?

Q: How can we best wield mushrooms as a tool?

As insights into our very own spirit worlds.

Shroomzhilla (Shroomzhilla)
Senior Member
Username: Shroomzhilla
Post Number: 549

Registered: 01-2003
Posted on Saturday, June 05, 2004 - 10:07 am:
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you are not responsible for what some abberents do with info more than General motors is responsible for the robberies committed with their cars used as get away vehicles. Its my opinion. butlike all the best say,"thats why I'm best man!I'm not the one getting married

Thanx for that comment Shroomzhilla. That is an important MORAL question response. I agree.

I wanna know what is his favorite jazz album?

I actually prefer classical music, and there is no favorite. I like the romantic years composers (after Mozart). I like Beethoven and Wagner ect.

#641 The Fanaticus Chronicles

Posted by Guest_billy_* on 06 June 2004 - 07:27 PM in Mycotopia Historic Threads

where did the name
Psilocybe Fanaticus come from ?

I was at the Myco Media shroom conference
with Stamets and Chilton and a bunch of other
people (including Mushroom John And Dr. Andrew Weil - 1983 Orcas Island wash). I was hanging with a couple
of Canadians and they were describing being
on shrooms while they demolished their
rotting shrooms growing barn. I laughed because I was tripping a little and I called them Fanatics. Then I used the word
Psilocybe fanaticus and they laughed and I
remembered it. Then I used it for my name
but what is funny, is that I spelled it PSYLOCYBE (wrong) and I thought that was the correct spelling. When I realized it, it was
too late, but then I thought it was kinda clever
so I enjoyed it.

did you ever cut any records ?

Oh yeah. A couple with Buddy Miles back in the late 60's and early 70's

A record I composed and produced that I really like was "OUTSIDE LOOKING OUT" - The Late Bronze age. My
fake name was BEN POPS THORNTON. There is a couple of great tunes on that record. You guys ever heard of BRUCE HAMPTON (the Colonel)? He was my partner

years ago.

how did you learn to grow shrooms ?

By reading the books at the time - Bob Harris, Dr. Pollock, mostly. ANd then there was an
unknown book entitled "ADVANCED GRAIN JAR TECHNIQUES" by Jonathan Silver. That really turned me on to the truth.

ever have a 'bad trip' ?

Hell yeah, There was a trip were I was attacked by a Demonic power, it lasted all day but I survived. I saw the thing and it
was pure hatred. Even the animals around
knew something bad was going on. The
squirrels went nuts. Dogs were howling and
my cat jumped over me as I lay sprawled out
on the ground out in the weeds by my crib.

But it ended quite nice, and I just continued to
trip hard with more lessons to be learned.

I quit my hard tripping when I moved in with
my chick (now wife) and her 8 year old daughter. I got very weird in my tripping, like Shamans usually do. This is a long subject that I can write a book about. But like my old philosophy professor said - "don't explain it, don't analyse it, don't make excuses, just describe it". That is good advice and it is
hard to do.

Professor Fanaticus

#689 The Fanaticus Chronicles

Posted by Guest_mjshroomer_* on 03 June 2004 - 04:13 PM in Mycotopia Historic Threads

Hm,
I accidently deleted a whole paragraph here and cannot remember exactly what i was saying.

I believe PF got the idea for the syringes from Jeremy Bigwood's lecture at the 2nd Int. Con. on Hallucinogenic mushrooms and the idea was later
Captured in writing in Jonathan Ott and Jeremy Bigwood's publish paper in the book Teonanacatl: Hallucinogenic Mushrooms of North America.

That method by them was used in commercial mushroom farms for decades.

Pf just magnificently improved on the method described by Bigwood. And remember he did this for all of you out there who are growing and using his PF tek.

Quote

A second technique employs a sterilized syringe. Sterile water is sprayed from the syringe over a deposit of spores, then is quickly sucked back into the syringe. Now a few drops of the spore-containing water may be placed in each petri dish. To be successful, this must be done with a sterile print in a steril environment.

.

Here are two pictures from the book of such a syringe. (Teonanacatl: Hallucinogenic Mushrooms of north America. 1978, Jonathan Ott and Jeremy Bigwood (Edits).

I would also like to also mention that I had the pleasure and honor of meeting PF back in the early 1980s here in Seattle when a mutual friend brought him to my home for a short visit.

I will say thay PF is a very honorable person and has given much to the mushroom communtiy, a lot more than most will ever realize.

He deserves the credit for improving the cultivation techniques and methods employed by those who came before him, both for the edible cultivators as well as the psychedelic shroom growing pioneers who came before him and paved the way for PF's techniques to become one of, if not the best, mesthod for the home cultivation of these sacred children. That would include the works of Falconer, Alpine, Antoine/Mckenna/ Pollock and Badham, all pioneers before him.

mj

I would also like to point out that Terence McKenna, Pollock, and Ott and Bigwood all originally wrote their cultivation manuals so that individuals could grow reeally mushroom in their homes without the scrutiny of law enforcement infringing ontheir space. So that people could have a product without having to buy them form people on the street or in schools and such at horrific prices. When they wrote their guides they had no comprehensiont hat some would grow 50 to 500 pounds of shrooms for theillicit market. That was never their intent.
I also beleive PF had the same purpose. To give someone a means to grow some saced musrhooms intheir homes at prices affordable to them. I do not beleive he intended for people to grow and sell them to the masses.

I am liiking forward to reding his Interview. I have seen comments about PF form a mutual friend in AMsterdam Rene Rinkelman, also wrote a short pf kinda guid e in Dutch for the Amsterdam c crowd.

mj

(Message edited by mjshroomer on June 03, 2004)

#49308 Strange

Posted by Guest_scotsman_* on 02 November 2003 - 12:42 PM in General Discussions

From todays paper.

A 13 year old called Andrew Pollok
from Pollock in Glasgow.
Went fishing to Loch Fyne where he caught
a 6lb 2oz pollock.

So Pollock from Pollock caught a Pollok.

#2397 Psychedelia to Own/Read/Covet

Posted by Guest_mjshroomer_* on 19 July 2003 - 05:24 PM in FAQ : Frequently Asked Questions

Mushroom People is bob harris who wrote a book on PSilocybine musrhoom cultivation. Tom Doozer is Steven Pollock. and Homestead Book company is david Tatelman. His company just ended their High Times ad, the only company who maintained a full page add since 1978 in High Times.

Closed down their shroom kit business due to the PF bust.

They also distribute the shroom books throughout the PNW and Wst Coast of America as well as other drug, new age and subculture readings., plus undergroound comics and womens books.

mj
Theere are dozens of these ads in my CD-ROm on psilocybian cultivation History by me and Gartz. I think Hippie3 may have a copy of it, but i am not sure.

I am sure the DEA took Psilocybe Fanaticus' copy.

have a shroomy ay I am now officially gone to South East Asia for months until October.

mj

#290783 What not to do (a newbies guide)

Posted by jim on 17 July 2003 - 08:46 PM in FAQ : Frequently Asked Questions

This is Jimdillow/Flatalbert's Mexicana tek, with a few ideas from Stephen Pollock and AtomHeart. I was lucky to find the Jalisco when I was in Mexico. It is the most "true to nature" looking mexicana when cultivated in a lab.

First buy a 10 pound bag of brown rice and quart jars from Wal-Mart. Boil water in a large, 2/3 full pot and Fill the pot full, but not to the rim because the rice will expand. Cover it and let it cool overnight.

In the morning, dump the rice into a strainer and let drip dry for 5 minutes. In a large bowl, mix hydrated rice with tiny bits of vermiculite until it clumps slightly more than a PF cake. When you feel the mixture with the back of your hand, it should feel damp, but not wet.

Poke a hole in the lids with a nail and hammer. Spoon this mixture into quart jars, screw on the lid, and cover with foil. The rubber side of the lid can be either up or down.

PC for 2 hours at 15 PSI.

When it is complete cool, flame sterilize your spore shooter and put 1cc in the jar. It doesn't take much. The mycelium is pretty aggressive.

Put into a dark cupboard for 3 months. This will give ample time for sclerotia to form with either the A, B, or Jalisco strain. The nuggets should be dark brown, and you may see some dark brown or black goo or leachate from digested nutrients in the jar.

Sift through the substrate with CLEAN hands and pull out the stones, saving the colonized rice. These are your philosopher's stones.

Now case the remaining colonized substrate. Flatty prefers moisture plus peat, mixed with lime. He doesn't sterilize, just adds 10:1 water/peroxide. Add a 1/4" casing layer and place it in the humidity chamber. It is going to need light and 6+ air exchanges a day to fruit. It likes warmer temps to fruit too. Fruits will form in a couple of weeks.

The dosage of fruits is comparable to pans. The dosage of philosopher's stones are 1/3 of cubensis by weight and they need to be ground to be digested, lest they pass through the digestive system.

Enjoy.
JD

#1560 Trip Stories Contest

Posted by shroomvator on 09 October 2002 - 09:25 PM in Mycotopia Historic Threads

Roger stumbled blindly through the darkness, slipping and bumping into his surroundings with every other step. Beads of sweat gathered around his brow and poured down into his eyes, stinging him ferociously and further distracting him as he tried to escape from whatever bloodthirsty ghoul was behind him. Completely unaware of his foggy surroundings, Roger couldn't quite remember how he ended up running for his life though a dense, humid night.

In the distance, a barely visible red flash backlit the sky like heat lightening. Roger's head began to pound. As he staggered forward, across mossy rocks and through twisted passageways, the crimson flickering ahead became brighter and the buzzing in his skull intensified. A shiver shot through Roger's spine as he felt some grotesque hand swipe at his legs.

Suddenly, the red light in the foreground began to explode as the repetitive sound in his mind revealed its origin. Roger sat up quickly, suddenly quite alert, but still quite horrified. He flicked off his alarm clock and wiped the sweat of his forehead. He was quite relieved to realize he had been dreaming, but remained troubled by his dream's meaning. The magic he had consumed the night before had revealed that he needed a change; Roger had to escape his life, even if for only a week. He had to seek something greater... That message must have seeped into his dreams.

By the end of work the next day, Roger had made up his mind and committed himself to seeking a new experience. After a quick phone call, he had his travel agent arranging a trip to the Island of Janitzio in Mexico. Instead of pounding back whiskey sours and chasing skirt at the same, lame office Halloween party, Roger would mix with the locals during Dia de los Muertos, the Day of the Dead.

Three days later, Roger received the FedEx he was waiting for. The envelope contained one plane ticket to Oaxaca and instructions for getting to Lake Pátzcuaro, where Janitzio waited. For two weeks, Roger suffered from uncontrollable anticipation. He kept his mind clear, though, so he could focus on the events to come. Instead of eating bad candy and orange cupcakes on Halloween, Roger would be immersed in spirituality and a millennia-old tradition. Instead of blowing into a noisemaker through the plastic mouth of some cheap costume, Roger would be marching in a midnight vigil for the dead.

The two weeks until the trip passed by quickly despite the pile of work Roger had to finish before the month's end. Even the long flight to Mexico and the subsequent passage to the Island of Janiztio seemed to pass rapidly. After unpacking in his hotel room and a good night's sleep, Roger was ready for the next evening's festivities. The hotel concierge helped Roger find a local seamstress to outfit him for the events and also gave him directions to a local village where the festivities were carried out according to hundreds of years of tradition.

That night, Roger ventured out to that small village, ready for anything. Roger, despite his limited command of the Spanish language, managed to introduce himself to the priest presiding over the preparations and earn himself a warm invitation to the night's events.

After a sumptuous feast, with the entire village present, everyone bowed their heads in prayer. Roger, the only non-native present, participated as best he could. Prayers gave way to chanting, marching, and dancing. The complete community was swaying and chanting and dancing in a rhythmic orgy of sound and motion. After hours of this frenzied movement and song, the locals began to break into groups and drift toward

their houses. Roger, exhausted and thrilled, walked over to the priest he had met earlier, to thank him. The priest, speaking to circle of older men, invited Roger to join them. The priest managed to communicate to Roger that these men, the elders of the village, were about to reenact an ancient sacrifice to the gods. This, according to the priest, would complete the celebration of the Day of the Dead. When Roger agreed to participate, the entire circle seemed to understand him; a knowing grin crept across the faces of at least half the men present.

The group of about a dozen set out into the nearly starless night, without a map or directions. After a few hours of hiking into the jungle-like center of the island, the group reached a cave mouth. Roger slumped against a tree to rest as the priest lit a torch and illuminated the small opening to the cave. Surrounding the entrance were hundreds of glimmering gold mushrooms. Without a word spoken, it was clear to Roger that these must play some part in the ceremony. The men skillfully gathered the fungus in a few baskets and separated them into individual portions. When the priest handed about a half-dozen of them to Roger, he ate them quickly, despite a vague premonition that he shouldn't.

When everyone had finished eating their portion, the priest began to make his way into the cave and the group followed. It couldn't have been more than ten minutes before Roger began to feel the power. His consciousness was shattered like a sheet of glass hit by a tack hammer. The flickering torchlight and meandering rock structures merged and swirled around into bright, colorful patterns. Even as Roger tripped and fell to his knees, he could not garner enough awareness to get up again. He shouted out and the echo of his voice was transformed in his overtaxed brain. Whispers, cackles, and chants seemed to swarm back at him from the cave walls and crevices. As Roger slipped into another dimension, he felt arms lifting him and carrying him somewhere into the heart of the cave. Roger could feel, see, and hear nothing except what his frantic mind manufactured. It was as if Jackson Pollock was frenetically painting on his eyeballs and alien voices were harmonizing in his ears. Wave after wave of intensity slapped upon the shore of his soul.

After what must have been hours, Roger awoke. He lay prone on a slab of stone in the center of the cave. Still soaring, Roger could not be sure if what he was seeing was real or imagined. Through blurred vision, Roger though he saw the priest a few dozen yards away, presiding over a fire as the men chanted. Nothing was the same as it was before though; the men looked pale and crazed. As Roger attempted to sit up, he heard whispers from every corner of the cave around him. Suddenly, he noticed that some mystic symbol had been painted on his chest and it was...glowing. The priest turned and cackled and the men gathered around the fire rose to their feet at once. Though he hadn't noticed it before, Roger swore he could see eyes glinting from darkened corners of the cave. The priest shouted a string of words in a language that must have predated Spanish by five hundred years. At once, the murky figures lurking in the shadows began to stumble toward Roger and the band of men around the fire reached out toward Roger and began walking toward him. As the room converged on him, the character drawn on Roger's heart began to glow brighter. Despite the psychedelic haze still shrouding Roger's mind, he realized that this 'reenactment' was anything but!

Roger darted from the table and began to run. He knew it couldn't do much good, but he ran with every bit of strength in his body. The rocky surroundings were almost pitch

black and full of swirling fog. As Roger, still delirious, plodded forward, he felt cold hands swipe at his back and legs. Whispers, howls, and grunts pursued him relentlessly in the darkness. Bumbling and tripping on, Roger felt a faint glimmer of hope as he made out a hint of illumination in the distance. Praying that it was daylight, Roger shuffled along the mossy rocks, avoiding the footsteps that seemed to be only a scant few yards behind him. Roger's head throbbed as the commotion behind him grew louder and louder. As he felt an unearthly fingernail scratch across his ankle, the horizon began to beam with maroon light. With what felt like an explosion in his brain, Roger abruptly shot up. Covered in sweat, Roger took stock of the situation and turned off his alarm clock. Still breathing hurriedly, Roger calmed himself and settled back into bed, the details of his nightmare quickly fading. "Must have been those mushrooms from last night," Roger thought. "That, and in a couple weeks, it'll be Halloween."

#231839 Trip Stories Contest

Posted by shroomvator on 09 October 2002 - 09:25 PM in Storming the Gates

Roger stumbled blindly through the darkness, slipping and bumping into his surroundings with every other step. Beads of sweat gathered around his brow and poured down into his eyes, stinging him ferociously and further distracting him as he tried to escape from whatever bloodthirsty ghoul was behind him. Completely unaware of his foggy surroundings, Roger couldn't quite remember how he ended up running for his life though a dense, humid night.

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a millennia-old tradition. Instead of blowing into a noisemaker through the plastic mouth of some cheap costume, Roger would be marching in a midnight vigil for the dead.
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